8th Grade
U.S. History
STAAR Review
Civil War/Reconstruction
VOCABULARY

Anaconda plan - General Winfield Scott’s plan to cut off all supplies to the south and strangle it like an anaconda

Hiram Rhodes Revels = 1st person of color to serve in the US Senate

Jim Crow laws = Laws that separated blacks and whites (schools, restrooms, restaurants, etc.)

Reconstruction—the reorganization and rebuilding of the former Confederate states after the Civil War

Radical—extreme

Amnesty—the granting of pardon to a large number of persons; protection from prosecution for an illegal act

Black Codes—laws passed in the South just after the Civil War aimed at controlling freedmen and enabling plantation owners to exploit African American workers

Scalawags—name given by former Confederates to Southern whites who supported Republican Reconstruction of the South

Tenant farmer—farmer who works land owned by another and pays rent either in cash or crops

Segregation—the separation or isolation of a race, class, or group

Carpetbaggers—name given to Northern whites who moved South after the Civil War and supported the Republicans; many also took advantage of economic opportunities

Sharecropping—system of farming in which a farmer works land for an owner who provides equipment and seeds and receives a share of the crop

Poll tax—a tax of a fixed amount per person that had to be paid before the person could vote

Ku Klux Klan (KKK)—founded by former Confederate soldiers after the Civil War; they used violence and intimidation to prevent African Americans from voting and holding office and to keep them segregated

Grandfather clause—allowed individuals who did not pass the literacy test to vote if their fathers or grandfathers had voted before Reconstruction began
Freedmen’s Bureau—set up by the government to help freed African Americans by providing food, clothing and medical services and creating schools

Radical Republicans—congressional group that wished to punish the South for its secession from the Union; pushed for measures that gave economic and political rights to newly freed African Americans in the South and that made it difficult for former Confederate states to rejoin the Union
Causes of the Civil War

**Slavery**
- South thought that the North would **abolish** slavery as soon as possible
- Fought over new states being admitted as free or slave states

**Sectionalism**
- Regions of the US (North, South, West) had become very different
- Since they were so different, each region had separate economic and political goals

**States' Rights**
- Southern states believed that they had the right to
  - **Nullify** federal laws (like tariffs)
  - **secede** from the US

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**Election of 1860**

**Abraham Lincoln**
- Lincoln was a great speaker and Republican leader
- His view on slavery: Slavery was protected by the Constitution but it was morally wrong
- His view on sectionalism: “A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe the government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free...It will become all one thing or all the other.”

**The South Secedes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Election of 1860</td>
<td>Lincoln, a Republican, wins the election of 1860 and becomes the 16th president.</td>
<td>South Carolina secedes!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 candidates are running</td>
<td>SOUTH IS ANGRY! THEY HATE LINCOLN and Republicans!</td>
<td>6 other Southern states quickly follow and form a new country – The Confederate States of America (also known as the Confederacy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The North is known as the Union.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lincoln’s 1st Inaugural Address

- Lincoln begs the South not to leave
- He tells the South he believes it is against the law for any state to secede
- He tells the South that the North will only go to war if the South fires shots first

Jefferson Davis’ Inaugural Address

- Davis argued that the North oppressed the South through its disapproval of slavery
- He even compared the Confederacy’s fight to how the colonies rebelled against the control of Great Britain back in the Revolutionary War.
- He described how it is ‘the right of the people to alter or abolish’ the government at will ‘whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established.’

In your opinion, if the people of the Southern states wanted to make their own country, should the North have let them go?

___________________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________________
North’s goal → keep the Union together
South’s goal → preserve states’ rights, keep slavery, lower tariffs

The Civil War

Start of the Civil War: Battle of Ft. Sumter

- On April 12, 1861 the South fired on the Union army at Fort Sumter, South Carolina
- First battle of the Civil War
- South did not want supply ships re-supplying the Union fort
- Lincoln sent ship anyway
- Southern forces attacked the fort and the North surrendered the next day
- No casualties

Reflection:
I had trouble with: _____________________________________________
I remembered ____________________________________________ very well!
I need to review _____________________________________________

Notes:
## North v South Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Map</strong></td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="North Map" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="South Map" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>• North had 22 million people, all of them free</td>
<td>• South had 6 million free people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Resources** | • 110,000 factories  
  • grew more food.              | • was mainly agricultural. Only 18,000 factories  
  • Grew mainly cotton and other cash crops. Did not have factories |
| **Transportation** | • North had more 70% of the railroads in the United States  
  • Had more canals, ports, roads | • South had only 30% of the railroads  
  • very little modes of transportation compared to the North |
| **Military Leaders** | • Abraham Lincoln – president of the Union  
  • Ulysses S. Grant – appointed general of all Union forces in November of 1863  
  • William T. Sherman – general in the Union Army | • Jefferson Davis – president of the Confederacy  
  • Robert E. Lee – the general of the Confederate army who surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse  
  • "Stonewall" Jackson – commander of the Confederate Army; was killed by “friendly fire” at Chancellorsville |
| **Naval Power** | • Powerful Navy  
  • Blocked Southern ports | • Very few ships |
| **Goals** | • wanted to bring the South back into the country and later end slavery | • wanted to be recognized as an independent country and preserve their way of life |

Who do you think was probably better prepared for a war, North or South? ________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________________________

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Important People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Union or Confederacy</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Davis</td>
<td>Confederacy</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>General of the Union Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert E. Lee</td>
<td>Confederacy</td>
<td>General of the Confederate Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carney</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>a soldier and runaway slave that received the Medal of Honor for preventing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the flag from touching the ground even though he was severely wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Bazaar</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>a sailor on the USS Santiago de Cuba; The first Hispanic person that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>received the Medal of Honor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Winfield Scott wanted to cut off all supplies to the</td>
<td>The South would have people defend their own home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>south and strangle it like an anaconda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you think the Anaconda Plan is a good one? Why or why not?

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Reflection:

I had trouble with: ________________________________________________

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Notes:

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### Major Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Winner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firing on Fort Sumter</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>First shots of the Civil War</td>
<td>Confederacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Antietam</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>First battle that takes place on Union land, also the bloodiest day of the war</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emancipation Proclamation</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Lincoln freed the slaves in the South</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Vicksburg</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Union gained control of the Mississippi River after 47 days of battle and divided the South</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Gettysburg</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>A three-day battle where 23,000 Union soldiers died and 28,000 Confederate soldiers died. Confederacy never invaded the North after this battle</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gettysburg Address</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Dedicated the cemetery to the Union soldiers who died</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman's March to the Sea</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>General William T. Sherman and the Union Army march from Atlanta to Savannah, destroying railroads, burning property, cutting telegraph lines, and living off of what they could find.</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appomattox Courthouse</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### EVENT IMPORTANCE EXPLANATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>IMPORTANCE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firing on Fort Sumter</td>
<td></td>
<td>was the event that I feel was the most important event of the Civil War because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Antietam</td>
<td></td>
<td>was the event that I feel was the least important of the Civil War because</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Election of 1864**

- Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address focused on ending slavery and solving the problems caused by the Civil War
- Told Southern slave owners that they wanted slavery so badly that they were willing to go to war over it

**How does Lincoln’s First and Second Inaugural Address compare to Jefferson Davis’?**

________________________________________________________________________________________

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________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

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**South Surrenders**

- April 9, 1865
- Confederate officers could keep their side arms and personal possessions.
- Officers and men who claimed to own their horses could keep them.
- Each officer and man was allowed to return to their home, “not to be disturbed by the United States authorities”.
- Grant also offered Lee 25,000 food rations for Confederate soldiers.
- Union soldiers were told not to celebrate

**Do you think the terms of surrender were fair? Would you have changed anything? If so, what would it be?**

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

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________________________________________________________________________________________
**Lincoln Assassinated**

- When: April 14, 1865
- Where: The Ford’s Theater in Washington, DC
- Who: John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln in the head
- What: Booth wanted to revive the Confederacy by killing the Union leaders
- Importance: Lincoln will no longer control reconstruction of the South

What do you think would have happened if Lincoln were not assassinated?

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

Reflection:

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Notes:
Reconstruction

Reconstruction Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lincoln</th>
<th>Johnson</th>
<th>Radical Reconstruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• wanted full pardon of Southerners</td>
<td>• states passed &quot;Black codes&quot; to limit Freedman’s rights</td>
<td>• 50% of residents must promise loyalty to the Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• “malice towards none”</td>
<td>• if 10% of the voters swear allegiance to the Constitution, then the state could join the Union again</td>
<td>• Southerners are traitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• if 10% of the voters swear allegiance to the Constitution, then the state could join the Union again</td>
<td>• All states must ratify the 13th Amendment</td>
<td>• Wade-Davis Bill of 1864 was passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pardon is needed for Confederate officials to vote or run for office</td>
<td>• Harsh attitude towards the South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Emancipation is optional</td>
<td>• Congress will control Reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Emancipation is optional</td>
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Civil Rights Bill
Guaranteed freedman’s rights. Wanted to prevent the bill from being overturned, so they made it the 14th Amendment

Reconstruction Act

- Divided the southern states into 5 districts until new governments were created.
- African-Americans would receive help registering to vote
- former Confederate leaders were barred from voting.

Amnesty Act

- Gave voting rights back to Southern Confederates/rebels
- Allowed whites to take power back in the South
Separate the information below the Venn diagram into the three areas.

- known as the 10% plan
- Southerners were considered traitors
- All states must ratify the 13th amendment (no slavery allowed)
- Reunite all regions
- Pardon to southerners running for office / voting

- 50% of residents must promise loyalty to USA
- 10% of residents must promise loyalty to USA
- Emancipation ratification is optional
- Congress controlled reconstruction
- Harsh towards the South

- No protection or rights for free slaves
- Lenient towards the South
- “Malice towards none”
- Wade-Davis Bill of 1864
- No protection for black people
- Full pardon to Southerners
Amendments of Reconstruction

13th Amendment
✓ Abolished slavery in the U.S.A. (made it illegal in all the states)

14th Amendment
✓ Gave citizenship to everyone who was born or naturalized in the U.S.A.
✓ States must give equal protection under the law to all people (not only citizens).
✓ States may not take away anyone’s right to life, liberty, and happiness without due process of law (a court trial).

15th Amendment
✓ Governments (state or federal) may not prevent anyone from voting because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude

Reflection:
I had trouble with: ____________________________________________________________
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Notes:

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**Black Codes**

African-Americans...

- can't marry a white person
- Must live on the boss' land
- Could be whipped if under 18
- Would be arrested if they quit before their contract was over
- Could not own guns
- If they committed even a small crime they received the death penalty
- Must pay tax to vote

**Voting**

- They threatened/scared the African-Americans
- Forced African-Americans to pay a tax to be able to vote
- Only let African-Americans vote if they passed a literacy test

**Problems**

- Segregation - can’t get a good education/home/job
- Some African-Americans did fight to change things! (famous for nonviolent protests)

**The Big Idea**

The Reconstruction era brought about many new rights for freed slaves BUT many limits were put on those rights

**Sort the Black Codes into political, social, and economic categories.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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**Problems of Reconstruction**

**Scalawag**
- name given to Southerners who supported Republican policy during Reconstruction (former Confederates gave them the name "Scalawags" as an insult)
- most had opposed secession to begin with
- non-slaveholding farmers and business leaders

**Carpetbagger**
- Northern whites who moved to the South after the war to support Republicans during Reconstruction
- some took advantage of the situation and purchased cheap land
- many were former Union soldiers and some were reformers who wanted to improve life in the South

**Freedman’s Bureau**
- established by Congress and President Lincoln in March of 1865:
- new government agency formed to help former slaves
- food, clothing, medical services, and education
- also helped poor white Southerners

**Sharecroppers**
- Many former slaves were forced to be sharecroppers, which was a lot like being a slave
- Sharecroppers farm a master’s land, but give most of the money to the master because they were using the master’s land (like paying rent)

**Ku Klux Klan**
- White terrorist group that tried to frighten African-Americans so that they would not vote
- Sometimes beat African-Americans so that Southern whites could continue to have power over them

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>was the biggest of the Civil War because</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>was not a major problem of the Civil War because</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hiram Rhodes Revels**

- a preacher who was born free (not a slave)
- helped to organize two regiments of the United States Colored Troops
- Was the first African American to serve in the US Senate, represented Mississippi during Reconstruction in the 1870s.
- Many white people supported Revels because of his moderate views

**Reflection:**

I had trouble with: ________________________________________________________________

I remembered ____________________________________________ very well!

I need to review ________________________________________________________________

**Notes:**
Legislative Acts

- **Homestead Act** - Congressional Act (1862) that gave undeveloped land west of the Mississippi to individuals who were willing to settle there

  Do you feel that this positively or negatively impacts the people and economy? Why?
  __________________________________________________________
  __________________________________________________________
  __________________________________________________________

- **Morrill Act** - Congressional Act (1862) that gave federal lands to western states for the purpose of building universities that would focus on agriculture and mechanic arts

  Do you feel that this positively or negatively impacts the people and economy? Why?
  __________________________________________________________
  __________________________________________________________
  __________________________________________________________

- **Dawes Act** - Congressional Act (1887) that focused on providing reservation land to individual American Indians instead of providing reservations to entire tribes; an attempt to recognize American Indians as individuals and encourage them to become farmers

  Do you feel that this positively or negatively impacts the people and economy? Why?
  __________________________________________________________
  __________________________________________________________
  __________________________________________________________
**ANSWER KEY for VENN DIAGRAM**

**Lincoln**
- reunite all regions
- "malice towards none"
- full pardon to Southerners
- known as the 10% plan

**Johnson**
- All states must ratify the 13th amendment
- pardon needed for confederate leaders to vote or hold office

**Radical Republicans**
- 50% of residents promise loyalty
- Southerners are considered traitors
- Wade-Davis Bill is passed
- Harsh treatment towards the south
- congress controls reconstruction

- lenient towards the south
- 10% promise loyalty

- no protection or rights for blacks
- emancipation is optional

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