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Review Packet #8 – Unit 5.2: The Civil War & Reconstruction

UNIT RECAP

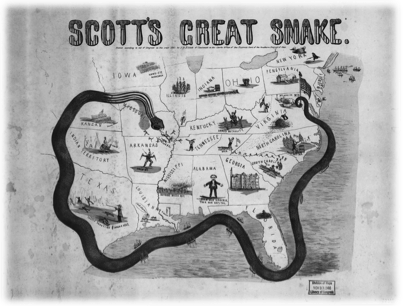
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| THE CIVIL WAR  The Civil War was fought from 1861-1865. The war was fought between the Northern states, or **Union**, and eleven Southern states that **seceded**, or broke away, from the Union. The Northern states were led by President **Abraham Lincoln**, the first Republican president and an abolitionist. The Southern states, were led by **Jefferson Davis**, a former U.S. Senator from Mississippi who served as President of the **Confederacy**.  The Civil War broke out when Confederate troops fired on Fort Sumter, South Carolina and forced the Union troops to surrender the fort. The war then moved to the mainland. The Confederacy won most of the early battles of the war. This was due to a good strategy, a “home field” advantage, and the leadership of its generals, including **Stonewall Jackson** and **Robert E. Lee**. It would be about two years before the war would completely turn the Union’s way.  The Union eventually took control of the war using a three-part strategy. First, the Union would use its superior navy to **blockade** Southern port cities, including those in North Carolina. Second, the Union would try to gain control of the Mississippi River. Third, the Union would take their Confederacy’s capital city of **Richmond, Virginia**. This was known as the **Anaconda Plan** because the Union planned to “squeeze” the South into surrender.  The turning points of the war were two: the Battle of Gettysburg and the Battle of Vicksburg. In Gettysburg, the Union defeated the South in a large battle and forced them to retreat. The South did not recover from this loss in the eastern part of the war. In the west, the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi surrendered to the Union. This gave the Union total control of the Mississippi River.  The Civil War did not reach North Carolina until near the end of the war. The main importance of the state was in providing soldiers to fight in Virginia. Also, North Carolina was home to important railroads and supply routes, keeping the Confederate army supplied. In Wilmington, ships called **blockade runners** would move supplies to ports that the Union was trying to shut down. Even so, the Union’s plan would cut off these supplies and force the Confederacy to give up.  Ultimately, the Civil War ended when **General Robert E. Lee** surrendered to **General Ulysses S. Grant** at **Appomattox Court House, Virginia** in April of 1865. When the war ended, however, there was still a lot left to do! Abraham Lincoln was assassinated just a few days after the surrender. This would lead to a lot of disagreement over how to rebuild the South.  RECONSTRUCTION  **Reconstruction** was the plan to rebuild the South and restore the Southern states to the Union following the Civil War. This time period lasted from 1865-1877. Reconstruction was controversial, led to many disagreements between the President and Congress, and also faced resistance from Southern politicians.  There were two phases of Reconstruction: Presidential and Congressional. As the names indicate, **Presidential Reconstruction** was the plan of President Andrew Johnson to bring the country back together. Congress did not think Johnson was punishing the South harshly enough, so they took over the process. **Congressional Reconstruction** required the South to pass certain laws and also authorized the occupation of Southern states by the United States Army. This would last until 1877.  The most important accomplishment of Reconstruction was the passage of the Reconstruction amendments: #13, #14, & #15. The **13th Amendment** outlawed slavery everywhere in the United States. This amendment freed even more slaves than the **Emancipation Proclamation**, which had been issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1862. The **14th Amendment** declared that all people born in the U.S. are citizens, and no one can take away the rights of U.S. citizens. The **15th Amendment** made it illegal to keep someone from voting based on race, color, or whether or not they had been a slave in the past.  Southern states still resisted Reconstruction, mostly by passing **black codes**, or laws that enforced segregation and limited the rights of African-Americans. These later became known as **Jim Crow Laws**. Also, during this time period, the **Ku Klux Klan** was founded. The **KKK** would terrorize African-Americans and those who supported Reconstruction to intimidate them. Sadly, the KKK was fairly successful. When Reconstruction ended, African-Americans had very few protected rights in the South. |

UNIT RECAP QUESTIONS

1. Who was the **Civil War** between?
2. Who were the presidents of the North and South during the Civil War?
3. What strategy did the North use to win the Civil War? Describe each part.
4. What were the turning points of the Civil War?
5. What were **blockade runners**?
6. Where did the Civil War begin? Where did it end?
7. What was **Reconstruction**?
8. What were the two phases of Reconstruction? How were they different?
9. What were the **Reconstruction Amendments**? What did they do?
10. How did Southern states try to resist Reconstruction?

PRACTICE TEST QUESTIONS

*Use the cartoon the question that follows.*



1. The cartoon above illustrates what Union strategy in the Civil War?
   1. Eating all the crops in the South
   2. Blockading all ports and water supply routes
   3. Using slaves to fight through the South
   4. General Sherman’s “total warfare” strategy
2. What was the key difference between Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction?
3. Radical Republicans in Congress wanted a much stricter form or Reconstruction
4. Congress wanted Reconstruction to move much more quickly than the President did
5. Abraham Lincoln took control of Reconstruction away from Congress
6. Andrew Johnson ended Reconstruction right after it started
7. How did some southern whites respond to Congressional Reconstruction?
8. They were very hopeful that it would work
9. They tried to secede from the Union again
10. By forming opposition groups, like the Ku Klux Klan, to combat Reconstruction
11. By assassinating Abraham Lincoln
12. How did Reconstruction finally come to an end?
13. Southern Democrats and Republicans compromised after the presidential election of 1876 which resulted in the end of Reconstruction
14. Groups like the Ku Klux Klan fought back and forced federal troops out of the South
15. The North got tired of it and decided to end it on their own
16. The South seceded for a second time, starting the Second Civil War