

Unit 5: Civil War/Reconstruction

I. Sectionalism – loyalty and identification to a section of the USA and not the nation as a whole.

Section	Geography	Industry	Political Leaders	Political Issues
North	Cool climate, Rocky soil, small farms, long winters	<i>Manufacturing, fishing, corn, wheat, immigrants, cities.</i>	<i>Daniel Webster, Massachusetts</i>	<i>Strong Federal Govt. Pro-Tariff End Slavery</i>
South	Warm climate, good farmland, long summers, mild winters	<i>Tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice. Large plantations, slave labor, trade with foreign nations.</i>	<i>John C. Calhoun, South Carolina</i>	<i>State's Rights Anti-Tariff Pro-Slavery</i>
West	Plains, Mountains, Desert	<i>Fur trapping, mining, small farms, ethnic diversity.</i>	<i>Henry Clay, Tennessee</i>	<i>The Great Compromiser</i>

II. Compromises – Debates and compromises that attempted to maintain peace between the North and South.

- **Missouri Compromise (1820)** – Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state and Maine would enter the Union as a free state. Maintained the balance of power of the North and South.
- **Compromise of 1850** – California will enter the Union as a free state, ban slave trading in Washington, D.C., passed the **Fugitive Slave Act** requiring people in the North to help capture and return runaway slaves.
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act** – Allowed Kansas and Nebraska territories to vote to be slave or free. Reversed the Missouri Compromise; led to violence from pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces. (**Bleeding Kansas**)

III. Divisions – Events that further split the North and South and led to Civil War.

- **John Brown** – Radical abolitionist who led an attack on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Viewed as a martyr in the North and a murderer in the South.
- **Dred Scott v. Sanford** – Slave who sued for his freedom. The court ruled against Dred Scott saying..
 1. Slaves were property
 2. Slaves were not citizens
 3. Slaves could not file lawsuits
 4. Slavery could not be prohibited in the territories.

The **Dred Scott** case divided the North and South.

- **Uncle Tom's Cabin** – Written by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**, Uncle Tom's Cabin exposed to many people the evils of slavery. Southerners believed it negatively stereotyped them.
- **Republican Party** – Political party that wanted to halt the spread of slavery into the western territories and states.
- **Lincoln/Douglas Debates** – Series of debates between **Senator Stephen Douglas** and **Abraham Lincoln**. Lincoln lost the election but the series of debates made him a national figure.
- **Election of 1860** – Republican candidate **Abraham Lincoln** won the Presidency. Southerners believed Lincoln would hurt their way of life and began preparing for **secession**.
- **Lincoln's First Inaugural Address** – President Lincoln warned the Southern states that they did not have the right to secede.
- **Secession** – 1861 – Starting with South Carolina, southern states seceded from the Union firing shots at Fort Sumter, South Carolina; the beginning of the American Civil War.



IV. Civil War

Region	Political Leaders	War Leaders	War Advantages
North (Union)	Abraham Lincoln	General Ulysses S. Grant	Population, Factories, Railroads, Canals, communication, Political leadership
South (Confederacy)	Jefferson Davis	General Robert E. Lee	Fighting on their soil, Military leadership



V. Civil War

- **Fort Sumter, South Carolina (1861)** – Confederate troops fired on the American fort in South Carolina. Forced the American forces to surrender and withdraw. 1st shots of Civil War.
- **Battle of Antietam, Maryland (1862)** – Over 22,000 casualties, No clear decisive winner.
- **Battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi** – Union forces capture Vicksburg, giving the Union forces control of the Mississippi River.
- **Battle of Gettysburg, PA.** – Union victory in 3 days of fighting. Confederate forces will not attack in Union territory again.
- **Surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia (1865)** – Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrender to Union General Ulysses S. Grant.

VI. Civil War Events

- **Massachusetts 54th** – 1st African American regiment in the Civil War.
- **Gettysburg Address** – Famous speech at the dedication of a battle memorial for Union soldiers at Gettysburg. The two-minute speech has become one of America's most famous speeches.
- **Emancipation Proclamation (1863)** – An executive order freeing the slaves in confederate controlled states.
- **Assassination of President Lincoln (1865)** – Five days after the confederate surrender, Confederate sympathizer **John Wilkes Booth** assassinates President Lincoln on April 15, 1865.

VII. Reconstruction

- The time of rebuilding the nation after the Civil War. Federal troops went to the South to make sure Southerners followed the new laws against slavery and to bring the Southern states back into the Union economically, socially, politically.

13th Amendment (1865)	<i>Abolished slavery in every state.</i>
14th Amendment (1868)	<i>Granted citizenship to people born in the USA. Equal protection under the law.</i>
15th Amendment (1870)	<i>Granted the right to vote to all citizens regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"</i>