

Civil War Study Guide

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***** Make sure to study all other papers that were given to you during the Civil War Unit.*****

What are the four main reasons that divided the nation, and lead to the civil war?

- a) constitutional b) Economic c) cultural d) slavery

- 1) What was the result of the Compromise of 1820? Missouri enters as a slave state; Maine enters as a free state, a Temporary fix.
- 2) What was result of the 1850 Compromise? California was added to the Union as a free state. Stronger fugitive slave laws. Southwest territories would decide about slavery (Utah and New Mexico Territories are open to slavery). The result was a temporary fix with a more complex balance.
- 3) What was the result of the Kansas- Nebraska Act? People in each state would decide the slavery issue ("popular sovereignty"). Bloodshed in Kansas territory, fighting in Congress.
- 4) What did the Supreme Court decide in the Dred Scott Decision? The Supreme Court decides that slaves are property, and property cannot be taken away from people, so you can't ban slavery. Also property can't sue its owner.
- 5) What was the first state to secede from the Union? South Carolina
- 6) Who were the presidents of the Union and the Confederacy?
Union- Abraham Lincoln Confederate – Jefferson Davis
- 7) What was the first battle of the civil war? Fort Sumter
- 8) What was the first major battle of the civil war? Manassas
- 9) What made "freeing the slaves" the new focus of the war? Emancipation Proclamation
- 10) Before this battle the North (Union) looked as if they may lose the war to the South (Confederacy).
What was the turning point of the Civil War?
The battle of Gettysburg
- 11) What battle divided the south via (by way of) the Mississippi River?
The battle of Vicksburg
- 12) As the Civil war continued, southern troops faced three problems, increasingly younger troops, more poorly equipped and clothed troops.

Civil War Study Guide: The American Civil War, fought from 1861 to 1865, remains one of the most pivotal moments in the history of the United States. Understanding the complexities of this conflict is essential for students of history, as it laid the groundwork for modern America. This study guide will cover the causes, key battles, significant figures, and the aftermath of the Civil War, providing a comprehensive overview for students and enthusiasts alike.

Causes of the Civil War

The Civil War was not a spontaneous event; it was the culmination of decades of tension between the Northern and Southern states. The primary causes of the Civil War can be categorized into several key issues:

1. Slavery

The most contentious issue was slavery. The Southern economy relied heavily on agriculture, particularly cotton, which depended on slave labor. In contrast, the Northern states were moving towards industrialization and had a growing abolitionist movement aimed at ending slavery.

2. States' Rights

Southern states championed the concept of states' rights, arguing that they had the authority to nullify federal laws that they deemed unconstitutional, particularly those impacting slavery.

3. Economic Differences

The North and South had developed distinct economies. The North was industrialized, while the South was agrarian. This economic disparity led to differing political interests, particularly regarding tariffs and trade.

4. Political Tensions

Political strife increased with events such as the Missouri Compromise (1820), the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), which attempted to address the issue of slavery in new territories but only exacerbated tensions.

5. Election of Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln's election in 1860 was the final straw for many Southern states. His anti-slavery stance and the Republican Party's platform threatened the institution of slavery, leading to secession.

Key Events of the Civil War

The Civil War was marked by numerous battles and significant events that shaped its course. Here are some of the most important:

1. Fort Sumter

The war began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter in South Carolina. This attack marked the official start of the Civil War.

2. First Battle of Bull Run

Fought on July 21, 1861, this was the first major battle of the Civil War. The Confederate victory shocked the North and dispelled any illusions that the war would be short.

3. Battle of Antietam

Fought on September 17, 1862, this battle was the single bloodiest day in American military history, resulting in over 22,000 casualties. It gave President Lincoln the opportunity to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

4. Emancipation Proclamation

Issued on January 1, 1863, this declaration by President Lincoln freed slaves in the Confederate states, changing the war's focus from solely preserving the Union to also liberating enslaved people.

5. Battle of Gettysburg

Fought from July 1-3, 1863, this battle is often considered the turning point of the war. The Union victory ended General Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North and significantly weakened the Confederate army.

6. Surrender at Appomattox

On April 9, 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia, effectively bringing the Civil War to an end.

Key Figures of the Civil War

Understanding the key figures of the Civil War is crucial for comprehending the conflict's dynamics. Here are some of the most significant individuals:

1. Abraham Lincoln

As the 16th President of the United States, Lincoln led the nation through the Civil War and worked tirelessly to preserve the Union and abolish slavery.

2. Ulysses S. Grant

A prominent Union general, Grant's leadership in major victories, including the Siege of Vicksburg and the Battle of Chattanooga, solidified his reputation and eventually led him to become the 18th President.

3. Robert E. Lee

The commander of the Confederate Army, Lee was respected for his military tactics and leadership. His decision to invade the North ended in defeat at Gettysburg.

4. Frederick Douglass

An escaped slave and prominent abolitionist, Douglass advocated for the emancipation of slaves and the enlistment of African American soldiers in the Union Army.

5. Harriet Tubman

A former slave and leader of the Underground Railroad, Tubman played a crucial role in helping enslaved people escape to freedom and later served as a nurse and spy for the Union Army.

Consequences of the Civil War

The Civil War had profound and lasting impacts on the United States, reshaping the nation in various ways:

1. Abolition of Slavery

The most significant outcome of the Civil War was the abolition of slavery, formalized by the 13th Amendment, which was ratified in December 1865.

2. Reconstruction Era

Following the war, the Reconstruction Era aimed to rebuild the South and integrate formerly enslaved people into society. This period saw significant legislative changes, including the 14th and 15th Amendments, which granted citizenship and voting rights to African Americans.

3. Economic Changes

The war transformed the American economy, leading to increased industrialization in the North and significant shifts in labor systems in the South.

4. Social Changes

The war prompted changes in gender roles, with women taking on new responsibilities during the war and advocating for their rights in the post-war years.

5. Legacy of Division

The Civil War left a legacy of division and conflict over race relations and states' rights that still resonates in American society today.

Study Tips for the Civil War

To effectively study the Civil War, consider the following tips:

1. **Read Primary Sources:** Explore letters, speeches, and other primary documents from the period to gain insight into the perspectives of those who lived through the war.
2. **Engage with Multimedia:** Watch documentaries, films, and lectures to enhance your understanding of key events and figures.
3. **Utilize Timelines:** Create timelines to visualize the sequence of events and how they connect to one another.
4. **Participate in Discussions:** Engage in study groups or online forums to discuss and debate different aspects of the Civil War.
5. **Practice with Quizzes:** Use flashcards or online quizzes to test your knowledge of important dates, events, and figures.

Conclusion

The Civil War was a transformative period in American history, characterized by deep-rooted causes, significant battles, and pivotal figures. Its consequences shaped the nation and continue to influence American society today. By studying the Civil War, students can gain a deeper understanding of the complexities of American history and the ongoing struggles for equality and justice. This study guide serves as a foundation for exploring the myriad aspects of the Civil War, encouraging a thorough and thoughtful approach to this essential topic.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main causes of the Civil War?

The main causes of the Civil War included slavery, states' rights, economic differences, and political conflicts between the North and South.

What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

The Emancipation Proclamation, issued by President Lincoln in 1863, declared the freedom of all slaves in Confederate-held territory, shifting the war's focus to the moral issue of slavery.

Who were the key figures in the Civil War?

Key figures included President Abraham Lincoln, Confederate President Jefferson Davis, Union General Ulysses S. Grant, and Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

What were the major battles of the Civil War?

Major battles included the Battle of Gettysburg, the Battle of Antietam, the Battle of Bull Run, and the Siege of Vicksburg.

What role did women play during the Civil War?

Women took on various roles, including nurses, spies, and activists, and some even disguised themselves as men to fight in the war.

How did the Civil War impact the economy of the South?

The Civil War devastated the Southern economy, leading to widespread destruction of infrastructure, loss of labor due to emancipation, and a shift from agrarian to industrial economies in the North.

What was the Reconstruction era?

The Reconstruction era was the period after the Civil War during which the Southern states were reorganized and reintegrated into the Union, focusing on rebuilding and addressing the rights of freed slaves.

What was the significance of the Gettysburg Address?

The Gettysburg Address, delivered by Abraham Lincoln in 1863, emphasized the principles of human equality and the importance of preserving the Union and its democratic ideals.

How did the Civil War end?

The Civil War ended with the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

What were the long-term effects of the Civil War on American society?

The long-term effects included the abolition of slavery, significant changes in social and political dynamics, the emergence of civil rights movements, and lasting regional tensions between the North and South.

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