

Name: _____

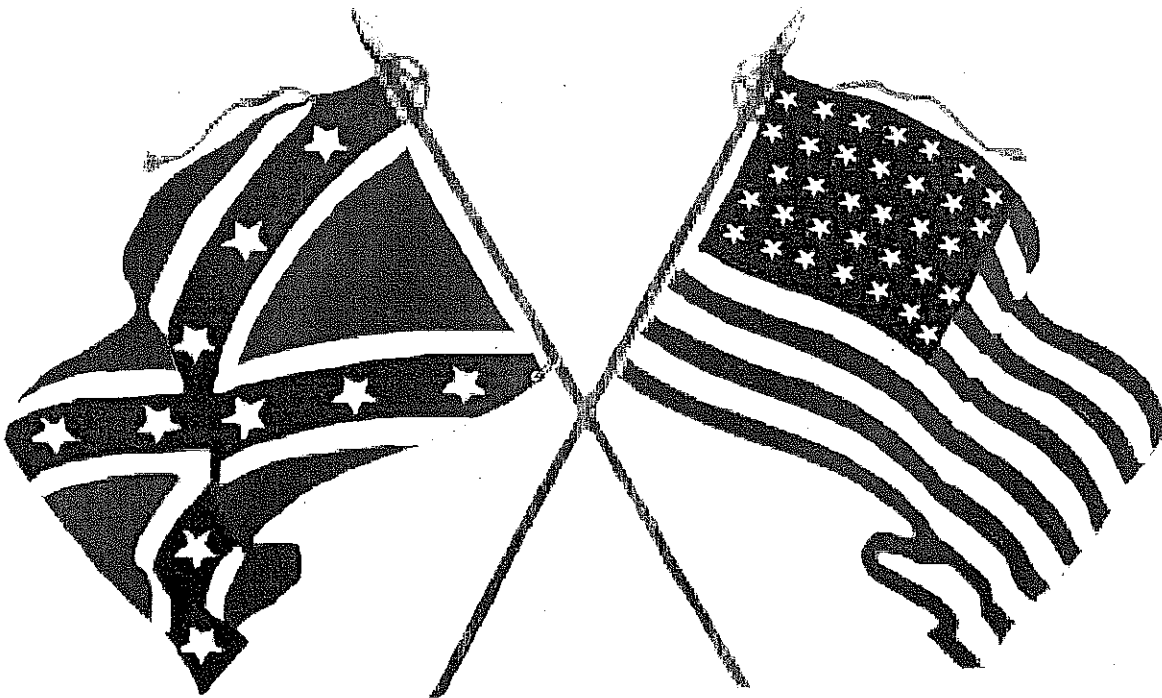
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Unit Five:

Civil War and Reconstruction

Miss Goad

Test: _____



Unit Five Vocabulary

Directions: Use your textbook or other online resource to help you find the definition for the words below. Hint: all definitions should have some historical context. If in doubt, ask.

1. Scalawags
2. Grandfather Clause
3. Jim Crow Laws
4. Reconstruction
5. Amnesty
6. Thirteenth Amendment
7. Fourteenth Amendment
8. Fifteenth Amendment
9. Impeach
10. Total war
11. Emancipation Proclamation
12. Radical Republicans
13. Compromise of 1877
14. Martial Law
15. Border States
16. Segregation
17. Lame Duck
18. Crittenden Amendments



Episode #5- Civil War

The History Channel

America: The Story of US

Stop time #1: _____

Stop time #2: _____

Stop time #3: _____

Directions: Fill in the blanks below. This is a quick paced worksheet; questions will be answered fast throughout the video.

1. The Civil War was the first _____ war because it took place after the _____.
2. The improved _____ and _____ of the minie ball are a deadly combination.
3. More often than not, the result of a direct hit is _____.
4. The troops still face each other _____, in lines across the battlefield.
5. The minie ball has a range over _____ yards & can be reloaded up to _____ times faster.
6. The alliance of new _____ and outdated _____ tactics leaves a body count on an industrial scale.
7. General Lee is already a veteran of the _____ and is highly regarded for his _____ on the battlefield.
8. The _____ is one of Lincoln's hidden weapons in the war.
9. Lincoln puts the railroads under _____ control to speed up troop and supply deployment.
10. The _____ is America's first tool of mass communication.
11. Like Twitter today, the telegraph needs only _____ to send messages.
12. Lincoln can now communicate with his commanders on the _____, even sending them direct orders on how to fight the war.
13. *True or False:* The South uses the telegraph system as well as the North,
14. _____ of all operations conducted by army surgeons are _____.
15. An experienced surgeon can cut off a limb in just _____ minutes.
16. If a bullet doesn't kill you, then _____ can.

17. _____ as many soldiers die from infected wounds & disease as on the _____.
18. Looking after the _____ of soldiers becomes as essential to the _____ as the supply of guns and ammunition.
19. Large numbers of _____ sign up as battlefield _____.
20. The sorting of the wounded puts the most seriously cases _____.
21. Clara Barton goes on to found the American _____ Cross.
22. With the discovery of bromine, nearly _____ of amputees survive surgery, & gangrene becomes _____ by the war's end.
23. The spread of portable _____ means gory images of the battlefield can reach every _____.
24. Never again will politicians be able to fight wars without _____ support.
25. Embalming keeps the body free from any signs of _____.
26. *True or False:* The South was given an ultimatum by Lincoln to free their slaves.
27. January 1, 1863 -- The Emancipation Proclamation abolishes slavery in the _____ Southern states.
28. Thanks to the telegraph, news of the Emancipation Proclamation spreads _____.
29. *True or False:* One general said the African-Americans made better soldiers.
30. The Emancipation Proclamation made the Union army a force for _____, now fighting to end _____.
31. The first national cemetery for soldiers was at _____.
32. In 1864, the war remains _____.
33. Sherman's tactics of _____ have won out & helps secure the election of _____.
34. Within 6 months, General Lee has _____; the rebellion is over.
35. Within a week, _____ lies dead from an assassin's bullet.

Unit 6: The Civil War & Reconstruction

Chapters 16-18 (pgs. 458 – 533)

SOL: VUS. 6 & 7

Vocabulary

	Picture	Vocab Word	Definition
1.		<u>Civil War</u> Reminds me of:	

Economy Based On...

North –

South --

View on Tariffs

North –

South --

**Sectional
Differences That
Tore the US Apart**

Source of Labor

North –

South --

View on Power

State is
Stronger

Nation is
Stronger

Vocabulary

	Picture	Vocab Word	Definition
2.		<u>Popular Sovereignty</u> Reminds me of:	

Popular Sovereignty was a part of which compromises?



The Supreme Court and Slavery

Dred Scott v. Sandford

pg. 471



Who was Dred Scott & what did his lawyers argue?

What did the court decide or "rule?"

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What effect did the ruling have on the Northerners?

Vocabulary

Picture

Vocab Word

Definition

3.

Secede or Secession

Reminds me of:

Use the word Secede or Secession in a sentence

1.

3.

5.

How the South and the North pull apart and the American Civil War Begins

2.

4.

6.

Civil War Begins

Civil War Timeline (Events leading to the War)

Use Pgs. 478-481 to complete the timeline. Use the options listed below to complete the timeline.

- Bombing of Ft. Sumter
- SC Secedes from USA
- VA, TN, AK, NC Secede
- Lincoln is Elected in 1860
- TX, FL, AL, GA, MS & LA secede
- Lincoln calls for Volunteer troops

Why is the South so upset by Lincoln's Election??

- 1.
- 2.

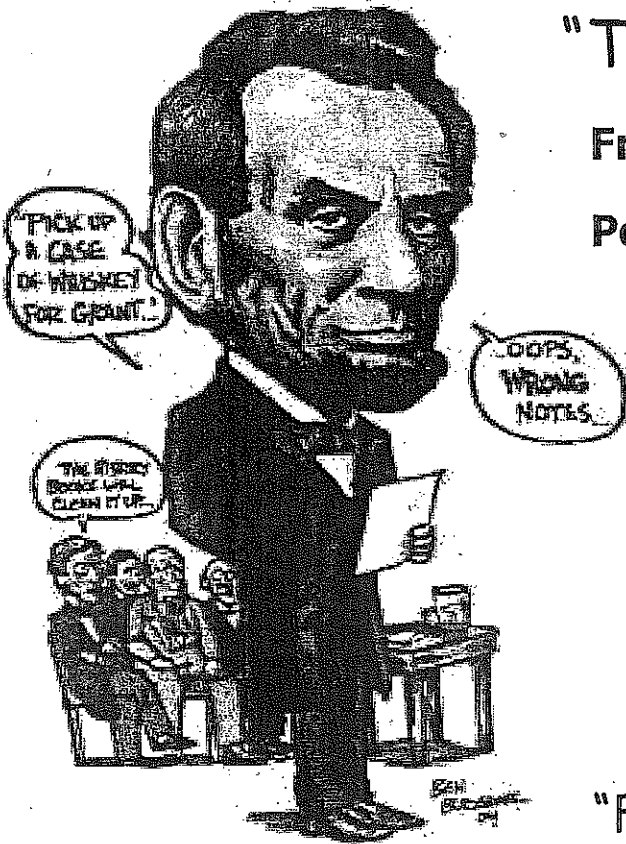
Abraham Lincoln 16th President of the U.S.A.

"The Great Emancipator"

From: _____

Political Party: _____

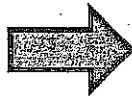
President From: _____ - _____



What happened to Lincoln at Ford's Theater, April 14, 1865?

"Four Score and Seven Years Ago..."

The Gettysburg Address



When:

Given After what battle?

According to the Gettysburg Address, what is the goal of the US and the Union Army?

The Emancipation Proclamation

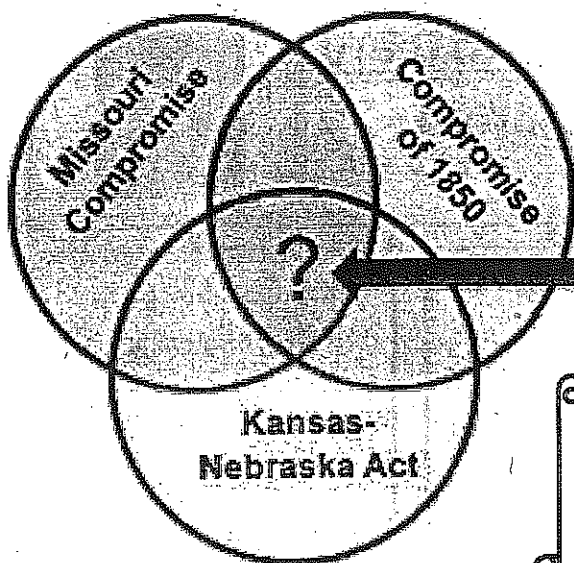


When:

Given After what battle?

The Emancipation Proclamation changes the Union goal to Preserving the Union **AND**....

Where does the Emancipation Free Slaves?



What issue is at the heart of all 3 Compromises?
(Hint: the answer is more than one word)

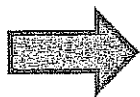
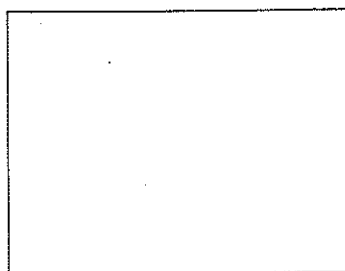
Fugitive
Slave Act
pg. 465

Definition:

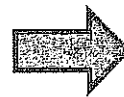
How was it unfair?

Describe the Reaction to it...

Complete the missing event in each of the
Cause and Effect Flow Charts Below

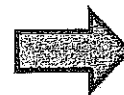
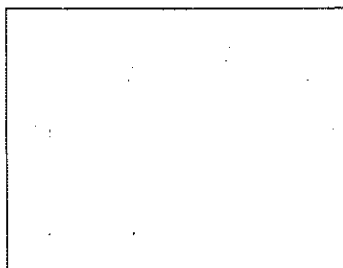
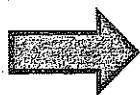


Missouri
Compromise



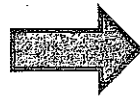
Maine becomes a Free State, Missouri becomes a Slave State (Power is still balance) and Louis. Terr. is divided, slavery below but not above.

California wants to enter the United States (the Union) as a Free State upsetting the balance of power between Free and Slave States

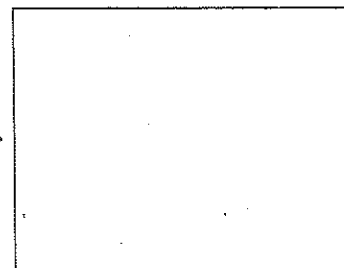


California enters the Union as a Free State; the Fugitive Slave Law, Slave Trade is Banned in Washington D.C.

Southern Slaveholding States are now outnumbered in the Senate and want to revoke the Missouri Compromise Line



Kansas-
Nebraska Act



Who was **JOHN BROWN**??

Battles of the Civil War Map Activity

Bodies of Water (Page 485)	Locations (Page 485)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic Ocean • Pacific Ocean • Gulf of Mexico • Lake Huron • Lake Superior • Mississippi River • Lake Ontario • Lake Erie • Lake Michigan 	<p><u>LABEL</u> and shade the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union States <input type="text"/> • Border States <input type="text"/> • Confederate States <input type="text"/> • Mexico <input type="text"/> • British Territory <input type="text"/>

Using pages 485, 491, 507, 509 complete the following:

1. Label the following battle sites and mark an "X" for Confederate victories or a "★" for a Union victory:

Gettysburg, Harpers Ferry, Bull Run, Antietam, Atlanta, Seven Days Battle

2. By looking at the map, where did most of the battles take place?

3. List the five border states:

4. Battle of Antietam (Pg. 492):

Date:

State:

Importance (Pg. 497)

6. Fort Sumter (Pg. 481)

Date:

State:

Importance:

5. Battle of Gettysburg (Pg. 506):

Date:

State:

Importance:

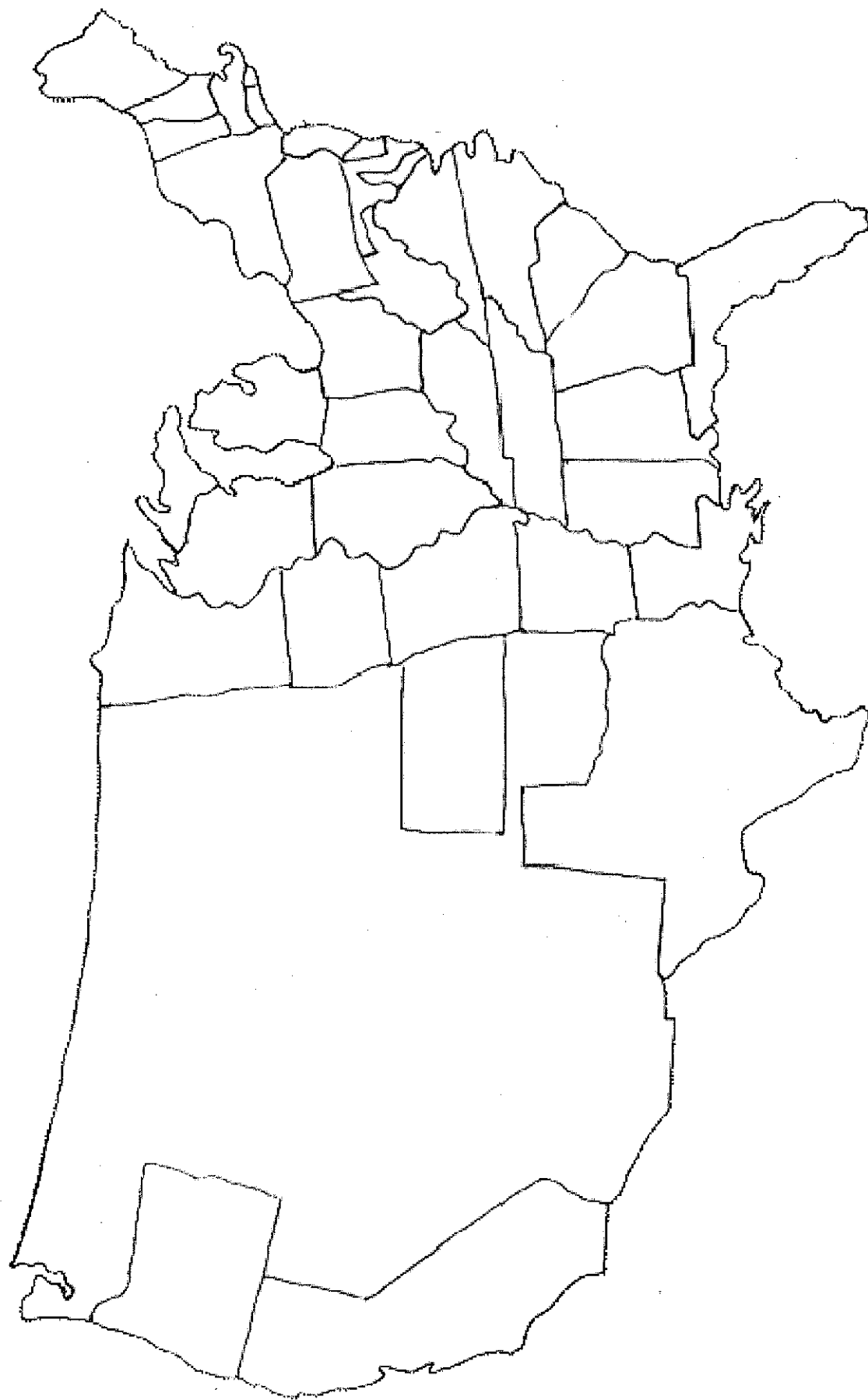
7. Bull Run (in Manassas) (Pg. 491)

Date:

State:

What nickname did General Thomas Jackson get, and why?

Battles of the Civil War Map Activity



Lincoln's Version

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Your Version

Gettysburg Address Text Analysis

1. What happened "four score and seven years ago"? Why does Lincoln start with this? (**A score is 20 years)
2. In the first sentence, what does Lincoln tell us about this new nation?
3. What is being tested by this war?
4. What impact does starting the second paragraph with "now" have on its meaning?
5. When Lincoln says the nation was "so conceived and so dedicated" what is he referring to?
6. What is the point including the phrase "or any nation so conceived and so dedicated" - what would the sentence mean without it?
7. What if Lincoln had used the verb "start" instead of "conceive?"
8. What are the people who are assembled at Gettysburg there to do?
9. What did those who fought at Gettysburg do that those who have gathered cannot?
10. What is the impact of starting the third paragraph with "but"?
11. What does Lincoln describe as the impact of those who fought at Gettysburg?
12. What does Lincoln mean by "the great task remaining"?
13. What is the unfinished work that those listening to the speech are asked to achieve?
14. How does Lincoln use the idea of "unfinished work" to assign responsibility to his listeners?
15. What specific ideas does Lincoln ask his listeners to commit themselves to at the end of his speech?
16. "Increased devotion to that cause". What cause is this?
17. How does the meaning of the word "dedicate" change over the course of the text, and what does it reveal about the Gettysburg address?