

Unit 6 Organizer: The Civil War & Reconstruction: 1861—1877

The Big Picture:

By 1861, sectional issues over states' rights, influence over national politics, and slavery erupted in a Civil War between the Union and Confederacy. With a larger population, industrial capacity, and railroad network, the Union army was able to erode the South's greatest strengths, its military leadership and defensive strategy. Key battles turned the tide of the war: Antietam brought an end to "King Cotton diplomacy" and a shift in the Union goal from "preserve the Union" to the emancipation of slaves. Gettysburg marked the beginning of Union success on the battlefield. When the war ended after Appomattox, the U.S. government was divided in how to bring Southern states back into the Union and protect emancipated slaves. President Andrew Johnson's reconstruction plan (1865-1867) proved too lenient and offered little protection for African-Americans and was replaced with a more strict policy developed by Radical Republicans. Despite military districts, new Constitutional amendments, and a Freedman's Bureau, the national government could not sustain Reconstruction attempts against white resistance, Redeemer Democrats, and the KKK. As a result of the "second corrupt bargain," President Hayes ended Reconstruction in 1877.

<u>Last Unit:</u> Manifest Destiny and Sectionalism (1840—1860)	<u>Current Unit:</u> The Civil War and Reconstruction (1861—1877)	<u>Next Unit:</u> The Gilded Age (1870—1900)
<u>Schedule & Homework:</u>		<u>Key Terms and Phrases:</u>
Week 1 Civil War 1. Vocabulary Assignment terms #1-17 only 2. Reading Guide #'s 1-19 only Week 2 Reconstruction 1. Make flashcards/define #'s 18-29 2. Reading guide #'s 20-32 3. Study Guide for Unit 5/6 Test UNIT TEST		1. Confederate States of America 2. Anaconda Plan 3. Jefferson Davis 4. Abraham Lincoln 5. Ulysses S. Grant 6. Robert E. Lee 7. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson 8. William Tecumseh Sherman 9. Fort Sumter 10. Antietam 11. Gettysburg 12. Vicksburg 13. Battle for Atlanta 14. Appomattox 15. <i>Emancipation Proclamation</i> 16. <i>Gettysburg Address</i> 17. <i>Second Inaugural Address</i> 18. Reconstruction 19. Presidential Reconstruction 20. Radical Reconstruction 21. Radical Republicans 22. Freedman's Bureau 23. 13 th Amendment 24. 14 th Amendment 25. 15 th Amendment 26. Black Codes 27. Ku Klux Klan 28. Andrew Johnson's impeachment 29. Jim Crow Era
Essential Questions: 1. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the Union and Confederacy throughout the Civil War? 2. Explain the importance of: (a) Lincoln's <i>Gettysburg Address</i> and <i>Emancipation Proclamation</i> , (b) the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg as turning points? 3. What were the major differences between President Johnson's and Radical Republicans' Reconstruction plans and how successful were these plans in "reconstructing" the nation after the Civil War?		GPS Standards: SSUSH8 all SSUSH9 all SSUSH10 all

Unit 6: Civil War and Reconstruction

Chapter 11 Section 1

1. Which four Southern states seceded after the bombardment of Fort Sumter?
2. The Southern strategy at the beginning of the Civil War was to fight what type of strategy?
3. The first major battle of the Civil War (a Southern victory) was:
4. The commander of the Army of the Potomac following the defeat at Bull Run was:

Chapter 11 Section 2

5. Why did President Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation" not immediately free any slaves?
6. Who were the "Copperheads?"
7. Why did "draft riots" take place in New York in 1863?

Chapter 11 Section 3

8. By the end of the Civil War, what percentage of the Union Army was African American?
9. Why did the Confederacy face a food shortage during the Civil War?
10. What impact did the Civil War have on the economy of the North?

Chapter 11 Section 4

11. What 1863 Union victory is often called "the turning point of the Civil War?"
12. Why was the Union victory at Vicksburg an important battle?
13. What was the importance of the "Gettysburg Address"?
14. Who was given command of all Union forces in March 1864?
15. Why was General Sherman's army so harsh as it marched through South Carolina?
16. Where did Lee surrender to Grant?

Chapter 11 Section 5

17. About how many Americans (Union and Confederate) died as a result of the Civil War?
18. Which Constitutional amendment abolished slavery?
19. How long did President Lincoln have to enjoy the Union victory before he was assassinated?

Chapter 12 Section 1

20. What was the goal of Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan of Reconstruction?
21. Who were the Radical Republicans in Congress during the Reconstruction Era?
22. Name 2 ways the Freedman's Bureau offered assistance to slaves after the Civil War
23. Why did Andrew Johnson veto the Freedmen's Bureau and the Civil Rights Act of 1866?
24. What protection did the Fourteenth Amendment offer to African Americans during Reconstruction?
25. Why did the Reconstruction Act of 1867 split the former Confederacy into military districts?
26. Why was President Andrew Johnson impeached by Congress?
27. What protection did the Fifteenth Amendment offer to African Americans during Reconstruction?

Chapter 12 Section 2

28. Who were the "scalawags?" Who were the "Carpetbaggers?"
29. Why was illiteracy at such a high percentage among African Americans at the end of the Civil War?
30. What was sharecropping?

Chapter 12 Section 3

31. What was the goal of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK)?
32. How did Rutherford Hayes' election bring an end to Reconstruction?