

# Unit 6--Test Prep

# Civil War

## Chapters 20-23



1. How were free blacks in both the North and the South treated? What was the main effect of Eli Whitney's cotton gin on the South? (Ch 19) What was the main effect of the gin on slaves? Why did so many white southerners, including those who did not own slaves, support slavery?
2. What kind of work did the great majority of slaves do? In what ways did slaves resist slavery? What was the most common way? How did slaveholders control enslaved African Americans? What did slaves generally fear most?
3. How did slaves express their African cultural traditions? What were the "invisible churches"?
4. Which escaped slave was one of the best known anti-slavery speakers in the United States and became one of the most important leaders of the abolitionist movement? What paper did he found? Who was the outspoken and controversial white leader of the abolitionist movement who was the publisher of the Liberator and president of the American Anti-Slavery Society? (Ch 18)
5. What was the secret network which helped slaves escape to freedom by arranging transportation and hiding places for them? Who was the most famous conductor, also known by the name "Moses"?
6. Who led six other slaves from Virginia in revolt and, armed with axes and guns, killed 60 white men, women, and children? Who was the abolitionist who seized the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry in 1859 with the idea of arming slaves and leading a glorious rebellion across the south? What was the outcome? How did other abolitionists look upon Brown following this?
7. What was the anti-slavery novel that awakened Northerners to the violent reality of slavery and turned millions against it? Who was its author?
8. What was the legislation that banned slavery north of the Ohio River and provided for the education of all of the inhabitants of the newly acquired territories of that region?
9. Missouri's application for statehood in 1819 raised the issue of whether slavery should be allowed where? What did it say about slavery north of latitude 36°30'? How did the Missouri Compromise impact the balance of slave and free states in the Senate?
10. How did the Second Great Awakening affect the slavery issue?
11. What agreement allowed California to enter the Union as a free state and left the New Mexico and Utah territories to decide for themselves whether slavery would be permitted? Who was the Senator who proposed this settlement, the same individual who proposed the Missouri Compromise? Which part of the Compromise of 1850 created the most controversy during the 1850s?
12. The Ostend Manifesto was a secret message which dealt with the possible purchase or seizure by the U.S. of what territory?
13. In the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, how was the issue of slavery to be decided by these two new territories? What did it lead to?
14. In which decision did a slave living in Wisconsin at the time of his owner's death ask for his freedom based on the grounds that slavery was banned there by the Missouri Compromise? What did the Supreme Court say about all Africans, enslaved or free, in deciding against him? What did the Court rule about slavery in particular?
15. What did Lincoln's election in 1860 show regarding the state of the country? How did the South feel about it? What was their response to it? What new country did they form? What were the "border states?" Which states were they? What event turned the secession into a civil war?
16. What were the "border states?" Which states were they?
17. Who was the former West Point grad and U.S. Secretary of War that the rebel states selected as their president?
18. What was the South's greatest strength? Who was the brilliant Southern general who was Lincoln's first choice to head the Union forces before he went with his native South to command the Confederate army?
19. What were the northern advantages over the South? What were the North's weaknesses? What were the South's strengths? What its weaknesses? What was Lincoln's "Anaconda Plan" for winning the war?

20. In which battle did northern civilians set out picnics at the edge of the battlefield only to scramble in terror as fleeing Union troops retreated from their loss? What did the battle prove?
21. In what 1863 declaration did Lincoln announce that all slaves in the Confederacy were free? What was significant about it? Who was the leader of the American troops? What did it ultimately do for him?
22. What was the costliest battle of the Civil War in which General Lee ordered a disastrous attack on the Union position? In the end almost 1/3—51,000—of all of those who fought were killed or wounded. Why was it a turning point in the war? What was the 3-minute speech given by President Lincoln during the Civil War at the dedication of a national cemetery on the site of the battle in which he reminded all of the principles of human equality first laid out in the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle for the causes of freedom and union?
23. Who was the moody, former store clerk who became the brilliant leader of the Union troops? What nickname did his men call him?
24. What was the southern city which was shelled for six weeks by Union gunboats and Grant's army while its people dug caves and ate horses and mules to survive? What did its eventual surrender mean to the North?
25. Who was the Union general who captured the Southern city of Atlanta and then embarked on a march through Georgia to the sea, destroying everything in his path and causing \$100 million in damages? What was the name of this new approach to warfare?
26. In April of 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at which Courthouse, thereby ending the war? What were the terms of surrender that General Grant offered to Lee designed to do?
27. What were the two ironclad ships of the war which would forever change the design of warships?
28. Who was the most famous nurse of the Civil War who often followed troops into battle and would later found the American Red Cross?
29. Who was the actor who shot and killed Lincoln, just five days after Lee's surrender, while attending the theater with his wife Mary?
30. What was Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction of the South? Under President Johnson's Reconstruction plan, who would lead the South? Under Congressional Reconstruction, political power in the South shifted to whom?
31. What was the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment? What did the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantee to all Americans, regardless of race? What was the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment? What did these Amendments address? What was the law that gave the same legal rights as white Americans?
32. What impact did southern Reconstruction have on blacks and whites in the South?
33. What was the organization established following the Civil War to provide relief for all poor people—black and white—in the South? What were some of its accomplishments?
34. Why were terrorist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan formed in the South?
35. What were the Black Codes? What was their purpose? What did they require of all African Americans? What did they disallow?
36. What was the act that divided the South into five military districts?
37. What was Congress' response to President Johnson's defiance?
38. What was the farming system in which landowners rented out parcels of their land in return for a share (1/3 to 1/2) of the crops raised?
39. Who were the scalawags? Who were the carpetbaggers?
40. What was the Compromise of 1877?
41. What were the Jim Crow laws? What was their purpose? What was the special tax established in an effort to deny African Americans the vote? What were grandfather clauses?
42. What was the Supreme Court decision that legalized segregation as long as facilities remained "separate-but-equal?"