## Day Three
Prelude to the Civil War – The Civil War - Reconstruction
- 1820-1860 -

### Part A. Vocabulary

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<td>1.</td>
<td>A devotion to the interests &amp; culture of one’s country.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>the common interests of people, living in the same part of a nation or in the same part of the world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>a tax by a government on imports to protect local industries and to raise of revenue</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Movement to end slavery.</td>
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<td>The freeing of slaves.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>A system where residents vote to decide an issue.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>An alliance of states that agree to act together on issues of mutual concern.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>The period following the Civil War during which the defeated Confederate states were readmitted to the Union</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>A Northerner who moved to the South after the Civil War</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>a state’s powers of governing its citizens without federal government involvement</td>
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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Part A Practice Matching:

11. ______ Nationalism  A. The period following the Civil War during which the defeated Confederate states were readmitted to the Union

12. ______ Abolition  B. A system where residents vote to decide an issue.

13. ______ Confederacy  C. The freeing of slaves.

14. ______ Popular Sovereignty  D. Movement to end slavery

15. ______ Home Rule  E. A tax by a government on imports to protect local industries and to raise revenue

16. ______ Regionalism  F. A Northerner who moved to the South after the Civil War

17. ______ Carpetbagger  G. A state’s powers of governing its citizens without federal government involvement

18. ______ Reconstruction  H. An alliance of states that agree to act together on issues of mutual concern.

19. ______ Tariff  I. A devotion to the interests & culture of one’s country.

20. ______ Emancipation  J. A system where residents vote to decide an issue.
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<td>1</td>
<td>A leading figure in the abolition movement. She helped over 300 people escape via the Underground Railroad</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Her hatred of slavery was expressed in her book, <em>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</em>. It’s publication helped turn slavery from a States’ Rights/economic issue into a moral issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>An uncompromising anti-slavery figure who’s violent actions spurred abolitionists to action and scared to South to an even more rigid position on slavery.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>This slave was famous for his court case where he sued for his freedom. The USSC ruled he was property &amp; not entitled to protection of the law</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>His election in 1860 led the Southern States to withdraw from the Union. He successfully led the nation through the Civil War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Union General who led the North to victory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The Confederate General who directed the Southern war effort throughout the whole war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Southern sympathizer who assassinated Lincoln @ the war’s end</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Replaced Lincoln as President &amp; was highly unpopular. Lost a power struggle with Congress over the direction of Reconstruction. Was impeached but acquitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A vocal leader of the Radical Republicans who sought to punish the former Confederate States. Worked to have Andrew Johnson removed from office.</td>
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Part B Practice Matching:
Matching:

___1. Andrew Johnson  
A. This slave was famous for his court case where he sued for his freedom. The USSC ruled he was property & not entitled to protection of the law.

___2. Abraham Lincoln  
B. A leading figure in the abolition movement. She helped over 300 people escape via the Underground Railroad.

___3. Dred Scott  
C. His election in 1860 led the Southern States to withdraw from the Union. He successfully led the nation through the Civil War.

___4. John Brown  
D. Her hatred of slavery was expressed in her book, Uncle Tom’s Cabin. It’s publication helped turn slavery from a States’ Rights/economic issue into a moral issue.

___5. John Wilkes Booth  
E. Replaced Lincoln as President & was highly unpopular. Lost a power struggle with Congress over the direction of Reconstruction. Was impeached but acquitted.

___6. Robert E. Lee  
F. The Confederate General who directed the Southern war effort throughout the whole war.

___7. Thaddeus Stevens  
G. The Southern sympathizer who assassinated Lincoln @ the war’s end.

___8. Harriet Beecher Stowe  
H. A vocal leader of the Radical Republicans who sought to punish the former Confederate States. Worked to have Andrew Johnson impeached.

___9. Ulysses S. Grant  
I. The Union General who led the North to victory.

___10. Harriet Tubman  
J. An uncompromising anti-slavery figure who’s violent actions spurred abolitionists to action and scared to South to an even more rigid position on slavery.
Part C – Events

1820 – **Missouri Compromise:** Maintains peace between North & South by setting up the formula of adding both free & slave states at the same time to maintain the balance of power in the Senate.

1828 – **Tariff of Abominations:** Many Southern States move to reject a federal tax on imports that they believe is unfair. John C Calhoun advances the Theory of Nullification that says a state can reject federal laws they feel are unconstitutional. This idea opens the door for the splitting of the Union.

1831 – **Nat Turner’s Rebellion:** a violent & bloody slave uprising that hardened Southern resolve to defend slavery & control their slaves.

1836 – **Texas Independence:** Texas becomes an independent republic that embraces slavery.

1848 – **War with Mexico:** brings immense new territories into the US which threatens the political balance between free & slave states.

1850 – **Compromise of 1850:** Brings California, Utah & New Mexico into the Union while maintaining political balance. Establishes the **Fugitive Slave Law** which mandates people in the free states help return escaped slaves... very controversial in the North.

1852 – **Uncle Tom’s Cabin** published. Delivered the message that slavery was a great moral struggle.

1854 – **Kansas-Nebraska Act:** allows each State to determine for themselves if they shall permit slavery by way of voting. This popular sovereignty opens the door to violence on both sides and gives us the name **Bloody Kansas.**

1857 – **Dred Scott Decision:** USSC rules slaves are property on people & thus not afforded any type of protection under the law.

1860 – **Lincoln’s election:** Southern states see no potential for compromise & thus they seceded.

1863 – **Battle of Gettysburg:** North gains upper hand by repelling Southern advances into the North
1865 – *Surrender @ Appomattox Court House:* Robert E. Lee ends the war on April 2, 1865. His efforts prevented additional bloodshed.

1865 – **13th Amendment:** Abolishes slavery

1866 – **Freedmen’s Bureau established:** Designed to help former slaves & poor whites. Established multiple schools & hospitals.

1866 – **Ku Klux Klan established:** to fight northern occupation and return white supremacy.

1867 – **Fourteenth Amendment passed:** made all persons born or naturalized citizens of the US & thus entitled to equal protection of the law.

1868 – **Fifteenth Amendment passed:** says that no one can be kept from voting because of their race, color or previous condition of servitude.

1873 – **Panic of 1873:** helps to turn the public’s attention from the reconstruction of

1876 – **Election of 1876:** Rutherford B Hayes agrees to pull Federal troops out of the South and thus end *Reconstruction & return Home Rule.* This compromise allows him to secure the presidency.

**Events Practice:**

1. Explain how each of the events between 1820 & 1860 contributed to the coming of the Civil War?

2. Explain who worked for the *Reconstruction* efforts of the Federal government and why they did so?

3. Explain who worked against the *Reconstruction* efforts of the Federal government and why they did so?

4. Was Reconstruction a success or a failure? (see Point-Counterpoint pg 400 in *The Americans*)
Part D- Multiple Choice & Other Items

Practice:

1. During the period from 1800 to 1865, the issue of states rights, tariffs and slavery led most directly to the growth of
   a. Imperialism
   b. Sectionalism
   c. National Unity
   d. industrialization

2. The United States Supreme Court decision in *Scott v. Sanford (1857)* was important because it
   a. strengthened the determination of abolitionists to achieve their goals
   b. caused an immediate outbreak of the Civil War
   c. ended the importation of slaves into the United States
   d. increased the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories

3. Which argument did Abraham Lincoln use against the secession of the southern states?
   a. Slavery was not profitable
   b. The government was a union of the people not of the states
   c. The southern states did not permit their people to vote on secessions.
   d. As the Commander in Chief, he had the duty to defend the United States against foreign invasion

4. Which situation was the immediate result of the United States Civil War?
   a. Women gained the right to vote in acknowledgement of their role in the conflict.
   b. Secession was no longer regarded as an option to be exercised by the states.
   c. Sectionalism disappeared as a force in American political and economic life.
   d. The South maintained its pre-Civil War economic and social structure.
Read each of the comments below and identify the speaker:

**Speaker A**
“Secession from the Union caused this war, and all those who supported it must now be punished”

**Speaker B**
“The nation’s wounds will heal most quickly if we forgive the southerners and welcome them back into the Union”

**Speaker C**
“The freedman must be given economic assistance and the constitutional right to protect themselves”

**Speaker D**
“The war may have ended but the fight must continue to preserve the system of white supremacy in the South”

5. Which of the speakers represent the attitudes of the Radical Republicans who controlled Congress during the Reconstruction?
   a. A and D
   b. A and C
   c. B and C
   d. B and D

6. The position taken by **Speaker B** is closest to the beliefs of
   a. Abraham Lincoln
   b. Thaddeus Stevens
   c. The carpetbaggers
   d. The Ku Klux Klan
Theme: **Government - Federalism**

--The United States Constitution created a new type of government – federalism – which divided power between the states and the national government. The proper balance of power under federalism has been debated throughout the history of the United States.

**Task:**
Use either... the extension of slavery (1820-1860), Civil War (1861-1865), Reconstruction (1865-1876) to answer these questions.

- Identify a specific disagreement that occurred concerning the principal of federalism.
- Describe the actions taken by each side during the disagreement over federalism
- Discuss the extent to which these actions were successful in resolving the disagreement.

A) **specific disagreement that occurred concerning the principal of federalism.**
1. the extension of slavery (1820-1860):

2. Civil War (1861-1865):

3. Reconstruction (1865-1876)
B) Describe the actions taken by each side during the disagreement over federalism

1. the extension of slavery (1820-1860):

2. Civil War (1861-1865):

3. Reconstruction (1865-1876)

C) Discuss the extent to which these actions were successful in resolving the disagreement.

1. the extension of slavery (1820-1860):

2. Civil War (1861-1865):

3. Reconstruction (1865-1876)