



# CIVIL WAR

1. What was the North like before the Civil War?	The North was mainly an urban society in which people held jobs.
2. What was the South like before the Civil War?	The South was primarily an agricultural society in which people lived in small villages and on farms and plantations.
3. What was the North like economically?	The North was a manufacturing region, and its people favored tariffs that protected factory owners and workers from foreign competition.
4. What was the South like economically?	Southerners opposed tariffs that would cause prices of manufactured goods to increase. Planters were also concerned that England might stop buying cotton from the South if tariffs were added.
5. What is a tariff?	
6. What was the big constitutional conflict between the North and the South?	A major conflict was states' rights, which the South favored versus strong central government, which the North favored.
7. What is considered a main reason of the Civil War?	Slavery

<p>8. How did the South feel about slavery?</p>	<p>Southerners felt that the abolition of slavery would destroy their region's economy</p>
<p>9. How did the North feel about slavery?</p>	<p>Northerners believed that slavery should be abolished for moral reasons.</p>
<p>10. How did the South feel about the Federal government?</p>	<p>Southerners believed that they had the power to declare any national law illegal</p>
<p>11. How did the North feel about the Federal government?</p>	<p>Northerners believed that the national government's power was supreme over that of the states</p>
<p>12. What were the four dividing issues between the North and the South that led to the Civil War?</p>	<p>Slavery, economical, cultural and Constitutional issues divided the North and South</p>
<p>13. What was the Missouri Compromise?</p>	<p>Missouri was a slave state; Maine, a free state.</p>
<p>14. When did the Missouri Compromise occur?</p>	<p>1820</p>
<p>15. What was the Compromise of 1850?</p>	<p>California was a free state. Southwest territories would decide about slavery.</p>
<p>16. What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act?</p>	<p>People decided the slavery issue ("popular sovereignty").</p>

<p>17. What is popular sovereignty?</p>	<p>People have the decision by voting</p>
<p>18. What is secession?</p>	<p>To leave being a part of</p>
<p>19. What happened to start the Civil War?</p>	<p>Following Lincoln's election, the southern states seceded from the Union. Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter, in South Carolina, marking the beginning of the Civil War.</p>
<p>20. How did Lincoln and other Northerners feel about secession?</p>	<p>Lincoln and many Northerners believed that the United States was one nation that could not be separated or divided.</p>
<p>21. How did Southerners feel about secession?</p>	<p>Most Southerners believed that states had freely created and joined the union and could freely leave it.</p>
<p>22. What states seceded from the Union?</p>	<p>Alabama  Arkansas  Florida  Georgia  Louisiana  Mississippi  North Carolina  South Carolina  Tennessee  Texas  Virginia</p>

<p>23. What states were border states (slave states) that stayed in the Union?</p>	<p>Delaware Kentucky Maryland Missouri</p>
<p>24. What states were free states?</p>	<p>California Connecticut Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Maine Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota New Hampshire New Jersey New York Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont West Virginia (Western counties of Virginia that refused to secede from the Union) Wisconsin</p>
<p>25. What new state was formed at the beginning of the Civil War?</p>	<p>West Virginia (Western counties of Virginia that refused to secede from the Union)</p>
<p>26. Who was Jefferson Davis?</p>	<p>Was president of the Confederate States of America</p>
<p>27. Who was Ulysses S. Grant?</p>	<p>He was the general of the Union army that defeated Lee</p>

<p>28. What were some important ideas and events about Abraham Lincoln?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was President of the United States</li> <li>• Opposed the spread of slavery</li> <li>• Issued the Emancipation Proclamation</li> <li>• Determined to preserve the Union—by force if necessary</li> <li>• Believed the United States was one nation, not a collection of independent states</li> <li>• Wrote the <i>Gettysburg Address</i> that said the Civil War was to preserve a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”</li> </ul>
<p>29. Who was Robert E. Lee?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was leader of the Army of Northern Virginia</li> <li>• Was offered command of the Union forces at the beginning of the war but chose not to fight against Virginia</li> <li>• Opposed secession, but did not believe the union should be held together by force</li> <li>• Urged Southerners to accept defeat at the end of the war and reunite as Americans when some wanted to fight on</li> </ul>
<p>30. Who was Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson?</p>	<p>He was a skilled Confederate general from Virginia</p>
<p>31. Who was Frederick Douglas?</p>	<p>Was a former slave who escaped to the North and became an abolitionist</p>
<p>32. Where were the first shots fired of the Civil War?</p>	<p>Fort Sumter</p>

<p>33. What was the first major battle of the Civil War?</p>	<p>The first Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) was the first major battle.</p>
<p>34. What made freeing the slaves the focus of the war?</p>	<p>The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation made "freeing the slaves" the new focus of the war. Many freed slaves joined the Union army.</p>
<p>35. What did the Battle of Vicksburg do?</p>	<p>The Battle of Vicksburg divided the South; the North controlled the Mississippi River.</p>
<p>36. What was the turning point of the war?</p>	<p>The Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war; the North repelled Lee's invasion.</p>
<p>37. What happened to end the Civil War?</p>	<p>Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House in 1865 ended the war.</p>
<p>38. What were four major deciding factors in winning the Civil War?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Union blockade of southern ports (e.g., Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans)</li> <li>• Control of the Mississippi River (e.g., Vicksburg)</li> <li>• Battle locations influenced by the struggle to capture capital cities (e.g., Richmond; Washington, D.C.)</li> <li>• Control of the high ground (e.g., Gettysburg)</li> </ul>
<p>39. Who was Clara Barton?</p>	<p>Clara Barton, a Civil War nurse, created the American Red Cross.</p>

<p>40. What were some effects of the Civil War?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Families and friends were often pitted against one another.</li><li>• Southern troops became increasingly younger and more poorly equipped and clothed.</li><li>• Much of the South was devastated at the end of the war (e.g., burning of Atlanta and Richmond).</li><li>• Disease was a major killer.</li><li>• Combat was brutal and often man-to-man.</li><li>• Women were left to run businesses in the North and farms and plantations in the South.</li><li>• The collapse of the Confederacy made Confederate money worthless</li></ul>
<p>41. How did the Civil War affect African Americans?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• African Americans fought in both the Confederate and Union armies.</li><li>• The Confederacy often used slaves as naval crew members and soldiers.</li><li>• The Union moved to enlist African American sailors early in the war.</li><li>• African American soldiers were paid less than white soldiers.</li><li>• African American soldiers were discriminated against and served in segregated units under the command of white officers.</li></ul>
<p>42. Who was Robert Smalls?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Robert Smalls was an African American who was a sailor and later a Union naval captain. He was highly honored for his feats of bravery and heroism. He became a Congressman after the Civil War</li></ul>