ANSWERS FOR THE STUDY GUIDE--SLAVERY, CIVIL WAR, and RECONSTRUCTION TEST

1. In what year was slavery introduced to the British colonies in the Americas? Describe the TRIANGULAR TRADE. What was the "Middle Passage"?
1619, Triangular Trade was the trade route taken by slave traders that connected Europe, Africa, and the Americas. The Middle Passage was the journey that many people who were forced into slavery traveled from Western Africa to the Americas.

2. You should know about the following compromises involving slavery and what each one did:

--3/5^{ths} Compromise = Clause in the original Constitution that stated that only 3/5ths of the slave population from a state would be counted in the census. This was used to determine representation in the House of Rep's

--Slave Trade Clause = Clause in the original Constitution that allowed the southern states to continue to participate in the international slave trade for 2 decades after the ratification of the constitution.

--Missouri Compromise = In 1820, Missouri is admitted as a slave state and Maine is admitted as a free state. The bottom boundary of Missouri becomes the dividing line between free states to the North and slave states to the South.

--Compromise of 1850 = California admitted as a free state. New Mexico and Utah were created as territories. Texas received $10 million for lost land. New, tougher Fugitive Slave Law. Slave trade banned in D.C.

3. In the years leading up to the American Civil War, which political party dominated the pro-slavery South? Which political party dominated in the North? (Think Lincoln.)
South was dominated by the pro-slavery Democrats.
North was dominated by the new Republican party.

4. What was "popular sovereignty"?
Idea that people from a new state should be able to vote on whether or not they should be a free or slave state.

5. What was Bleeding Kansas? Who were the Jayhawkers and Bushwhackers?
Kansas was going to vote on whether they were going to be a free state or slave state. Led to a violent clash between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces. Jayhawkers = anti-slavery. Bushwhackers = pro-slavery.

6. Describe how Lincoln's views on slavery changed over time. What was Pres. Lincoln's primary goal at the beginning of the Civil War?
Early on, Lincoln believed in gradual emancipation (contain slavery to the south and it will die off over time). By the time of the Civil War, he wanted to put an end to slavery and pushed for the adoption of the 13th Amendment.

7. After Lincoln won the Presidential Election of 1860, which state was the first to secede from the Union?
South Carolina

8. What were the advantages & disadvantages of the North at the beginning of the Civil War?
Advantages = more industry, larger population, telegraph, railroad system, manufacturing, etc.
Disadvantages = Lack of strong military leadership, especially in the early part of the war.

9. What were the advantages & disadvantages of the South at the beginning of the Civil War?
Advantages = Strong military leadership (Robert E. Lee) and home field advantage.
Disadvantages = Very little industry, lacked a good railway system, smaller population.

10. Give examples of how new technology impacted the Civil War.
Ironclads, first submarines, railroads, telegraph, minie ball & better rifles, introduction of machine guns…all of this made the war more deadly.

11. Which four slave states stayed loyal to the Union? (Called the border states)
Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri

12. How and why did West Virginia become a state?
Broke away from the rest of Virginia and rejoined the union in 1863. Congress approved the new state of West Virginia.

13. Define the term "southern unionist."
Term for white southerners who stayed loyal to the union and undermined the South's war effort.

14. What did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation actually do? How did it shift the focus of the war?
It freed the slaves only in rebelling states. It was a political move by Lincoln to shift the focus of the war from "saving the union" to ending slavery.

15. Which major battle was a turning point in the Civil War for the North?
Gettysburg

16. Why was the victory at the Battle of Vicksburg significant for the North?
The Union Army now had total control of the Mississippi River.

17. What is habeas corpus? Why did Lincoln suspend it? Why is this still controversial today?
The right to be free unless charged with a crime. Government can't detain you without you being charged with a crime. Unfortunately, Lincoln suspends the writ of habeas corpus in an effort to silence dissenters during the Civil War. Many see this as a major violation of personal liberties. It set a precedent for future presidents to do the same thing. FDR – Japanese Internment–WWII, Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp during the War on Terrorism.

18. What is conscription? Why was it used during the Civil War?
Military draft. Both sides were short on manpower.

19. Describe General Sherman's "March to the Sea." What was meant by "total war"?
Sherman and his troops destroyed everything in their path: homes, crops, railroads, bridges, anything that could be used for war. This was total war. Sherman's goal was to kill the South's will to fight.

20. What was Lincoln's 10% plan? What was the Wade-Davis Bill? How did this reflect the division between Republicans in Congress and President Lincoln?
Lincoln's 10 percent plan = required 10% of the voting population from a state to sign loyalty oaths & rewrite their state constitution to ban slavery in order for a southern state to rejoin the union.
Wade-Davis Bill was much tougher. Congress wanted 50% loyalty oaths to be signed. Lincoln used a pocket veto. This showed the rift between Lincoln who wanted the southern states to have an easier path to rejoin and Congress who wanted to punish the South.

21. Where did Gen. Lee surrender to Union forces bringing an end to the Civil War?
Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.

22. President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is considered one of the finest speeches ever delivered. At what major event did he deliver this speech?
Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

23. What did the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments do?
13th ~ Banned slavery
14th ~ Made former slaves citizens, defined citizenship, and included the Equal Protection Clause
15th ~ Extended voting rights to all MEN regardless of race, ethnicity, etc.

24. Who killed Abraham Lincoln? What was Lincoln doing when this happened? Where was he? (Be specific.)
John Wilkes Booth

25. Describe the process of "impeachment." What is the House of Rep's responsible for? What is the Senate responsible for?
Impeachment means charges are brought against a president. The House of Rep's brings the charges (impeaches) and then the Senate holds a trial. Each Senator must vote "guilty or not guilty". If ⅔ of Senate votes guilty, then the president is removed from office.

26. What were "black codes"?
Laws passed in many southern states in the years after the Civil War that limited the rights of African Americans. It created a 2-tiered system. One set of laws for whites. One set of laws for blacks.

27. Describe what happened to many slaves after they gained their freedom.
For many former slaves, life did not change all that much. Many of them continued to work the same plantations that they had always worked. Many did not have any education, wealth, land, etc.

28. How did the Freedmen's Bureau try to improve the lives of blacks living in the South?
The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, housing and medical aid, established schools and offered legal assistance.

29. Why was the South divided into military districts after the Civil War?
Soldiers were there to enforce Civil Rights laws.

30. How did the presidential election of 1876 bring an end to Reconstruction? (2nd corrupt bargain)
Hayes (Republican) vs. Tilden (Democrat). Tilden wins the popular vote, but the Electoral College is disputed. Congress establishes a special commission to look at the election. Democrats cut a deal with the Republicans. The Democrats agree to allow Hayes be declared the winner of the election. In exchange, federal troops are removed from the South. Without federal troops to enforce Civil Rights laws, a segregated system was created in the South.

31. What were Jim Crow Laws? What is segregation? What was Plessy v. Ferguson?
Separation of the races by law in the South. Separate schools, bathrooms, etc. In 1896, the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision by the Supreme Court upheld the system of segregation. In 1954, the Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. the Board of Education* would overturn this.

32. What were poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses? Be able to explain how each limited African Americans' ability to vote in southern elections.
Poll taxes = required that a fee be paid in order to vote.
Literacy tests = ridiculous test questions that were used to discriminate against African Americans trying to vote.
Grandfather clauses = One was eligible to vote only if your grandfather had been eligible to vote. Prevented many African Americans from voting in southern states.

33. Who became POTUS after Lincoln was assassinated?
Andrew Johnson

34. What was the Tenure of Office Act? How did Andrew Johnson violate this? How did Congress respond?
Tenure of Office Act was a law that prevented the president from firing a Cabinet member without Congressional approval. President Andrew Johnson viewed this as unconstitutional. He went ahead and fired

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. The House of Rep's impeached Andrew Johnson, but he survives removal in the Senate by one vote.

35. Which 3 American presidents have been impeached? (They all survived removal when the Senate voted.) Andrew Johnson, Bill Clinton, and Donald Trump

You should know a little bit about:

Eli Whitney–Invented the Cotton gin

Dred Scott--Slave who sued for his freedom. He claimed that because his master had taken north to free territory that should make him a free man. The Supreme Court ruled against him saying that Dred Scott was property and as such, his master could take him anywhere. This further divided North & South on the issue of slavery.

Abraham Lincoln—Elected president in 1860. Ran against Stephen Douglas for the Senate in 1858.

Stephen Douglas—Senator from Illinois. He and Lincoln had a series of debates in 1858 about the future of slavery. Douglas was a big supporter of popular sovereignty (states should vote on whether they want to be a free state or slave state.

Frederick Douglass–Ranaway from slavery and joined the Abolitionist Movement. Became an outspoken advocate for ending slavery. Unlike many other people who had been enslaved, Douglass could read & write. He would meet with Lincoln on a number of occasions and encouraged him to put an end to slavery.

Harriet Tubman—Became the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad. Nickname was "Moses." Became a staunch abolitionist.

Clara Barton--Served as a nurse during the Civil War. Her nickname was the Angel of the Battlefield. She founded the American Red Cross.

John Brown—Led the raid on the armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Was caught, tried, convicted and then executed. He became a hero in the North. He was seen as a terrorist in the South.

Charles Sumner—Senator from Massachusetts who opposed slavery. He was beaten on the floor of the US Senate by Congressman Preston Brooks.

Andrew Johnson—Became president after Lincoln was assassinated. First American President to be impeached. Survived removal by one vote in the Senate.

John Wilkes Booth—Assassinated President Lincoln.

Ulysses S. Grant—Union General who went on to be elected president.

William Tecumseh Sherman—Led the March to the Sea that killed the South's will to fight.

Harriet Beecher Stowe—Author of the novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin. The book convinced many in the North to join the abolitionist cause (especially women).

Robert E. Lee—Commanding General of the Confederate Army.

Jefferson Davis--President of the Confederate States of America.