

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.

<div><div><div>Last Unit:</div><div>MANIFEST DESTINY AND SECTIONALISM</div><div>(1840—1860)</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>Current Unit:</div><div>The Civil War and Reconstruction</div><div>(1861—1877)</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>Next Unit:</div><div>The Gilded Age</div><div>(1870—1900)</div></div></div>
<div><div>Schedule & Homework:</div><div><div><div>11/7 Outbreak of the Civil War: USA vs. CSA</div><div>11/7 Read Ch 11.1</div></div><div><div>11/10 Civil War</div><div>11/10Read Ch 11.2</div></div><div><div>11/11 Civil War</div><div>11/11 Read Ch 11.3</div></div><div><div>11/12 Preserving the Union</div><div>11/12 Ch 11.4 & 11.5</div></div><div><div>11/13 Preserving the Union</div><div>11/13 Read Ch 12.1</div></div><div><div>11/14 The Start of Reconstruction</div><div>11/14 Read Ch 12.2</div></div><div><div>11/17 Failures & the End of Reconstruction</div><div>11/17 Read Ch 12.3</div></div><div><div>11/18 Unit 6 Review</div><div>11/18 Complete</div></div><div><div>11/19 Civil War/Reconstruction TEST</div><div>Unit 6 Organizer</div></div></div></div>		<div><div>Key Terms and Phrases:</div><div><div><div>1. Confederate States of America</div><div>12. Reconstruction</div></div><div><div>2. Anaconda Plan</div><div>13. Presidential Reconstruction</div></div><div><div>3. Fort Sumter</div><div>14. Radical Reconstruction</div></div><div><div>4. Antietam</div><div>15. 13th Amendment</div></div><div><div>5. Gettysburg</div><div>16. 14th Amendment</div></div><div><div>6. Vicksburg</div><div>17. 15th Amendment</div></div><div><div>7. Battle for Atlanta</div><div>18. Black Codes</div></div><div><div>8. Appomattox Courthouse</div><div>19. Ku Klux Klan</div></div><div><div>9. <i>Emancipation Proclamation</i></div><div>20. Compromise of 1877</div></div><div><div>10. <i>Gettysburg Address</i></div><div>21. Jim Crow Era</div></div><div><div>11. <i>Second Inaugural Address</i></div><div></div></div></div></div>
<div><div>Essential Questions:</div><div><div><div>1. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the Union and Confederacy throughout the Civil War?</div><div>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?</div><div>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?</div></div></div></div>		<div><div>AKS</div><div><div><div>1. AKS 38 b-h</div><div>2. AKS 39 a-e</div></div></div></div>

Course Website: duluthushistory.weebly.com

Unit 6: Civil War and Revolution

Chapter 11 Section 1

1. Which four Southern states seceded after Fort Sumter?
2. Which four slave states remained **loyal** to the Union?
3. What four advantages did the Union enjoy over the Confederacy?
4. Describe the Southern strategy at the start of the war:

Chapter 11 Section 2

5. Why did President Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation" not immediately free any slaves?

Chapter 11 Section 3

6. What impact did the Civil War have on the economy of the North?

Chapter 11 Section 4

7. What 1863 Union victory is often called "the turning point of the Civil War?"
8. Why was the Union victory at Vicksburg an important battle?
9. What was the importance of the "Gettysburg Address"?

Chapter 11 Section 5

10. Which Constitutional amendment abolished slavery?

Chapter 12 Section 1

11. What was the goal of Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan of Reconstruction?
12. Who were the Radical Republicans in Congress during the Reconstruction Era?
13. Name 2 ways the Freedman's Bureau offered assistance to slaves after the Civil War
14. What protection did the Fourteenth Amendment offer to African Americans during Reconstruction?
15. Why was President Andrew Johnson impeached by Congress?
16. What protection did the Fifteenth Amendment offer to African Americans during Reconstruction?

Chapter 12 Section 2

17. Who were "scalawags?" Who were "Carpetbaggers?"
18. What was sharecropping?

Chapter 12 Section 3

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