

### U.S. Civil War/Reconstruction

Please follow this part of the unit through this graphic organizer.

Union v. Confederacy (Check-mark the ones with the advantages)	Advantages: Population	Factories	Railroad Mileage	Farmland	Military Leadership	Government support
<b>Union</b>	X	X	X			X
<b>Confederacy</b>				X	X	

Key Battles (Check-mark for either Union or Confederacy, based on who won)	Union	Confederacy	Winning General (Identify)
Ft. Sumter (SC)-1861		X	Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard
First/Second Battle of Bull Run (VA)-1861		X	Beauregard/Gen. Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson
Shiloh (Tennessee)-1862	X		Gen. Ulysses S. Grant
Gettysburg (PA)-1863	X		Gen. George Meade
Ft. Fisher/Bentonville (NC)-1865	X		Maj. Gen. Terry/Gen. William Sherman

Emancipation Proclamation-Issued Jan. 1, 1863	Gettysburg Address-Given in Nov. 1863
Freed slaves ONLY in the Confederate states	Speech honored the Union dead
Many African Americans joined the Union army	Battle of Gettysburg
Moral measure and war measure	Short speech-just two minutes!

Who became the top Union general late in the war? \_\_\_Ulysses S. Grant\_\_\_\_\_

His right-hand man, Gen. Sherman, led a “March to the Sea” in 1864. What did the Union do in this march? Burn the South  
 Who surrendered and where? Gen. Lee (Confederacy), Appomattox Courthouse-

**Reconstruction Graphic Organizer**

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Pres. Lincoln planned to re-admit the Southern states before his untimely death in April 1865 (assassination). What was his plan called? 10 percent plan

<b>Reconstruction Plans</b>	<b>Main Idea</b>
Pres. Johnson’s plan	forgiveness to Southerners who pledge allegiance to Union-pass 13th amendment
Freedmen’s Bureau	Housing, education, job opportunities for recently-freed slaves
Reconstruction Act (s)	Military presence in South, states broken up into 5 districts

<b>Amendments</b>	<b>Main Idea</b>	<b>Opponents’ Response (mostly South)</b>
<b>13th Amendment</b>	Slavery is illegal	Black Codes, sharecropping
<b>14th Amendment</b>	Civil Rights, regardless of skin color	Jim Crow laws-segregation (later)
<b>15th Amendment</b>	Voting rights for all <u>men</u>	Literacy tests, poll taxes, KKK

<b>Pres. Johnson v. Radical Republican Congress (checkmark who ‘won’)</b>	<b>Pres. Johnson</b>	<b>Radical Republican Congress</b>	<b>Result?</b>
<b>Round 1 (Freedmen’s Bureau Act, Civil Rights Act 1866)</b>		X	Johnson vetoed, Congress overrode
<b>Round 2 (14th Amendment, Reconstruction Acts)</b>		X	Johnson vetoed, Congress overrode
<b>Round 3 (Tenure of Office Act, impeachment)</b>	X		Johnson impeached, but kept job

What Compromise ended Reconstruction, and who became president? \_\_\_\_\_ Compromise of 1877-Rutherford B. Hayes (U.S. troops in South were pulled out) \_\_\_\_\_

Gov. \_\_William Holden\_\_\_\_\_ tried to shut down the KKK in North Carolina, but was \_impeached\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_re-moved\_\_\_\_\_ because he could not prove their intimidating actions (even though they were around!)