U.S. History 2nd 9 Weeks Test Review II Before the Civil War the North's economy was based on this Industry & Manufacturing Before the Civil War the South's economy was based on this Agriculture and Slavery

The South opposed these because they helped the North, but hurt the South by making the price of manufactured goods go UD

Protective tariffs

This balance was trying to be maintained in Congress before the Civil War

Balance between free states and slave states

Publisher of the antislavery newspaper The Liberator

William Lloyd Garrison

Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin

Harriet Beecher Stowe

Leaders of 2 different slave revolts

Nat Turner & Gabriel Prosser

Compromise that drew a line through the Louisiana Territory, outlawing slavery above it and allowing slavery below it

Missouri Compromise

Missouri Compromise

This compromise allowed California to enter as a free state in return for the Fugitive Slave Law

Compromise of 1850

What the Fugitive Slave Law required Northern states had to return slaves who had escaped from the South

This act repealed the Missouri Compromise allowing people to decide whether they wanted to allow slavery or not in Kansas & Nebraska

Kansas-Nebraska Act

Means people have the right to choose to allow slavery or not

Popular Sovereignty

Popular Sovereignty in Kansas led to violence known as this

"Bleeding Kansas"

What the South did to laws they felt were unfair to them

Declared them "null & void"

Why southern states felt they could secede from the Union They freely entered, so they could freely leave

As a new Republican, he debated Stephen Douglas in the Illinois Senate race and lost

Abraham Lincoln

Stephen Douglas believed in this which allowed people to choose if they wanted slavery

Popular Sovereignty

He said "A house divided against itself cannot stand"

Abraham Lincoln

This Supreme Court case overturned efforts to stop the spread of slavery

Dred Scott

These women led the struggle for women's suffrage

Susan B. Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Meeting where Stanton created a declaration giving women the same rights as men

Seneca Falls

As a result of this, South Carolina seceded from the Union Lincoln elected in the election of 1860

Opening of the Civil War

Ft. Sumter

Bloodiest day of the Civil War

Antietam

Lincoln issued this after Antietam

Emancipation Proclamation Where the Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves In the states rebelling against the Union (the seceded southern states) This was Lincoln's goal before the Emancipation Proclamation

To preserve the Union

This 3 day battle was the turning point of the war

Gettysburg

Where Lee surrendered to Grant

Appomattox

Union leader who eventually won the war for the Union

Ulysses S. Grant

Leader of Confederate Army who urged the South to accept defeat and unite as Americans again

Robert E. Lee

Confederate leader who was killed by his own troops near Chancellorsville

"Stonewall" Jackson

Former slave who became a great abolitionist and urged Lincoln to allow freed slaves to join Union forces

Frederick Douglass

Where Lincoln said "government of the people, by the people, for the people"

Gettysburg Address

This discouraged any interference of foreign governments during the Civil War Emancipation Proclamation His plan for Reconstruction included "malice toward non, with charity for all"

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln's view of secession

It was illegal, so South never seceded—they were always a part of the Union This allowed the Radical Republicans to influence Reconstruction

Lincoln's Assassination

This plan for Reconstruction was more punitive towards the South

Radical Republican's

This plan for **Reconstruction** was most generous to the South (it pardoned almost everyone!)

Andrew Johnson's

Used by the Radical Republicans to control the South during Reconstruction

The Military

Only Reconstruction plan that wanted voting and other civil rights for African Americans

Radical Republicans

He was impeached by **Radical Republicans for** being at odds with them over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves

Andrew Johnson

3 Civil War Amendments

13th, 14th, 15th

This Civil War Amendment granted voting rights to all male freed slaves



This Civil War Amendment abolished slavery



The 14th Amendment defined this and gave it to the freed slaves

Citizenship & equal rights

Reconstruction ended with this compromise where the Democrats chose a Republican president in exchange for an end to military rule in the South

Compromise of 1877

This era began when the military left the South and the segregation of whites & blacks began

The Jim Crow Era

Two cities in the South burned and destroyed

Richmond & Atlanta

Emerged with a strong industrial economy after the Civil War The North

These were destroyed in the South during the Civil War creating the poorest section of America

Farms, railroads, and factories

Its completion after the **Civil War intensified** western movement of settlers into the area between the Mississippi and the Pacific

Transcontinental Railroad How the cowboys got their cattle to market

Long cattle drives

This act gave free or cheap land to settlers in the western territories providing they build and farm on the land

The Homestead Act of 1862

These factors fueled migration to the West after the Civil War Economic opportunities, new technologies, immigration, and industrialization This new technology allowed people to harvest wheat faster

Mechanical Reaper

This allowed people to keep out cattle from grazing on their property

Barbed wire

This allowed people to pump water from a well

The windmill