Chapter 9 Civil War and Reconstruction

Lesson 1 Struggles Over Slavery

Plantation – big farms in the South

-many farm workers were enslaved people

-Southern economy based on agriculture – why there are more slaves in south than north

Union – United States (north)

Compromise – when each side gives in a little to reach an agreement

Missouri Compromise – north agreed to it because Maine would join as free state

Compromise of 1850 – California admitted as free state

“A house divided against itself cannot stand.” – means the country cannot survive with two different sides disagreeing so strongly

Succession – separating (seceding) from the Union

Confederacy – gov’t formed by states that seceded (south)

Lesson 2 The War Begins

The first shots were at Ft. Sumter

-Confederates fired first

Enlist – join the military

Battle of Bull Run – Union’s goal was to capture Richmond

Strengths of each side:

Union Confederacy

-Produced weapons, cloth, -experienced hunters and soldiers

shoes, iron

-produced food -great military leaders

-had railroads, roads, people -fighting for freedom

-more resources -fighting for and on own land

Blockade – barrier of troops or ships to keep people and supplies from moving in and out of area

Confederate strategy – defend Conf. land until north gave up

New weapon – ironclad ships

-covered in iron so cannonballs bounced off

Lesson 3 Life During the Civil War

Proclamation – official announcement

emancipation – setting free slaves

Emancipation Proclamation

-freed slaves in Conf., but only in areas controlled by Union

-slaves in Texas were freed on June 19, 1865 – celebrated as Juneteenth, a day of freedom

African American men were soldiers for Union.

-served as carpenters, cooks, guards, etc.

Life for soldiers was rough

-dirty, dangerous, difficult

-heavy packs, poor supplies

-no fresh food

-many illnesses, no medicine

Women’s roles:

-nurses on battlefields

-kept farms and businesses running

-sewed clothing, made bandages

-sold things to buy food for army

-became soldiers (in disguise)

Sojourner Truth

-former slave

-worked for abolition and women’s rights

Invention of photography – people at home could experience soldier life

Lesson 4 The War Ends

Gettysburg and Vicksburg

-both key victories for Union

-wanted to control Mississippi River at Vicksburg

Siege – military blockade designed to make city surrender

Ulysses S. Grant

-Union commander

Robert E. Lee

-Confederate commander

-surprising because he was a Patriot

William Sherman

-Union general

-Created total war – strategy that attacked military and non-military targets

-meant to destroy enemy economically

Union won!

-Lee surrendered

-Grand didn’t take any prisoners

Abe Lincoln was assassinated – murdered for political reasons

-John Wilkes Booth

Lesson 5 Reconstruction

Reconstruction policies from Congress were harsher toward South than the president wanted.

-angered Republicans – tried to impeach President Johnson

Segregation – separation of people by race

Black codes – laws that denied African Americans their basic rights

-failure of Reconstruction

Before being allowed into Union, Conf. states had to agree to 13th, 14th, 15th amendments

Sharecropping – system where someone who owns land lets someone “rent” it to farm it

Laws that made it difficult for African Americans to vote:

1. poll tax

2. literacy test (reading)

3. grandfather clause