**Test on Ch. 20-22 (Study Guide)**

1. **Terms to know:**
* Racism being unfairly treated because of race
* Discrimination unequal treatment based upon race, gender, religion, place of birth, etc.
* Segregation the social separation of groups of people by race
* Oppression being held back/down by severe and unfair force
* “the Union” a.k.a. “the North”; the government and armies of the North
* Secession (to secede) the act of withdrawing from an organization or alliance (group)
* Fugitive a person who tries to escape; an escaped slave
* Confederacy group of 11 states that left the United States and started their own country
* Emancipation the act of setting free from slavery
* Draft a system for requiring citizens to join their country’s military
* habeas corpus the right to a trial before being jailed
* “total war” (philosophy) break your enemy’s *will* to fight and *ability* to support an army
1. **People**
* Frederick Douglass escaped slave; self-educated; abolitionist leader
* Abraham Lincoln 16th president of the U.S.; lawyer; elected in 1860 + 1864
* Jefferson Davis president of the Confederacy
* Henry Clay “Great Compromiser”; made Missouri Compromise and Compromise of 1850
* Nat Turner Led slave revolt; he and his followers killed 57 whites before being stopped
* Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* which turned many against slavery
* Stephen Douglas responsible for the Kansas-Nebraska Act; wanted popular sovereignty
* Dred Scott slave who sued his owner for his freedom; lost his case in the Supreme Court
* Roger Taney Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who ruled against Dred Scott
* John Brown white abolitionist who led an attack on the arsenal at Harper’s Ferry
* Admiral David Farragut U.S. Navy admiral who led ships at the battle of Vicksburg
* Gen. Ulysses S. Grant Union general; believed in “Total War” and defeated Gen. Lee
* Gen. Robert E. Lee Best Confederate general; surrendered to Grant at Appomattox
* Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman Union general; destroyed the South on his “march”
* Gen. George C. Meade Union general who led troops at the Battle of Gettysburg
* Gen. George Pickett Confederate general who led the suicidal charge at Gettysburg
* Colonel Robert Gould Shaw Union leader of the famous Massachusetts 54th
* Br’er Rabbit (fictional character) Represented slaves; used brain to outsmart Br’er fox
* Br’er Fox (fictional character) Represented slave owners; stronger, but outsmarted
1. **Events**
* Nat Turner’s Rebellion Slaves rebelled, killed 57 whites, and terrified the South
* Tallmadge Amendment Missouri can join the Union, but only as a FREE state
* Missouri Compromise Missouri joins as slave state, Maine joins as free state, slavery banned in territories north of 36°30’ line
* The “Gag Rule” Congress voted to table all discussions about slavery (lasted 10yrs)
* Compromise of 1850 Calif. enters as free state, Mexican Cession territories open to slavery
* Fugitive Slave Law nobody liked it; North didn’t want to enforce; South thought it weak
* *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* is published novel which portrayed the horrors of slavery
* Kansas-Nebraska Act Stephen Douglas made it; allowed territories to decide the slavery issue on their own through “popular sovereignty” (vote by the people); Scrapped the Missouri Compromise
* Dred Scott Case (and final Supreme Court decision) Dred Scot was a slave who had been taken (for a short time) to live with his owner in a free territory; he sued for his freedom; Supreme Court ruled that (1) he was not a citizen as a black man and had no right to sue, and (2) slavery was now open in all territories (not all states)
* John Brown’s Raid Abolitionist plan to destroy slavery by killing all slave owners; Brown and his followers attacked the arsenal at Harper’s Ferry; they obviously failed…
* Election of 1860 Democrats are divided; Lincoln is elected; 7 southern states secede
* Secession South Carolina is first, 6 quickly follow, and 4 more join later
* Civil War battles:
1. *Ft. Sumpter* 1st shots of the war; one-sided bombardment; Union troops surrender
2. *1st Bull Run* 1st major battle; Union has more troops; “rebel yell”; Union runs away
3. *Antietem* bloodiest day of the war; Lee (Confederates) vs. McClellan (Union; Lee hoped to get Maryland to join the Confederacy
4. *Richmond* Confederate capital;attacked multiple times by Union forces; Union lost every time
5. *Gettysburg* fought in Pennsylvania over 3 days; huge losses on both sides; Union wins; leads to the Gettysburg address; **turning point of the war**
6. *Vicksburg* city located along the Mississippi River (key location) on top of 300 ft. cliff; Union army and navy attack for 6 weeks; citizens starve and finally surrender
7. *Fort Wagner* attack on a fort on the beach of South Carolina; Massachusetts 54th made suicidal charge across 200 yds of open beach; massive losses; battle lost
8. *Petersburg* wanted by Union because it was the “gateway to Richmond”; fought for 9 months; Union had reinforcements, Confederates didn’t; Union wins
* Sherman’s march example of “Total War”; starts in Chattanooga, TN, and ends in Raleigh, NC; Sherman’s troops destroy everything in their path – leave the South a mess
1. **Things (misc.)**
* The USS Monitor iron-clad Union warship; famous battle vs. the CSS Virginia; no winner
* The CSS Virginia (formerly known as the Merrimac) iron-clad Confederate warship
* Civil War “stuff”
1. Total number of deaths 620,000
2. **Strengths** of North and South NORTH: more people, more $, more technology, better railroads, more factories, more farms *that grew food.* SOUTH: huge size made it tough to invade, fought for a cause, military leadership, experienced soldiers, huge coastline with many ports
3. Weaknesses of North and South NORTH: military leadership. SOUTH: poor economy, few factories, railroads didn’t connect, $ tied up in land and slaves
4. How women supported the war ran businesses and farms while men were away, worked in factories, treated the wounded, served in military as messengers, spies, etc.
5. How African Americans supported the war 216,000 served the Union army/navy; 166 regiments; fought in over 500 battles
6. Union Blockade (and its effect on the southern economy) crippled the South because they couldn’t sell/trade their cotton or tobacco
7. Anaconda Plan Union strategy; (1) surround the South by land and sea, (2) divide the Confederacy by taking the Mississippi River, and (3) take the capital of Richmond
8. Draft laws of North and South age requirements; must serve for 3 years; could pay a person to serve in your place (if you had $)
9. Gettysburg Address 4 months after the Battle of Gettysburg; Lincoln invited to speak at the dedication of a soldier cemetery; 15,000 there but hardly any heard him speak (no microphone); spoke for about 3 minutes; simple and powerful speech
10. Massachusetts 54th Regiment African American regiment led by Col. Robert Gould Shaw; demanded equal pay as white soldiers; fought bravely at Fort Wagner
11. Infections number one killer of Civil War (3x more died of infection than of battle wounds); caused by unsanitary medical treatment and facilities
12. New technology Firsts: use of railroads to move troops/supplies, telegraph used to communicate, cameras document everything, armor-plated warships
13. Appomattox General Lee surrenders; General Grant offers very generous terms of surrender; war is over