



Civil War

1. **13th Amendment:** *abolished slavery*
2. **14th Amendment:** *Gave blacks citizenship*
3. **15th Amendment:** *the right to vote shall not be denied based on race or color*
4. **1st Bull Run:** *1) showed that this was going to be a long and difficult war. 2) 1st major battle. 3) union had 1 million soldiers. 4) new general for the north.*
5. **54th Massachusetts:** *first African American unit to fight a battle, to show the other soldiers that they could fight. won, but barely half of the regiment made it back*
6. **Abraham Lincoln:** *President during the Civil War. Vowed to preserve the Union at the beginning of the war and later added to abolish slavery as the major goals of his administration. Issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. Gettysburg Address. Congressman/Lawyer from Illinois. First president to be assassinated. Elected 16th president of the US in 1860. "Coach" of the Union.*
7. **Andrew Johnson:** *A Southerner from Tennessee, as V.P. when Lincoln was killed, he became president. He opposed radical Republicans who passed Reconstruction Acts over his veto. The first U.S. president to be impeached, he survived the Senate removal by only one vote. He was a very weak president. Decided that he had to punish the south for the war.*
8. **Antietam:** *1) bloodiest day of the entire war. 2) Lee retreated back to Virginia. 3) McClellan replaced for good. 4) Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation*
9. **Appomattox:** *last battle of the war. Lee surrenders to Grant. Grant offered simple and generous terms for surrender. 1) All soldiers received 3 day rations. 2) All soldiers and officers captured were allowed to return home on parole. 3) soldiers had to give up arms and battle flags. 4) officers could keep side arms (swords/revolvers). 5) any man who owned a horse could keep it.*
10. **Chancellorsville:** *1) Stonewall is mortally wounded, dies just days later. 2) Lee's finest victory.*
11. **Compromise of 1850:** *Henry Clay's proposed agreement that allowed California to enter the Union as a free state and divided the rest of the Mexican Cession into two territories where slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty.*
12. **Cotton Gin:** *a machine invented by Eli Whitney in 1793 that speeded up the separating of seeds from cotton. increased the amount of slaves.*
13. **Daniel Webster:** *US Senator who argued against nullification during the Nullification Crisis. Favored a strong national government instead of states' rights. From Massachusetts. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."*
14. **Dred Scott Decision:** *US Supreme Court ruling that declared African Americans were not U.S. citizens, that the Missouri Comp's restriction on slavery was unconstitutional, and that Congress did not have the right to ban slavery in any federal territory.*
15. **Economy:** *North: lots of factories, money
South: agriculture and no money*
16. **Election of 1860:** *Lincoln, the Republican candidate, won because the Democratic party was split over slavery. As a result, the South no longer felt like it has a voice in politics and a number of states seceded from the Union. South Carolina threatened that if Lincoln was elected they would secede*
17. **Eli Whitney:** *invented the cotton gin and interchangeable parts*
18. **Emancipation Proclamation:** *issued on Jan. 1st, 1863. Freed all slaves in the southern states in rebellion*
19. **Formation of Confederacy:** *After Lincoln was elected, 11 southern states seceded from the union (South Carolina was the leader). The capitol became Richmond, Virginia, and Jefferson Davis would become president of the CSA*
20. **Formation of Republican Party:** *modern republican party began before the Civil War as an anti-slavery party. Abraham Lincoln was elected the first Republican President in 1860*
21. **Fort Sumter:** *1) first battle of the Civil War.
2) no casualties*

22. **George McClellan:** Took over Irvin McDowell after First Bull Run. west Point graduate, Mexican War veteran, engineer by trade. Re-organized the army by: replacing officers, drilling all the soldiers 8 hrs a day...Newspapers called him Young Napoleon and his men called him Little Mac. His specialty was to prepare great soldiers and armies, but his weakness was that he had no immediate plan of leading them anywhere. He had a "case of slows". "All quiet along the Potomac."
23. **Gettysburg:** 1) turning point of the war in the east. 2) Lee will never invade the North again. 3) bloodiest single battle: 51000 casualties
24. **Gettysburg Address:** speech by Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War (November 19, 1863) at the dedication of a national cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg, key ideas were liberty, equality, and democratic ideas; purpose of war was to protect those ideas
25. **Harriett Tubman:** slave. Escaped from slavery into the north and later made 20 more trips to the south to help 300 slaves run away including her family. Became the most famous underground railroad conductor. 'Moses of her people'
26. **Henry Clay:** Known as the greatest compromiser in the Congress. Authored the 1850 Missouri Compromise (equal balance of slave states and free states) and proposed tariff reductions to end the nullification crisis. From Kentucky. Fought against Missouri entering the Union. "I know no South, no North, no East, no West to which i owe my allegiance."
27. **Ironclads:** Monitor v. Merrimack. Changed naval warfare for ever. First ships to be made of wood and completely covered in iron.
28. **Jefferson Davis:** President of the Confederacy during the Civil War. West Point graduate, Mexican War veteran. held various positions, House of Reps, Senate, Secretary of War. After war spent 2 years in prison.
29. **John Brown:** Northerner. Strong abolitionist. Raid on Harper's Ferry on October 16, 1859. Tried to arm slaves so they could turn up against their owners. He was hanged for treason. His death became a rallying point for abolitionists. Considered a martyr. "I am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood."
30. **John C. Calhoun:** South Carolina. vice president under Jackson. Led the fight against the protective tariffs in South Carolina during the nullification crisis
31. **Kansas-Nebraska Act:** split the Kansas territory into two. Kansas and Nebraska
32. **Lincoln's Assassination:** on April 14th, 1865, Lincoln. his wife and other people went to watch a play in the Ford's Theater. John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln in the back of the head and the president would die the following morning
33. **Missouri Compromise:** Allowed Missouri to enter the union as a slave state, Maine to enter the union as a free state, prohibited slavery north of latitude 36° 30' within the Louisiana Territory (1820).
34. **Photography:** because of photography civilians could now see the horrors of the war. first battle to be photographed was Antietam by Mathew Brady
35. **Popular sovereignty:** a government in which the people rule by consent. let people chose as they want
36. **Prisons:** in union prisons conditions were fairly good. prisoners were usuals well treated, well fed and adequately clothed. Henry Wirz became the only Confederate officer to be convicted of war crimes because of his prison's conditions
37. **Radical Reconstruction:** Reconstruction strategy that was based on severely punishing South for causing war. Did not agree with Lincoln's original reconstruction plan
38. **results of the war:** 1) 620,000 soldiers died. 2) bitterness and destruction. 3) beginning of modern warfare. 4) end of slavery. 5) true equality still not full. 6) preservation of union.
39. **Robert E. Lee:** Commander of the confederate army during the Civil War. West Point graduate, Mexican War Veteran, engineer by trade. Northerner, sided with Virginia because he taught it was his first duty. "It is well that war is so terrible, else we should grow to fond of it."
40. **Sherman's March:** Sherman's goal was to split the confederacy again. he commanded 62000 man army on a march from Atlanta to Savannah destroying anything that might have helped the south. Total war.
41. **Shiloh:** 1) awakened the nation to the horrors of the war. 2) Union was back on its feet and soon controlling the Mississippi river.
42. **Slavery:** North: evil and immoral
South: good and helpful

- 43. **States' rights:** *North: Strong central government
South: Strong States' rights*
- 44. **Stonewall Jackson:** *Thomas Jackson. Famous Confederate general; one of Lee's best officers. VMI graduate. Rank of major in Mexican War. Earned his nickname at 1st Bull Run. Mortally wounded by his own men at Chancellorsville. "Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees."*
- 45. **Tariffs:** *North: good and necessary
South: impossible to keep up with, too expansive for cash crops*
- 46. **Ulysses S. Grant:** *Union general that was named General-in-chief during the Civil War. Later became president of the US. Union leader after Hooker. West Point graduate, Mexican War veteran.*
- 47. **Uncle Tom's Cabin:** *a novel published by Harriett Beecher Stowe in 1852 which portrayed slavery as brutal and immoral. 'The book that started this great war'.*
- 48. **Vicksburg:** *1) turning point of the war in the west. 2) split the Confederacy in two down the middle. 3) Union now controls all of Mississippi River.*
- 49. **weapons:** *the single most important invention of the Civil War was the minie ball, it had an accuracy of 250 yards. it was 5 times greater than any previous one man weapon, could kill at 1/2 mile. reasons for high casualties were: weaponry was way ahead of tactics; caused much destruction.*
- 50. **Wilderness Campaign:** *1) 1st battle between Lee and Grant. 2) bloodiest 6 weeks of war. 3) the 2 armies then settle for a 9-month siege in Petersburg*
- 51. **William T. Sherman:** *Union. Most able supporter of Grant. West Point graduate, Mexican War veteran, lawyer and banker. followed Grant everywhere. Considerer the first modern general.*