Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 4: Civil War and Reconstruction**

***I. Antebellum Georgia***

1. ***Compromise of 1850*** Agreement between northern and southern states; admitted California as a

***(and the GA Platform)*** free state and New Mexico and Utah could vote on slavery.

1. ***Republican*** New political party that opposed slavery; created prior to the Civil War
2. ***States’ Rights*** One of the major causes of the American Civil War; belief that the interests

 of a state take precedence over the national government.

1. ***Slaves*** Forced labor; provided most of the labor in the south during Antebellum
2. ***Abolitionist*** People who worked/fought to get rid of slavery
3. ***Nullification*** Legal theory that states had the right to invalidate (not follow) any law they

 believed to be unconstitutional

1. ***Dred Scott*** Slave whose case went to the U.S. Supreme Court; argued that he was free

 because he had lived in a free state; U.S. Supreme Court decided in favor of

 the owner ruling that slaves were property

1. ***Abraham Lincoln*** American President during the Civil War; elected President in 1860
2. ***Industry or Factories*** Main way that the people in the North made money (Def.: Manufacturing

 activity whose purpose is to create, or make, something useful)

1. ***Cotton*** Main agricultural (farming) product produced in the South; the economy of

 the south was based on this product

***II. The Civil War***

1. ***Union Blockade of GA’s Coast*** Northern war strategy; close off southern ports to keep the south from

 exporting and importing goods

1. ***Emancipation Proclamation*** Document issued by Abraham Lincoln that declared the freedom for all

 slaves in states that were still in rebellion against the Union if they did not

 surrender; took effect on January 1, 1863

1. ***Antietam*** Civil War battle near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862;

 bloodiest single day battle of the American Civil War

1. ***Robert E. Lee*** Main Confederate general (Commander of the Confederate Army); led the

 Army of Northern Virginia in the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam;

 surrendered to the Union at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865

1. ***William Tecumseh Sherman*** Union general that led the March to the Sea and the burning of Atlanta
2. ***Andersonville*** Confederate Civil War prison where thousands of Union soldiers died from

***OR Fort Sumter*** dehydration, starvation, and/or disease

1. ***Chickamauga*** Civil War battle where the Union wins control of an important railroad

 center near Chattanooga, Tennessee

1. ***Gettysburg*** Civil War battle; three day battle (July 1 to July 3, 1863); Union won

 while suffering 23,000 casualties; Confederacy suffered 28,000 casualties

***III. Reconstruction***

1. ***Freedmen’s Bureau*** Colleges, such as Morehouse College, began through the work of this

 organization which was created to help freed slaves after the Civil War

1. ***13th Amendment*** Constitutional amendment that abolished slavery
2. ***Henry McNeal Turner*** One of the first black men to win election to Georgia’s General Assembly in

 the election of 1867

1. ***Reconstruction*** Period of time, after the Civil War, when the South was required to undergo

 political, social, and economic change in order to reenter the United States

1. ***14th Amendment*** Constitutional amendment that granted citizenship to freedmen; required

 freedmen to be given “equal protection under the law”

1. ***Ku Klux Klan*** Secret organization that was created after the Civil War; terrorized blacks to

 try and keep them from voting

1. ***15th Amendment*** Constitutional amendment that gave all males the right to vote regardless of

 race/ethnicity