

**STUDY GUIDE PART I (Topics 1-4)**

**Answer using COMPLETE sentences.**

**Please be thorough in your answers!**

1. What were the five causes of the U.S. Civil War?  
Long term / underlying causes: Sectionalism, States' Rights, Slavery  
Immediate causes: Dred Scott Decision Harpers Ferry
2. What are plantations and who made up the labor force on Southern plantations?  
Plantations are huge farms (in the South) that produce cotton or tobacco.  
Enslaved people provide the labor.
3. What is sectionalism?  
The country was divided because of economic differences between the North, South and West.
4. What were the two parts of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sanford? What effect did that have on the spread of slavery?  
Dred Scott was not a citizen, so he could not sue in court. He was considered property.  
Congress or the people (voting through popular sovereignty) could not prevent slavery from spreading into the territories.
5. In 1858 Abraham Lincoln ran against Senator Stephen A. Douglas for the U.S. Senate in Illinois. What did Douglas believe about slavery? What did Lincoln believe about slavery?  
Douglas believed people should vote on whether to have slavery or not (popular sovereignty).  
Lincoln believed slavery should not spread to the territories.

6. What was the Confederacy? Who was the president of the Confederacy?  
When the South broke away from the United States, it created a new country called the Confederate States of America (the Confederacy).  
They chose Jefferson Davis to be the president.
7. What was the first state to secede?  
South Carolina
8. What were the border states? Why were they important to the North?  
The Border States were slave states that remained loyal to the Union.  
The capital of the Union (Washington, DC) was located between Maryland (a Border State) and Virginia (part of the Confederacy). If Maryland joined the Confederacy, the capital of the Union would be in the Confederacy.
9. What is the importance of Ft. Sumter?  
It was the first battle of the Civil War (minor battle).
10. What were some of the advantages of the North?  
Larger population, industry, better transportation, bigger military
11. What were some advantages of the South?  
Fighting on their own land, better military leaders, motivation to fight.
12. What was the strategy of the North?  
Blockade the South (Anaconda Plan)
13. What was the strategy of the South?  
They only had to fight a defensive war (keep the Union Army from invading).

14. What was the first major battle of the Civil War? Who won?  
Battle of Bull Run. The South (Confederates) won.
15. What was the nickname given to General Thomas Jackson?  
Stonewall Jackson. ("He stood there like a stone wall.")
16. What was the result of the Battle of Bull Run?  
Both sides realized the war would be long and difficult.
17. What are the parts of General Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan?  
Blockade southern ports.  
Prevent Britain from trading with the South.  
Gain control of the Mississippi to split the Confederacy in two.
18. Why did the Union want to control the Mississippi River?  
It would divide the Confederacy into two parts. It would prevent the Confederacy from using the Mississippi River to transport goods or soldiers.
19. What was the nickname given to General Ulysses S. Grant?  
Unconditional Surrender Grant (U.S. Grant)
20. Why was Virginia the site of many battles?  
It was close to the Union capital (Washington, DC). It was the most northern state in the Confederacy.
21. What was the result of the Battle of the Ironclads?  
Naval ships in the future would be made of iron.
22. What was the result of the Battle of Shiloh?  
The North (Union) won.

23. Why was capturing New Orleans so important to the North?  
It gave the Union (North) control of the southern part of the Mississippi River. The South could no longer use the Mississippi River to transport goods.
24. What battle had the single bloodiest DAY in the Civil War?  
Antietam
25. What were some of the results of the Battle of Antietam?  
Single bloodiest day of fighting.  
Narrow Union victory.  
Lincoln used the victory to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
26. Not all slaves were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. Which enslaved people were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation?  
Enslaved people in the states in rebellion.
27. What Constitutional power did Lincoln use when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation?  
The president has the power to take property from the enemy in wartime.
28. By issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, President Abraham Lincoln expanded the goal of the Civil War from preserving the Union to what?  
It changed the focus of the war to ending slavery.  
It kept England and France out of the war (prevented them from helping the South).
29. Explain what Lincoln meant when he said, "I never in my life felt more certain that I am doing right than I do in signing this paper...if my name ever goes into history it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it."  
Lincoln knew that slavery was morally wrong. Even if people criticized him, he knew he was doing the right thing.