**5. The Civil War and Reconstruction**

**(1861-1877)**

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **1850, 1854, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1877** |
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| **Names & Places:** | **William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas, Senator Henry Clay, Harriet TlIbman, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Dred Scott, Ahraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Jefferson Davis, General Ulysses S. Grant, R. E. Lee, Thomas J. ("Stonewall') Jackson, William T. Sherman, Andrew Johnson,*****Nothern Star*, the Underground Railroad, the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law, Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Kansas Nebraska Act, the Republican Party, 'bleeding Kansas' Harper's Ferry (the federal arsenal at), the Confederate States of America, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Emancipation Proclamation, Appomattox, Lincoln's second inaugural address, the Freedmen's Bureau, the 13th Amendment, 'Radical Republicans', the 14th Amendment, the 'Black Codes' the Reconstruction Act, the 'Radical Reconstruction', to impeach a president, 'carpetbaggers', Jim Crow' laws, the Ku Klux Klan,** |
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| **Vocabulary:** | **the issue of slavery, the peculiar institution, abolitionists, to abolish slavery, to oppose the extension of slavery into the Western regions, to be admitted as a free state, to catch runaway slaves, to lead a slave uprising, to be tried for conspiracy, treason and murder, the secession of the Southern states, to secede from the Union, to preserve the Union, to fight a defensive war on its own territory, to declare a blockade of the Southern ports, to be a turning point of the war, to be elected for a second term as president, to advocate severe punishment for the seceded states, to give former slaves full rights of citizenship, to place the southern states under military rule, to enforce segregation,** |

**Test questions:**

1. Outline the differences between the North and the South and describe the tensions in American society over slavery in the 1850s with references to specific works of literature, slave legislation and Supreme Court rulings. (Include Harriet Beecher Stowe, the Compromise of 1850, the Underground Railway, John Brown, Dread Scott vs. Standford.)

2. Outline the course of the Civil War from its beginning to conclusion and, setting it within this context, explain the circumstances, provisions and the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation.

3. Characterize the period known as the Reconstruction and discuss its achievements and failures with respect to the civil rights of former black African slaves. (Lincoln’s assassination, Johnson’s reconstruction plan, Black Codes, the 14th Amendment, the Reconstruction Act, Ku Klux Klan, Plessy vs. Fergusson.) ADDITIONAL SOURCE *An Illustrated History of the USA* 13. Reconstruction