

READING

A. Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861-1865 (AP-Ch. 20) (CP-Ch. 4.2)

B. The Furnace of the Civil War, 1861-1865 (AP-Ch. 21) (CP-Ch. 4.3)

C. The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877 (AP-Ch. 22) (CP-Ch. 4.4)

KEY CONCEPTS

1. The U. S. became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as a destination for many migrants from other countries.
2. Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.
3. The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the Federal government and citizenship rights.
4. The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

CHAPTER SUMMARIES

The North Effectively brought to bear its long-term advantages of industrial might and human resources to wage a devastating total war against the South. The war helped organize and modernize northern society, while the South, despite heroic efforts, was economically and socially crushed.

V. DISUNION, WAR & RECONSTRUCTION, C. 1861-C. 1877

SEMESTER ONE, UNIT TWO, AP PERIOD 5

Lincoln's skillful political leadership helped keep the crucial Border States in the Union and maintain northern morale, while his effective diplomacy kept Britain and France from aiding the Confederacy.

The Civil War, begun as a limited struggle over the Union, eventually became a total war to end slavery and transform the nation.

After several years of seesaw struggle, the Union armies under Ulysses Grant finally wore down the Southern forces under Robert E. Lee and defeated the Confederate bid for independence.

President Andrew Johnson's political blunders and Southern white recalcitrance led to the imposition of congressional military Reconstruction on the South. Reconstruction accomplished some good, such as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but it left behind a legacy of racial and sectional bitterness.

DEBATE TOPICS

1. Is Robert E. Lee Overrated as a General? 9th Ed.
2. Did Abraham Lincoln Free the Slaves? 9th, 10th, & 13th Ed.
3. Was Reconstruction a "Splendid Failure?" 9th & 10th Ed.
4. Are Historians Wrong to Consider the War Between the States a "Total War?" 15th Ed.
5. Was Abraham Lincoln America's Greatest President? 15th Ed.

6. Did Reconstruction Fail as a Result of Racism? 13th & 15th Ed.

ESSENTIAL DETAILS

Secession;
The Civil War;
The leadership of Abraham Lincoln;
Union economic and societal mobilization to wage war;
Confederate mobilization; Legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development;
Home front opposition;
The Emancipation Proclamation;
Gettysburg Address;
The 13th Amendment; Reconstruction; Radical Republicans;
The 14th and 15th Amendments; The South's determined resistance to Reconstruction;
Migrations of African-Americans within and out of the South.

QUESTION SUBJECTS

- ☐ Decisions involving Fort Sumter
- ☐ When Southern guns fired on Fort Sumter
- ☐ Persuading Border States to stay in the Union
 - ☐ Plains Indians and the Union
- ☐ Southern advantages in the Civil War
 - ☐ The greatest weakness of the South
 - ☐ The North's greatest strength
 - ☐ The hunger of Confederate soldiers
 - ☐ Britain's relationship with the South
 - ☐ Confederate commerce-raiders
 - ☐ Napoleon III and Mexico
 - ☐ The leader of the Confederacy
- ☐ The only Northern industry to suffer from the war
 - ☐ Northern industry and the Civil War
 - ☐ Women and the Civil War
- ☐ Lincoln's hope for victory at Bull Run ☐ Chronological order of battles
 - ☐ George McClellan
 - ☐ The Peninsula Campaign
 - ☐ Union war strategy
 - ☐ The *Monitor* and the *Merrimack*
- ☐ The two major battles fought on Union soil
 - ☐ The Battle of Antietam
 - ☐ The Emancipation Proclamation
- ☐ African-Americans and the Civil War
- ☐ The Battle of Gettysburg and Vicksburg
 - ☐ Clement L. Vallandigham
 - ☐ The Election of 1864
- ☐ U. S. Grant's strategy ☐ Results of the Civil War
- ☐ Exoduster's westward movement ☐ Greatest achievement of the Freedmen's Bureau
- ☐ The Wade-Davis bill ☐ The 10 percent plan
- ☐ President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
 - ☐ The Black Codes
 - ☐ The Fourteenth Amendment ☐ Congress versus Andrew Johnson
- ☐ The Union League ☐ Goals of the K K K
- ☐ Secretary of State Seward and President Andrew Johnson
- ☐ Andrew Johnson's impeachment