

Name _____ Date _____ # _____

GPS Social Studies Civil War Study Guide

Define and/or explain the historical significance of the following:

1. Fugitive Slave Law - ordered people to return runaway slaves
2. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* - written by Harriet Beecher Stowe

Was a story that told of the cruelty of slavery and how slaves were treated
3. John Brown - started a slave rebellion and attacked an army post in Virginia
4. Fort Sumter - Was attacked by Confederate soldiers when Union military wouldn't give it up. This attack was the start of the Civil War. 4 states seceded after this attack.
5. Presidential election of 1860/candidates/outcome/South's reaction - Lincoln was elected. The south was not happy. They thought slavery was in danger. Starts seceding shortly thereafter.
6. Cotton during the 1800's - it led to the growth of slavery in the south. The farmers in the south wanted more slaves to produce cotton.
7. Abolitionists - people against slavery. They wrote newspapers and spoke out against slavery.
8. Tariffs - taxes on imported goods. The tariffs favored the northern states. Tariffs made imported goods more expensive than local goods - so the south was forced to buy goods from the north.
9. The Underground Railroad - was a secret network that led slaves to freedom
10. Harriet Tubman - conductor on the underground railroad; after she freed herself from slavery she helped free over other 300 slaves

11. Battle of Antietam - "deadliest day of the war" over 23,000 casualties on that day
12. Total War - destroying your enemy's resources - General Sherman used this strategy and destroyed anything the enemy could use in war
13. William Tecumseh Sherman - General for Union Army and captured the city of Atlanta
14. Jefferson Davis - President of the Confederacy
15. Robert E. Lee - General for the Confederate Army
16. Ulysses S. Grant - General for the Union Army
17. popular sovereignty - allowed states to make their own decisions about slavery
18. Emancipation Proclamation - speech by Lincoln and it declared that slaves in the confederacy were free. The southern states ignored it.
19. States' rights - argued by John C. Calhoun. It took the decision making power out of the federal government's hands and it gave that power to the states
20. Secession - breaking away from the Union and forming your own country. The south thought that secession was the only way to protect states' rights and slavery.
21. Civilian - people who were not directly involved in war - not in the military
22. John C. Calhoun - was a major advocate of state's rights
23. Dred Scott Case - use the book to find out who he was - what did he want from the supreme court - what was the decision/outcome?

24. Vicksburg - use the book to find out -When was the battle? Where did it take place? Major leaders involved? What was the outcome?
25. Gettysburg - use the book to find out- When was the battle? Where did it take place? Major leaders involved? What was the outcome?
26. Bull Run - use the book to find out- When was the battle? Where did it take place? Major leaders involved? What was the outcome?
27. Frederick Douglas - an abolitionist - he was a freed slave who spoke out against slavery
28. Fugitive - someone who runs from the law
29. Draft - when the government selects people to serve in the military
30. home front - people who were not directly involved in war - not in the military
31. Abraham Lincoln - President of the US (Union) - issued emancipation proclamation and was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth

General information: You will have multiple choice questions, fill in the blanks, short answer, and an essay. You will need to write a paragraph or more for the essay (topic sentence, reasons/supports, closing sentence).