S.O.L. 7 Review Sheet:
Civil War and Reconstruction

US/VA SOL 7: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Civil War and Reconstruction Era and its importance as a major turning point in American history by

a. identifying the major events and the roles of key leaders of the Civil War, with emphasis on Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass

I. Major events
A. Election of __________ (1860), followed by the secession of several ____________ states who feared that Lincoln would try to ________ slavery
B. Ft. Sumter: opening confrontation of the ________ War
C. ____________ Proclamation issued after Battle of Antietam
D. ____________ : Turning point of the Civil War
E. ____________ : site of Lee’s surrender to ____________

II. Key leaders and their roles
A. Abraham Lincoln: President of the U.S. during the Civil War, who insisted that the ____________ be held together , by ________ if necessary
B. Ulysses S. _________: Union military commander, who won victories over the ____________ after several Union commanders had failed
C. Robert E. ______: Confederate general of the Army of Northern ____________ (Lee opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force), who urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight after ____________
D. Frederick _____________: former ________ who became prominent black ____________ and who urged Lincoln to recruit former slaves to fight in the Union army

b. analyzing the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the principles outlined in Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address

I. Emancipation Proclamation
A. Freed those slaves located in “rebelling” stats (seceded ________ states)
B. Made the destruction of ____________ a Northern war aim
C. Discouraged any interference of ____________ governments

II. Gettysburg Address
A. Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that “all men are created ________” and that was ruled by a government “of the ____________, by the ____________, and for the ____________.”
B. Lincoln believed America was “one nation,” not a collection of sovereign ____________. Southerners believed that states had freely joined the union and could freely ____________.
c. examining the political, economic, and social impact of the war and Reconstruction, including the adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the U.S.A.

I. Political effects
A. Lincoln’s views that the United States was ________ had prevailed.
B. Lincoln believed that since ________ was illegal, Confederate governments in the Southern states were illegitimate and the states had never really ________ the Union. He believed that ________ was a matter of quickly restoring legitimate state governments that were loyal to the Union in the Southern states.
C. Lincoln also believed that once the war was over, to reunify the nation, the federal government should not ________ the South, but act “with ________ toward none, with charity for all…to bind up the nation’s wounds.”
D. The assassination of Lincoln just a few days after Lee’s surrender at __________ enabled Radical __________ to influence the process of Reconstruction in a manner much more punitive towards the former Confederate states. The states that seceded were not allowed back into the Union immediately, but were put under ________ occupation.
E. Radical Republicans also believed in aggressively guaranteeing ________ and other civil rights to African Americans. They clashed repeatedly with Lincoln’s successor as President, Andrew __________, over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves, eventually ________ him, but failing to remove him from office.
F. The three “Civil War Amendments” to the Constitution were added:
   1. 13th Amendment: slavery was ________ permanently
   2. 14th Amendment: states were ________ from denying equal rights under the law to any American
   3. 15th Amendment: voting rights were ________ regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude” (former ________)
G. The Reconstruction period ended following the extremely close presidential election of ________. In return for support in the electoral college vote from Southern Democrats, the __________ agreed to end the military occupation of the South. Known as the Compromise of 1877, this enabled former __________ who controlled the Democratic Party to regain power. It opened the door to the “_________ Era” and began a long period in which African-Americans in the South were denied the full rights of American ________.

II. Economic and social impact
A. The ________ states were left embittered and devastated by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories had been ________ throughout the South, and the cities of ________ and ________ lay in ruins. The South would remain a backward, ________-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades afterward.
B. The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing __________ economies, laying the foundation for the sweeping industrialization of the nation (other than the South) in the next half-century and the emergence of the U.S. as a global economic power by the beginning of the 20th century.
C. The completion of the ______________ Railroad soon after the war ended intensified the __________ movement of settlers into the states between the ___________ River and the ____________ Ocean.