

Exam Review: Civil War and Reconstruction

Key Terms and People: Republican Party, Dred Scott Decision, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Union, Confederacy, Border States, Civil War, Reconstruction, Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Address, Presidential Reconstruction, Congressional Reconstruction, 10% Plan, Wade-Davis Bill, Black Codes, Radical Republicans, Thaddeus Stevens, 13th Amendment, 14th Amendment, 15th Amendment, Freedmen's Bureau, Scalawag, Carpetbagger, Tenure of Office Act, Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Ku Klux Klan, Ulysses S. Grant, Sharecropping, Compromise of 1877, Jim Crow Laws, Poll Tax, Literacy Tests, lynching, Grandfather Clause, Plessy v. Ferguson, solid south,

1. Why did the extension of slavery into the western territories become a major source of dispute between the north and south during the antebellum period?
2. How did the Fugitive Slave Act, Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Dred Scott Decision each cause conflict between the North and South?
3. How did Lincoln/Johnson differ with Radical Republicans with regard to how the South should be treated after the Civil War? How did their respective Reconstruction Plans differ?
4. Explain developments in the South during Presidential Reconstruction. How did the North respond to these developments?
5. How were Radical Republicans able gain control of Reconstruction policy?
6. How did Radical Reconstruction affect Southern society? How were the Rights of African-Americans expanded?
7. How were the rights of African-Americans severely limited in the decades following Reconstruction? How did the Supreme Court rule on these limitations?