

NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

DATE: _____

Vocabulary

Chapter 3 Section 1

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks for the following sentences with words from the Word Bank. You will not use all of the words.

Word Bank

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| • Uncle Tom's Cabin | • Stephen Douglas | • Free-Soil Party |
| • <i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i> | • Popular Sovereignty | • Lincoln/Douglas Debates |
| • John Brown | • Abraham Lincoln | • Harriet-Beecher Stowe |
| • Bleeding Kansas | • Harpers Ferry | • Republican Party |
| • Fugitive Slave Act | • Kansas-Nebraska Act | |
| • Wilmont Proviso | • Compromise of 1850 | |

1. The _____ called for slavery not to extend to the areas won from Mexico.
2. The _____ wanted to prevent slavery from expanding into the western territories.
3. California would be admitted as a free state according to the _____, but other territories won from Mexico would choose whether they would be free or slave states.
4. The _____ allowed for the arrest of any slave who was suspected of running away from his/her master in any state, north or south.
5. _____ was a story about slavery and it helped put a human face on how slavery impacted those who were slaves.
6. The _____ was passed by Congress in 1854 and split the territory into Nebraska and Kansas and the voters would decide the issue of slavery.
7. An abolitionist from New York, _____ moved to Kansas to join the anti-slavery movement.
8. _____ was the nickname given to Kansas due to the many atrocities by anti-slavery and slavery proponents.
9. The _____ was a result of anti-slavery sentiment and its impact upon the North.
10. Supreme Court decision of 1857, known as the _____, inflamed abolitionists because the court ruled he had no right to be free and Congress had no right to ban slavery anywhere.
11. _____ was a strong abolitionist from Illinois who sought to stop the expansion of slavery and embraced the free soil people.
12. Illinois Senator _____ embraced popular sovereignty to settle the issue of slavery.

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Chapter 3 Section 2

DIRECTIONS: Match the items in the left column with the correct item in the right column.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ____ James Buchanan | A . Nominated by the Southern democrats for President in the 1860s election. |
| 2. ____ Jefferson Davis | B . A small party that united with the Constitutional Union Party |
| 3. ____ John C. Breckenridge | C. The government that was formed by the southern States that seceded from the Union. |
| 4. ____ John Bell | D. A compromise that would allow slavery south of Missouri and reimburse slave owners who lost slaves. |
| 5. ____ Know-Nothings party | E. president who condemned South Carolina's secession from the Union |
| 6. ____ Abraham Lincoln | F. reassured the South that he had no intention on banning slavery, but would move to preserve the Union. |
| 7. ____ Confederate States of America | G. Republican candidate for president in the 1860 election. |
| 8. ____ Crittenden Compromise | H. US fort in Charleston Harbor that became the focal point of the first shots fired in the Civil War. Confederate forces would take the fort, and the Union declared it an act of insurrection. |
| 9. ____ Lincoln's First Inaugural Address | I. Senator from Mississippi who argued for Congress to pass resolutions banning the government from interfering with slavery in the territories. |
| 10. ____ Fort Sumter | J. Presidential candidate in the 1860 election from the Constitutional Union Party. |

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Chapter 3 Section 3

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to decide if the statements below are true or false. If the statement is false, supply the missing word or phrase.

1. T / F Robert E Lee was appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac by the Confederate government. _____.
2. T / F The Anaconda Plan called for slowly squeeze the south into submission by cutting off its supplies and capturing strategic ports and cities. _____.
3. T / F The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln in January, 1864 and it freed all slaves in the states that were in rebellion. _____.
4. T / F A Draft Law was enacted in 1863 that required all men between the ages of 20 to 45 to serve in the Union Army if called upon. _____.
5. T / F During July, 1864 riots occurred in New York City when whites attacked free blacks and those who were wealthy to escape the draft. _____.
6. T / F A constitutional provision that says no one can be held in jail without charges being filed was suspended by Lincoln during the war. _____.
7. T / F Inflation occurred in the South due to the uncertainty of its value _____.
8. T / F Ulysses S Grant was able to pull off a spectacular series of victories that split the south in two. _____.
9. T / F The pivotal battle of the Civil War fought in Southeastern Pennsylvania in July, 1864 and costs the Confederates men and equipment that could not be replaced. _____.
10. T / F The Gettysburg Address was a speech given by Lincoln in November, 1863 that reaffirmed why the Union (North) was fighting. _____.
11. T / F General William T Sherman was given command of a Union army that marched through Georgia, destroying crops and anything that could be used to support the Confederates _____.
12. T / F Total War is a concept of war that says an invading army should destroy anything that can be used to support an opposing army. _____.

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Vocabulary

Chapter 3 Section 4

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to decide which of the paired statements is true. Circle the correct answer and draw a line through the answer that is false.

1. Reconstruction: A Period from 1865 to 1876 in which the South was brought back into the Union.
Reconstruction: Period from 1861 to 1876 in which the South was brought back into the Union.
2. Freedman's Bureau: A federal agency created to aid the newly emancipated south.
Freedman's Bureau: A federal agency created to aid the newly emancipated slaves.
3. Andrew Johnson: Took a soft approach toward the south in reconstruction issues.
Andrew Johnson: Took a hard approach toward the south in reconstruction issues.
4. Thirteenth Amendment: An amendment to the Constitution that ended slavery in the south.
Thirteenth Amendment: An amendment to the Constitution that ended slavery in the nation.
5. Radical Republicans: Opposed Johnson's lenient plan for reconstruction.
Radical Republicans: Approved Johnson's harsh punishment and reorganization of the South
6. President Johnson was impeached by the House of Representatives in 1868.
President Johnson was impeached by the House of Senate in 1868.
7. Fourteenth Amendment: Gave limited citizenship rights to all who were born in the United States.
Fourteenth Amendment: Gave full citizenship rights to all who were born in the United States.
8. Fifteenth Amendment: Gave the right to vote for all male citizens regardless of color.
Fifteenth Amendment: Gave the right to vote for all citizens regardless of color.
9. Ku Klux Klan: A secret organization that sought to keep blacks from exercising their political and civil rights thorough acts of terror and intimidation.
Ku Klux Klan: A secret organization that sought to keep blacks and poor farmers from exercising their political and civil rights thorough acts of terror and intimidation.
10. De jure Segregation: Means a temporary separation of the races.
De jure Segregation: Means a legal separation of the races.