Study Guide for Social Studies Test: The Civil War

Answer each of the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

Concepts about Slavery (main cause of the war)

1) What were the views of both North and South about slavery? The view of the North on Slavery was that it was wrong and it should be outlawed. The South didn’t want slavery outlawed it was their main source of income.

2) What was the Fugitive Slave Law? The fugitive slave law said that slaves that had escaped to the north had to be returned to slavery, and citizens were ordered to help catch fugitives.

3) Why did Southern states leave the Union? Southerners felt that the federal government had become too powerful. When the government passed tariffs or tried to limit slavery, they argued their state’s rights were under attack. With Lincoln as the leader they feared the government would grow stronger so they thought that succeeding the Union was the only way to preserve their rights.

4) Why was slavery important to the people in the south? Slavery was important in the south because their number one crop was cotton and they needed slaves to pick and process the cotton for it to be sold.

5) How did the abolitionists attempt to end slavery in the 1800’s? They wrote pamphlets and traveled across the country, speaking against slavery. They also acted as conductors and station house owners on the Underground Railroad to help slaves escaped slavery.
6) What did Harriet Tubman do after she escaped slavery? *Harriet Tubman went back 19 times to help other slaves escape to freedom. She helped about 300 people escape to freedom.*

7) What was the book “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” about? *Uncle Tom’s Cabin was about written by Harriet Beecher Stowe and it described the cruelty of slavery. It also talked about slavery being wrong and that it was the nation’s problem not just the South’s problem.*

8) Why did John Brown attack the army post (John Brown’s Raid)? *John Brown was an abolitionist and was trying to fight slavery on his own so he tried to lead a rebellion against slavery so he decided to attack the US Army post in Harper’s Ferry.*

9) What was the act that caused the official start of the Civil War? *The Confederate government wanted control of Fort Sumter and President Lincoln refused to surrender it. Instead he sent a ship with supplies to the fort. The south saw the refusal to surrender Fort Sumter as an act of war, and they (the south) ordered cannons fired on Fort Sumter.*

10) Where were the most of the Civil War battles fought? *Most of the battles were fought in the South.*

11) What was important about the battle of Antietam? *It was the deadliest day of the war; two armies suffered at least 23,000 causalities.*

12) How were most soldiers in the Civil War killed? *Most soldiers died from disease.*

13) What was General Sherman’s strategy during the war? *Sherman planned to attack Atlanta a major confederate city. It was also the center for southern suppliers, factories, and railroads.*
14) What caused the Confederate Army to become weaker as the war went on? *During the battle at Antietam the Confederate Army lost about half of their soldiers by injury or death.*

15) Who was the army general that captured the city of Atlanta, Georgia? *General William Tecumseh Sherman*

16) What was the March to the Sea? *This was when Sherman led his soldiers on a march from Atlanta to Savannah. They destroyed anything southerners needed for the war.*

17) What is a tariff? *A tax on Imported goods*

18) Why were tariffs good for the North? *The value of the goods that the North manufactured increased and many Northerners were farmers, and made textiles, shoes, tools, and other goods that had tariffs.*

19) What was the primary (main) economic source in the North? *Manufacturing was the primary economic source in the North.*

20) What was the main economic source in the South? *The main economic source in the South was farming (cotton).*

21) What are some economic effects of war? *The South was ultimately destroyed since majority of the war took place in the south. There was a lack of homes, jobs, and no slaves their economic life had to be rebuilt. The North on the other hand was growing stronger as a result of the war, little fighting was going on there so there was little damage to cities, or farms.*

22) Which side North or South, suffered the most hardships economically after the Civil War? *The South suffered more economically after the war. They lost homes and jobs. The slaves were free and they had to begin to find new ways to make their economy work.*