Definition 10 of 40

What was the capital city of the Confederate States o America?

- Richmond, Virginia
- Montgomery, Alabama
- Atlanta, Georgia
- Charleston, South Carolina

Definition 11 of 40

The Southerners also argued that any power not given to national government is automatically reserved to the states. They felt that slavery was a state issue, not a national issue. State's rights is part of Amendment #?

- 10th Amendment
- Antietam
- 5th Amendment
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Definition 12 of 40

Confederate Ironclad ship that fought in the Battle of Hampton Roads (Chesapeake Bay Virginia)

- Merrimac
- Maybury
- Amistad
- Hundley

Definition 13 of 40

Who was Frederick Douglas?

- An escaped slave from Maryland who led the abolitionists movement and was the editor of the newspaper, "The North Star"
- An abolitionists who started the newspaper called "The Liberator"
- She helped wounded soldiers during the war, proving women could be part of the war effort. Later (1881), she founded the American Red Cross.
- She wrote the book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin", which opened the eyes of many Northerners to the horrific conditions of slavery

Definition 14 of 40

This battle occurred in Pennsylvania July 1-3 of 1863 when Robert E. Lee marched troops into Pennsylvania to try to force an end to the war. BUT, the North wins. This is nicknamed the "turning point of the war"

- Fredericksburg
- Shiloh
- Gettysburg
- Fort Sumter

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Definition 15 of 40

What were the strengths of the Confederates (South)?

- 1. Many people believed the South would Win
  2. It would be difficult to force the South back into the U.S.
  3. The North was divided about what to do (different opinions about the war)
  4. Most battles were in the South (not having home-field advantage
- "Stonewall" Jackson
- 1) Better military leaders
  2) They were fighting a defensive war
  3) Strong tradition of military training
  4) Home field advantage
- 54th Massachusetts Regiment

Definition 16 of 40

When did South Carolina secede from the U.S.?

- January 5, 1861
- November 15, 1859
- December 20, 1860
- March 10, 1862

Definition 17 of 40

The first ironclad warship commissioned by the United States Navy (the North) and fought at the Battle of Hampton Roads (Chesapeake Bay Virginia)

- U.S.S Monitor
- Uss Merrimack
- Ft. Sumter
- Pickett's Charge

Definition 18 of 40

Why did the Southerners need slavery more than the Northerners needed slavery?

- The economy of the South was based on farming, which requires more labor, while the economy of the north was industrial.
- Appomattox Courthouse (Southern Virginia)
- It was an important step in the women's rights movement. Though this issue was not a direct cause of the Civil War, the Social Reform Movement (and Second Great Awakening) caused many Americans to question things (like slavery).
- The Kansas and Nebraska territories were given the power to vote whether to have slavery or not once they became states. This caused fighting between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces. It was a miniature civil war before the real Civil War.

Definition 19 of 40

Many Southerners considered slaves a form of property. Therefore, the national government could not take away their "property" without compensation. This idea is found in which of the 10 Amendments (Bill of Rights).

- 5th Amendment
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- 10th Amendment
- The Cotton Gin

LIVEWORKSHEETS