

Oliver SS News

Social Studies 8 - Unit I: Civil War & Reconstruction Review

What's Happening

- Map Quiz - Monday 9/30
- Vocab Quiz - Unit I - Tuesday 9/17
- EQ Quiz - Unit I - Friday 9/20
- Unit Test - Unit I - Friday 9/27

A Note From Mrs. Oliver

- Check out our Class Website
www.voliverushistory.weebly.com
- Please fill out the attached survey and contact information and return it to school.

A Peek At What We Are Learning

Vocabulary 10 Units - Vocabulary Terms

EQs 10 Units - Essential Questions

Modules 10 Units - Modules (Notes & Activities).

Maps United States Map & Map Types

DBQ / Essay New York State Social Studies Testing Format

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
After School Until 3:00pm	After School Until 4:45pm	Not Available	After School Until 3:00pm	After School Until 3:00pm

Unit 1

Vocab & EQ

Vocabulary Terms

- **What is Popular Sovereignty?**-When people in a territory or state vote directly on issues rather than have representatives vote for them.
- **What was the Wilmot Proviso?** The proposed banning of slavery in all territory that would become part of the United States resulting from the Mexican American War.
- **What does it mean to secede?** When a state choose to withdraw/ leave the Union of the United States
- **What was the outcome of the Compromise of 1820 (Missouri Compromise)** banned slavery north of 36/30 line, Missouri was added as a slave state, and Louisiana was added as a free state
- **What was the Fugitive Slave Act?** Any runaway slave was required to be returned to the owner even if they reached a free state.
- **What was the Kansas Nebraska Act?**
 - Territories had the option to vote for slavery (Popular Sovereignty) upon state hood.
 - Kansas became a slave state and Nebraska became a free state. Resulted in righting known as "Bleeding Kansas "
- **What did the ruling in the Dred Scott case mean for African Americans in 1857?** Scott a Slave sued for his freedom claiming because he had lived in a free state that he should be free. The Courts said that he couldn't sue because he was property and not a person.
- **What is Habeas Corpus?** The constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment
- **What does it mean to be neutral?** To not choose sides. Some states declared themselves neutral during the Civil War
- **What is a draft?** Required military service

Essential Questions

Why did feelings of sectionalism arise in America between 1800 - 1860?

- - The admission of new states to the Union fueled the debate over slavery and state's rights
- Sectionalism = Different perspectives leading to tension between states over issues based on their location /region concerning constitutional, political, economic, and social issues .

What did the Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860) spark?

- The secession of the Southern States and the start of the Civil War
- The North or the Union - President Abraham Lincoln wanted to preserve the Union
- The South or the Confederacy - President Jefferson Davis called for greater states rights

What was the cause and outcome of the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862?

- Slaves in states seceded from the Union on January 1 1863 would be freed
- Kept Britain out of the war because they had abolished slavery decades earlier
- Increased African American support for the war and increased the number of those serving in the army for the North.
- 13th amendment later abolished slavery, in all states

Unit 1

Vocab & EQ

Vocabulary Terms

- What does it mean to **annex land**? act of gaining, taking over, or conquering a territory
- What was the **Compromise of 1850**? - California= free state, slavery banned in Capital, slave trade continues, Fugitive Slave Law, popular sovereignty used for the territories gained from the Mexican Cession
- What was the period of **Reconstruction**? Era during US History after the Civil War when the nation was rebuilt (1865 – 1877)
- What were the **Jim Crow Laws & Black Codes**? segregated black & whites, - used by southern, states to control African Americans, preventing equal rights, Literacy Test - disqualified most A.A. who couldn't read for voting, Grandfather Clause – A.A. could vote only if their grandfather had
- What were the **Reconstruction Amendments**?
 - 13th Emancipation – freedom from slavery, 14th Citizenship for all no matter the race, 15th voting rights for black males
- What was the outcome of the Supreme Court Case of **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)**? SCOTUS case that established the legal precedent separate but equal separate but equal facilities were allowed for blacks and whites in public
- What were the goals of the **Freedmen's Bureau**? Set up schools to teach freedmen to read and write, public schools educated both blacks and whites but on unequal terms, helped freedmen resolve disputes in court and find jobs
- What were **Scalawags**? White Southerners that opposed secession and worked with the Freedmen's Bureau to help African Americans

Essential Questions

How did individuals, groups, and government institutions limit the rights of newly freed African Americans?

- 1865 - 1900, constitutional rights were extended to African Americans. However, their ability to exercise these rights was undermined by.
 - - Black Codes
 - - Jim Crow laws
 - - The Ku Klux Klan
 - - Restrictions on voting rights
 - - Supreme Court cases

What were the Effects of the Reconstruction Era?

- Led to the rebuilding of the South's economy but not equally and expansion of industries
- Conflict over Reconstruction = clash between the Radical Republicans and Andrew Jackson
- Democrats form the Solid South, preventing blacks from having equality through laws and political actions

Vocabulary Terms

What were Carpetbaggers? Northern Whites who went to the South to start businesses or pursue political office

What was the goal of the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction? Secret societies of whites formed to terrorize African Americans and keep them from having power

What were Sharecroppers? Laborer who works the land for a farmer who owns it in exchange for a share of the value of the crop, replaced slavery in the South, led to Cyclical Poverty