**EOCT Review**

**Chapter 6: The Civil War**

* The Missouri Compromise (1820) admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, and restricted slavery in the northern part of the Louisiana Territory.
* President James K. Polk helped fulfill the goal of “Manifest Destiny” by annexing Texas, dividing the Oregon Territory with Great Britain, and obtaining California and the Southwest from Mexico as a result of the Mexican War.
* The acquisition of new territories in the Mexican War contributed to growing sectionalism when Americans had to decide whether or not to allow slavery in these territories. Southerners wanted to permit it while most Northerners were opposed.
* The Compromise of 1850 solved the problem of admitting California as a free state by applying popular sovereignty to decide whether other territories in the Mexican Cession would allow slavery and by enacting a stricter fugitive slave law.
* The compromises over the extension of slavery to new territories began to fall apart with the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Supreme Court decision of *Scott v. Sandford,* and John Brown’s raid on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry.
* Political parties were divided in the Presidential election of 1860, leading to the election of Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln with only 39% of the popular vote.
* After Lincoln’s election, South Carolina and other states in the Lower South immediately seceded. Four states in the Upper South seceded once fighting began.
* There was a growing economic disparity between the North and the South. The North had a larger population, more railroad lines, and greater industrial output than the South.
* President Lincoln used emergency powers to win the war. He suspended the right to have a writ of *habeas corpus*, making it more difficult to criticize the government’s handling of the war. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all slaves in states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863. He delivered the Gettysburg Address, explaining that the war was a test of American democracy. After his re-election in 1864, he gave his Second Inaugural Address. In this speech, he saw the war as punishment for America’s sin of slavery but proposed a lenient and conciliatory treatment of the South.
* Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederacy. Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson were brilliant strategists and gifted battlefield commanders, who skillfully delayed the Confederate defeat. Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman were Northern generals who introduced the concept of “hard war” to the South, attempting to destroy both the enemy’s army and sources of supply.
* The Civil War began when South Carolina began firing on Fort Sumter. General Robert E. Lee’s advance into Maryland was stopped at the Battle of Antietam, the single bloodiest day of the war. The Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war and the last time that Lee advanced into the North. General Ulysses Grant captured Vicksburg after a long siege, giving the North control of the Mississippi River Valley and dividing the Confederacy in two. General Sherman marched through Georgia, spreading destruction and burning the city of Atlanta.
* Geography had a major impact on these important battles.