1. What was the purpose of President Lincoln’s *Emancipation Proclamation*?

**To free all slaves in the Confederate States**

2. Concerning his “March to the Sea”, General William T. Sherman reportedly stated, “If the people (of Georgia) raise a howl against my barbarity and cruelty, I will answer that war is war and not popularity seeking.”  
What did General Sherman mean by this statement?

**He was seeking a way to force the people of Georgia to surrender.**

3. Where did the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War take place?

**Antietam**

4. After the destruction caused by his march through Georgia, which best explains why General Sherman refrained from burning Savannah?

**He gave Savannah to President Lincoln as a Christmas present.**

5. After what battle was the Emancipation Proclamation issued?

**Gettysburg**

6. Which was the largest Civil War battle fought in Georgia?

**Chickamauga**

7. Who was the Union Leader of the Atlanta Campaign?

**William Sherman**

8. William T. Sherman attacked the civilian infrastructure between Atlanta and Savannah in order to

**End civilian support for the war effort and shorten the war.**

9. Atlanta’s military importance to the Confederacy is that it was the

**Industrial and transportation (railroad) center of the Confederacy.**

10. Who was the commander of the Confederate prison at Andersonville?

**Henry Wirz**

11. What did the Union blockade prevent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**Weapons, ammunition, clothing and food from getting to the Confederate states.**

12. What purpose did Andersonville serve?

**It was a prison camp for captured Union soldiers**

13. The North is also referred to as the:

**Union**

14. The South was referred to as the:

**Confederacy.**

15. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg important to the Civil War?

**The battle was a turning point in the war, in which the Union Army gained momentum and confidence to win the war.**

16. In what state did the Battle of Gettysburg take place?

**Pennsylvania.**

17. How did Sherman’s March to the Sea affect the state of Georgia?

**The March to the Sea destroyed Georgia’s agriculture and roads, devastating the   
state’s economy.**

18. The vice-president of the Confederacy came from Georgia. His name was

**Alexander Stephens**

19. The official name of the southern nation was the

**Confederate States of America.**

20. Abolitionists were people who

**Opposed slavery and wanted to end it.**

21. The Civil War lasted from

**April 12, 1861 to April 9, 1865**

22. In the early years of the Civil War, the main Union military strategy dealing with Georgia was

**To blockade Georgia's ports so goods and supplies could not get in.**

23. Most of the Civil War was fought in the south. While this devastated the towns and farms of the south, how did it help southern soldiers?

**They knew the land and could use this knowledge in battles and strategy.**

24. The Battle of Chickamauga was important because

**It was the second bloodiest battle of the war and the largest fought in Georgia.**

25. The Anaconda Plan was

**The strategy the north came up with to surround the Confederacy and cut them off from selling cotton and getting supplies.**

26. The president of the Confederacy was

**Jefferson Davis**

27. The president of the Union was

**Abraham Lincoln**

28. The general in charge of the Confederacy was

**Robert E. Lee**

29. The general in charge of the Union toward the end of the war was

**Ulysses S. Grant**

30. The Civil War ended when Lee surrendered to Grant at

**Appomattox Court House, Virginia.**

31. What was the purpose of the Freedman’s Bureau?

**To help former slaves adjust to their new status**

32. What was the purpose of the Ku Klux Klan?

**To keep former slaves from exercising their new civil rights**

33. Sharecroppers paid their landowners by

**Providing labor and a large percentage of the crop.**

34. Describe the differences between sharecropping and tenant farming?

**Sharecroppers owned nothing but their own labor, while tenant farmers owned farm animals and equipment to use in working other people’s lands.**

35. What did the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?

**It officially ended slavery in the United States.**

36. What did the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?

**It gave blacks citizenship.**

37. What did the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?

**It gave black males the right to vote.**

38. Henry McNeal Turner was expelled from his seat in the Georgia state legislature on the grounds that he did not

**Have the right to vote or hold political office according to the Georgia State Constitution.**

39. How did the Black Codes impact the lives of African-Americans in the South?

**The codes sought to restrict the rights of the freedmen.**

40. How did the Ku Klux Klan impact Georgia politics after the Civil War?

**The group often used violent means to discourage freed blacks and white Republicans from voting and running for office.**

41. What role did Henry McNeal Turner play in Southern Reconstruction?

**He helped create political and religious organizations for freed slaves and served in Georgia's legislature.**

42. The terrorist group that wanted to keep blacks from exercising their new rights as citizens was

**The Ku Klux Klan.**

43. The period of time after the Civil War when the country focused on rejoining and rebuilding the country was called

**Reconstruction.**

44. People who farmed the land for landowners and gave them part of their harvest as rent were called

**Sharecroppers.**

45. People who owned their own equipment and paid rent for the land they farmed were called

**Tenant farmers.**