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| What was the South’s economy mostly based on in the 1800’s?  A: |  | Under the Missouri Compromise, this free state was created.  A: |  | Why did Northern states in Congress want to pass tariffs on European goods?  A: |
| What was the most controversial issue of the 1800’s in the United States?  A: |  | These people believed that slavery was evil and that it should be outlawed.  A: |  | What did some Southern states use to try and make the tariffs not apply to them?  A: |
| What state was brought in as a slave state under the Missouri Compromise?  A: |  | Where was slavery illegal under the Missouri Compromise?  A: |  | What state was admitted into the Union as a free state under the Compromise of 1850?  A: |
| This new law (act) was created in the Compromise of 1850.  A: |  | What were some western territories allowed to do under the Compromise of 1850?  A: |  | This statement given by the General Assembly said that Georgia wanted northern states to strictly enforce the Fugitive Slave Act.  A: |
| South Carolina passed this law in response to the “tariff of abominations”.  A: |  | What was the Supreme Court’s ruling in the Dred Scott case?  A: |  | The United States won new territories in the west because of this event.  A: |
| This kind of tax is used to make imports more expensive.  A: |  | What was the latitude of the Missouri Compromise line?  A: |  | This GA Senator voted to not have GA secede from the Union.  A: |
| What was the first state to secede from the Union in 1860?  A: |  | Name the border states.  A: |  | This event was the “final straw” in leading some southern states to debate secession.  A: |

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| These people believed that slavery was evil and that it should be outlawed.  A: |  | This GA governor wanted his state to secede immediately from the Union after the election of Lincoln.  A: |  | The House of Representatives was controlled by the North because they had more representatives. WHY?  A: |

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| This Confederate victory in Georgia caused the Union to retreat back to Chattanooga.  A: |  | What was the purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?  A: |  | This battle caused Lee’s confederate army to retreat. The South never recovered from the loss.  A: |
| This plan by Sherman went from Atlanta to Savannah to destroy anything of value to the Confederacy.  A: |  | This was a series of battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta led by William Sherman.  A: |  | Name two advantages the South had at the start of the Civil War.  A: |
| This battle stopped the South’s advancement on Washington D.C. and was the bloodiest day in American history.  A: |  | This Georgia city was blockaded for much of the Civil War.  A: |  | The Union formed this to prevent trade and keep supplies out of the South.  A: |
| What ended Sherman’s “March to the Sea”?  A: |  | This Georgia capital was sacked by Sherman’s forces on the way to Savannah.  A: |  | Name the advantages the North had in the Civil War.  A: |
| Name two causes of death to prisoners at the Andersonville POW camp.  A: |  | What is significant about Captain Henry Wirz being killed after being in charge of Andersonville?  A: |  | General Sherman made sure to destroy these in Georgia to disrupt travel and trade.  A: |
| What did Sherman’s forces do to Atlanta once it was captured?  A: |  | The Civil War caused the South to lose this much of it’s male population.  A: |  | This fort guarded Savannah to keep the Union navy at bay.  A: |