Name:		Date:	Class Period:
	The Union in Crisis		
	Slavery and Western Expansion		
	○ A New Party Opposes Slavery		
	 Congress Tries to Compromise 		
	The Road to Disunion		
	○ The Kansas-Nebraska Act		
	○ Violence Erupts in Kansas		
	o The Republican Party Emerges		
	o The <i>Dred Scott</i> Decision Inflame	es the Nation	
	The Lincoln-Douglas Debates		
	o "Honest Abe" v. "The Little Giant	,n	
	 Opposing Views of Slavery 		
	o John Brown Plans a Revolt		

	• The	Election of 1860
		o Democrats Split Their Support
		○ Whigs Make a Last Effort
		o Republicans Nominate Lincoln
		○ Lincoln Wins the Election
	• The	Union Collapses
		○ Southern States Leave the Union
		○ The Confederacy Is Formed
		○ A Final Compromise Fails
	• The	Civil War Begins
		o Lincoln Takes Office
		o Lincoln Decides to Act
		o Fort Sumter Falls
3.	The Civil Wa	r

Resources, Strategies, and Early Battles

	 Advantages and Disadvantages 		
	○ North and South Develop Their Strategies		
	○ A Stalemate Develops		
	Lincoln Proclaims Emancipation		
	War Affects Daily Life		
	○ The North Faces Problems		
	○ The South Suffers Hardships		
	○ War Leads to Social Change		
The Union Prevails			
	○ The Union Wins a Victory at Gettysburg		
	○ The War Ends		
	○ The Civil War Has Lasting Impact		
4. The Reconstruction Era			
	The Nation Moves toward Reunion		
	○ The Freedmen's Bureau Aids Southerners		

- President and Congress Clash
- The Reconstruction South
 - o African Americans Gain Political Rights
 - o Freedmen Rebuild Their Lives
 - The Ku Klux Klan Uses Terror Tactics
- Reconstruction Comes to an End
 - o Southern Democrats Regain Power
 - o Election of 1876 Ends Reconstruction
 - Historians Evaluate Reconstruction