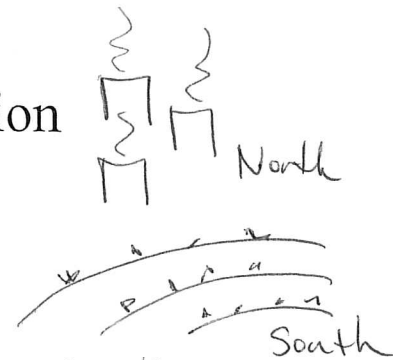


# Social Studies

## Chapter 9: Civil War and Reconstruction

Name: Key



### I. Struggles Over Slavery

#### A. Regional Differences

1. North - factories, towns and cities, and more people - 19 million
2. South - farming, plantations on the coast and along Mississippi River, and 11 million (4 million were slaves)

#### B. The Slave Economy

1. slaves were expensive
2. miners, carpenters, factory workers, house servants, FARMERS
3.  $1/4$  families in the south owned them and plantations owned over  $1/2$

#### C. The Cotton Gin

1. Eli Whitney invented the **cotton gin**
  - a. removed the seeds from cotton fibers much faster than workers
  - b. cleaned and prepared for market faster
  - c. sold more (to Northern textile mills) and made more money
2. required more slaves
  - a. to plant, seed, weed, pick, and run the gins

#### D. North and South Disagree

1. over states' rights and slavery
2. tariff still made South rely on the North for goods
3. big question - Should slavery be allowed in the west?
4. 900,000 slaves in U.S. in 1800 and 4,000,000 by 1860
5. 500,000 more were free without rights of other citizens

#### E. Life Under Slavery

1. **slave codes** - laws for slaves
  - a. couldn't leave owners' land or meet in groups
  - b. couldn't buy or sell goods or learn to read and write
2. **overseers** - watch and punish slaves
3. owners broke up families
4. formed communities for support and traditions
5. **spirituals** - religious songs based on Bible stories

#### F. Fighting Back

1. **resist** - act out against slavery
  - a. quietly - broke tools, left gates open, hid things, etc.
  - b. rebels - attacks
2. Nat Turner
  - a. led an attack, killing 57 including owner and family
  - b. other slave owners killed 100 slaves trying to stop them
  - c. Turner and others were caught and hung
3. John Brown - abolitionist
  - a. took guns from Harpers Ferry to give to slaves

b. caught and hung

G. Running Away

1. alone or with others, planned or unexpected
2. other slaves and Indians helped or they just hid for years
3. some went to free land - North, Canada, and Mexico
4. **Underground Railroad**
  - a. System of escape routes leading to freedom
  - b. Conductors helping members (free Africans & northerners)
  - c. Stations - hiding places to rest and eat
5. Harriet Tubman - returned to South 20 times and guided 300 people to freedom

H. Free Africans

1. freed by owners, bought freedom, or ran away
2. had many different jobs in cities and some became very wealthy
3. many struggled
  - a. not allowed to vote or meet in groups
  - b. couldn't attend certain schools or have certain jobs
  - c. some wrongly accused of running away and taken back

# A TALE OF TWO REGIONS

1860

*Analyze Information in a Table*

**DIRECTIONS:** The table below compares the North with the South in 1860. Use the information in your textbook to complete the table. Then answer the questions that follow to show that you understand how the two regions differed.

TWO WAYS OF LIFE: 1860		
	NORTH	SOUTH
Total Number of People		
Number of Enslaved People		
Number of Factories	119,500	20,850
Number of Factory Workers	1,300,000	110,000
Annual Value of Factory Products	\$1,730,000,000	\$156,000,000
Miles of Railroad Track	21,500	8,500
Value of Exports	\$175,000,000	\$226,000,000
Money in Banks	\$345,900,000	\$76,000,000

1. List three details from the table that support the idea that there was more manufacturing in the North than in the South.

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2. List one detail from the table that supports the idea that the South relied on trade with other countries more than the North did.

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3. Which region had more miles of railroad track? \_\_\_\_\_  
How might having more miles of railroad track affect that region's economy?

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## II. The War Begins

### A. New Compromises

1. Henry Clay (Kentucky) - settled differences
2. **free state** - didn't allow Slavery, slave state - did allow it
3. Missouri Compromise (1820)
  - a. had been the same number of free and slave states
  - b. Missouri wanted to be added as a slave state
  - c. compromise said Missouri could be a slave state if Maine was added as a free state
  - d. imaginary line would be drawn west and anything North would be free and South would be slave
  - e. worked for 30 years until California wanted to be free
4. Compromise of 1850
  - a. California would be free and Utah and New Mexico would decide for themselves
  - b. Fugitive Slave Law - anyone helping slaves escape would be punished and escaped slaves had to be returned



### B. Hopes for Peace Fade

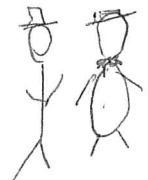
1. The Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - a. would decide by voting
  - b. people rushed to Kansas to vote
  - c. Bleeding Kansas - fighting broke out and 200 died
2. Dred Scott
  - a. wanted freedom because he once lived on free land
  - b. Supreme Court justice Taney denied his request for freedom
  - c. Taney also said slavery was okay because people had the right to own property!

### C. Abraham Lincoln

1. pioneer that worked the farm and taught himself
2. moved to Illinois and became a lawyer and Congressman
3. didn't believe in ending slavery but stopping its spread
4. became a Republican and ran for Congress against Douglas

### D. The Lincoln-Douglas Debate

1. Lincoln - tall, skinny, plain, and not well-known
2. Douglas - short, heavy, well-educated, -dressed and -known
3. both spoke well
  - a. Douglas thought states should decide for themselves
  - b. Lincoln said it was expected to end and is wrong!
4. Douglas won, but Lincoln was now well-known!



### E. The Election of 1860

1. Democratic - Douglas and Breckinridge
2. Republican - Lincoln - WON
3. he promised not to stop it in the south but prevent it in the west
4. South felt attacked and states began to secede (leave Union)
5. Confederate States of America - the **Confederacy**
  - a. South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana,



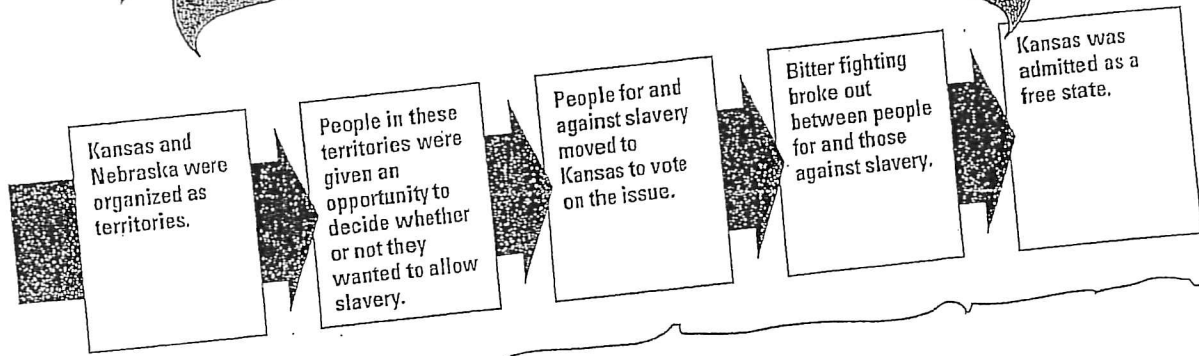
and Texas

b. President - Jefferson Davis

F. Fort Sumter

1. Lincoln's choices when south seceded:
  - a. let them go
  - b. allow slavery to bring them back
  - c. fight to make them come back
2. they had taken government property when they seceded
  - a. Fort Sumter in the South was still held by the Union but was running out of supplies fast
3. Lincoln's choices concerning Fort Sumter:
  - a. could send supplies or soldiers which would lead to the South attacking
  - b. could do nothing and hand it over to the Confederacy
4. decided to send supplies
5. Davis ordered a surrender and then attacked
6. Anderson had to surrender when they ran out of supplies
7. Lincoln called an army together to stop the rebellion
8. Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina joined the Confederacy
9. The Civil War had begun!

# BLEEDING KANSAS



### Expand Thinking About an Issue

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the flow chart above and the information in your textbook to answer the questions below.

1. How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act deal with the spread of slavery?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How do you think people in the North reacted to the Kansas-Nebraska Act?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How do you think people in the South viewed the Kansas-Nebraska Act?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What were the major effects of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in Kansas?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did Southern states begin to talk more about secession after Kansas became a state?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you think the Kansas-Nebraska Act was a good law? Why or why not?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

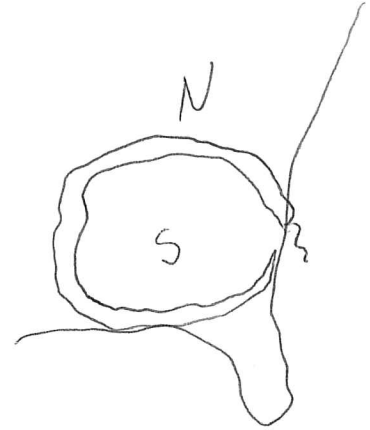
Harcourt Brace School Publishers

### III. Life During the Civil War

#### A. North Against South

1. **border states** - Slave states that stayed in Union
  - a. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware
2. Northern advantages
  - a. 22 million people
  - b. factories to make war supplies
  - c. railroads to transport them
3. Southern advantages
  - a. 9 million people (1/3 were slaves)
  - b. fought on "home turf"
  - c. had great military leaders
4. North's plan
  - a. blocked southern ports
  - b. took control of the Mississippi
  - c. attacked from East and West
5. South's plan
  - a. fight off the North until they gave up
  - b. hope for help from Britain and France because of the cotton trade

Chart  
pros + cons



#### B. Key battles

1. Bull Run
  - a. North wanted Confederate capitol, Richmond, Virginia
  - b. fought near Manassas and retreated the first time
  - c. tried twice more and was defeated by General Lee
2. Battle of Antietam
  - a. Lee headed North to Maryland
  - b. stopped by the Union
  - c. deadliest DAY of the war - 23,000 casualties - soldiers who are killed or wounded
3. Battle of Shiloh
  - a. General Grant defeated Confederate troops in the west
4. Mississippi River
  - a. Union navy took all Confederate cities along the river besides Vicksburg

#### C. Leaders

1. Robert E. Lee - Confederate General
2. Ulysses S. Grant - Union General
3. Jefferson Davis
  - a. President of the Confederacy
  - b. was running out of food, weapons, money and soldiers
  - c. started a **draft** - gov. selects people to serve in the military
  - d. was often ignored by the southern states
4. Abraham Lincoln
  - a. President of the United States
  - b. needed to win support to continue the war

- c. also drafted
- d. rich bought their way out, so others rioted

#### D. The Soldier's Life

1. found terror and boredom instead of excitement and glory
2. **camp** - group of temporary shelters like tents
  - a. read
  - b. sang
  - c. wrote letters
  - d. acted in plays
  - e. published papers
  - f. ate the same old food, if anything at all
3. Who fought?
  - a. whites
  - b. 180,000 African Americans for the Union
  - c. immigrants
  - d. Native Americans
  - e. women and children
4. casualties
  - a. most ever in American history
  - b. from battle AND disease
5. Clara Barton - nurse who later founded the Red Cross

#### E. On the Home Front

1. **home front** - all the people who are not in the military
  - a. women sewed uniforms
  - b. knitted socks
  - c. made bandages
  - d. raised money
2. **civilian** - person who is not in the military
  - a. saw the war through new photography
  - b. Matthew Brady - photographer
3. in the South
  - a. their homes were battlefields and much was destroyed
  - b. many people were going hungry because of inflation
  - c. slaves suffered but had hope

# ★ CIVIL WAR ★

# HORSES

*Apply Information from a Chart*

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the chart below. Then complete the activities that follow.

<b>CIVIL WAR GENERALS' HORSES</b>				
<b>HORSE'S NAME</b>	<b>RIDER'S NAME</b>	<b>ARMY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>FURTHERMORE</b>
Don Juan	George Armstrong Custer	Union	Bay stallion	Custer had more horses (7) killed under him than any other Union leader.
Butler	Wade Hampton	Confederate	Bay stallion	One of Hampton's officers gave him the horse as a gift.
Sam	William Tecumseh Sherman	Union	Half-breed bay stallion	The horse was so steady under gunfire that Sherman could write orders while riding.
Lexington	William Tecumseh Sherman	Union	Kentucky thoroughbred	Sherman rode Lexington during his final review of his army.
Traveller	Robert E. Lee	Confederate	Iron gray gelding	Traveller was called the greatest warhorse of all time, except for Alexander the Great's horse.
Old Spot	Judson Kilpatrick	Union	Arabian	The horse outlived his master.

1. Underline the name of the general who had seven horses killed under him.
2. Put a star next to the name of each general who rode a bay stallion.
3. Put a box around the name of the horse that outlived his master.
4. a) Imagine you are a Civil War general. Explain why it is important to choose a good horse.

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- b) Which of the horses on the chart would you have chosen? Explain your answer.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



## Photograph

This is a photograph taken in 1862 during the Civil War. It shows the camp of the 31st Pennsylvania Infantry near Washington, D.C.



1. Besides soldiers in the background, who else do you see in the photograph?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is each person holding?

the boy: \_\_\_\_\_ the older girl: \_\_\_\_\_

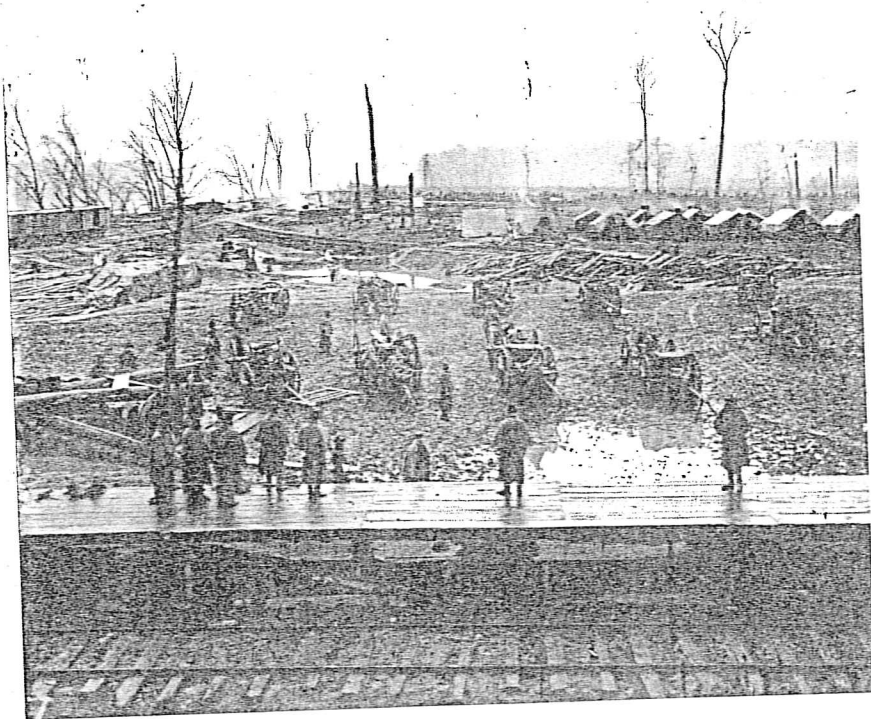
3. You have learned about soldiers in the Civil War. What does this picture tell you about how the war affected other people such as the soldier's family?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Photograph

In 1863 the War Department created the Bureau of Colored Troops to organize the recruitment of soldiers. These soldiers and sailors fought for the North in the American Civil War. Look at the photograph of the camp of African American soldiers, and then answer the questions.



1. What weapons are shown in the photograph?

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2. The troops are camped near a form of transportation. What is it? How might it be useful to the soldiers?

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3. In general, how would you describe the scene in the photograph?

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#### IV. The War Ends

##### A. Turning Points

1. Lincoln decided this was no longer a war to save the Union but a war to end slavery
  - a. would weaken the Confederacy
  - b. would gain North's support
  - c. would have more help
2. Emancipation Proclamation
  - a. **emancipation** - freeing of enslaved people
  - b. ended slavery in the Confederacy (not border states)
  - c. the south ignored it
3. Battle of Vicksburg
  - a. Confederates could shoot at the Union ships on the Mississippi
  - b. Grant surrounded and fired cannons for 6 weeks
  - c. now controlled the river and cut the South in half
4. Battle of Gettysburg
  - a. Lee attacked in Pennsylvania
  - b. 14,000 charged,  $\frac{1}{2}$  were killed and the rest retreated
  - c. bloodiest BATTLE of the war!
5. The Gettysburg Address
  - a. short speech
  - b. said American democracy WOULD survive because of the sacrifices!

##### B. Union Victories

1. Lincoln put Grant in charge of the Union army to capture Richmond
2. Sherman's March
  - a. set out to attack Atlantic, Georgia
  - b. **telegraph** - machine that sends electric signals over wires, informed Lincoln that they had finally won
  - c. March to the Sea
    - 1.) headed to Savannah on the coast and destroyed everything in between
    - 2.) **total war** - strategy of destroying an enemy's resources
      - a.) stole food
      - b.) killed animals
      - c.) wrecked factories
      - d.) railroad tracks
    - 3.) wanted the South to give up

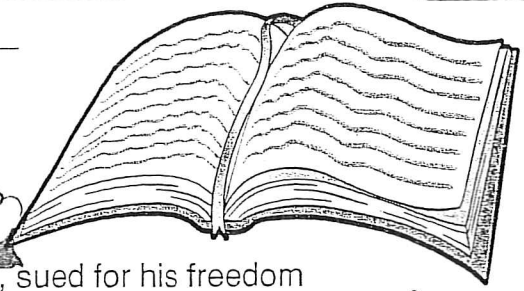
##### C. Grant and Lee

1. Grant kept pounding on Richmond
2. Lee tried to hold strong but was pushed back
3. fought head to head for almost a year
4. North sent Grant Soldiers, food, and supplies
5. the South had nothing left for Lee
6. his soldiers **deserted** - leave the army without permission

7. surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865
8. Grant said Lee's men could go home and gave them 25,000 meals
9. Grant told his men not to celebrate and they saluted their old enemies...and countrymen again...as they walked by to surrender !

Names \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**CIVIL WAR SCAVENGER HUNT****WORD  
BANK**

- 1 a slave who, after living in a free territory for four years, sued for his freedom  
Jefferson Davis
- 2 the name for a state that did not allow slavery  
Abraham Lincoln
- 3 Speaker of the House in 1820  
Dred Scott
- 4 the abolitionist who tried to lead a revolt at Harper's Ferry in 1859  
John Brown
- 5 the man elected President of the United States in 1860  
Robert E. Lee
- 6 to break away from the rest of the country  
Henry Clay
- 7 the first state that broke away from the rest of the country  
Ulysses S. Grant
- 8 Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina were among the states that joined this  
Clara Barton
- 9 the man chosen to be president of the Confederate States of America  
South Carolina
- 10 a war fought between regions of one nation  
free
- 11 the first real battle of the Civil War, fought July 21, 1861  
Confederacy
- 12 the Union general who later became president  
Emancipation Proclamation
- 13 the Confederate general whose surrender led to the end of the Civil War  
Surrender
- 14 President Lincoln's official announcement to end slavery in the Confederate states  
Bull Run
- 15 woman who went into Virginia battlefields to treat wounded soldiers  
Civil
- 16 in 1865, General Grant accepted this from General Lee  
Secede



## V. Reconstruction

### A. One More Tragic Death

1. Lincoln inaugurated for a second term
2. felt the south shouldn't be punished
3. **assassinated** - murder of an important leader
  - a. five days after the war
  - b. Ford's Theatre
  - c. John Wilke's Booth
    - 1.) actor and killer
    - 2.) supported Confederacy
4. shocked north and south

### B. The President's Plan

1. V.P. Andrew Johnson took over
2. returned power to the southern states
  - a. if they pledged loyalty
  - b. were forced to abolish slavery
  - c. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment - ended slavery in the U.S.
  - d. could hold office, etc.
3. northerners angry because Southerners got off easy
4. no one worried about the slaves
5. **black codes** were passed
  - a. laws limiting rights of former slaves in the South
  - b. not allowed to vote
  - c. not allowed to travel freely
  - d. couldn't own property
  - e. couldn't work certain places
  - f. work without pay

### C. Congress's Plan

1. replaced the president's plan
2. their plan:
  - a. put southern states under military ruled
  - b. ended their governments
  - c. made them rewrite constitutions giving blacks and whites equal rights
  - d. also had to approve the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, saying slaves were citizens under the Constitution
3. Johnson disagreed
  - a. was impeached
  - b. was **acquitted** - verdict of not guilty
  - c. still not respected

### D. Reconstruction Governments

1. African Americans elected into office for awhile
2. most confederates accepted this
3. many against equal rights, though
  - a. no voting
  - b. no holding offices
4. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment - all men have the right to vote

13<sup>th</sup> ends slavery

14<sup>th</sup> Af. Am citizens

15<sup>th</sup> all men vote

E. The Freedman's Bureau

1. much of the south had been destroyed in the war
2. years following the war were hard but good for African Americans
3. **freedmen** - men, women, and children who had been slaves
4. aided all needy people in the south
5. provided food and supplies
6. rebuilt farms
7. built 4,000 schools and hired thousands of teachers
8. tried to give land, but government gave it back to land owners

F. Sharecropping

1. worked on plantations for pay
2. landowner gave worker a cabin, mules, tools, and seeds
3. worker farmed the land
4. landowner paid the worker in crops
5. still, very little

G. Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

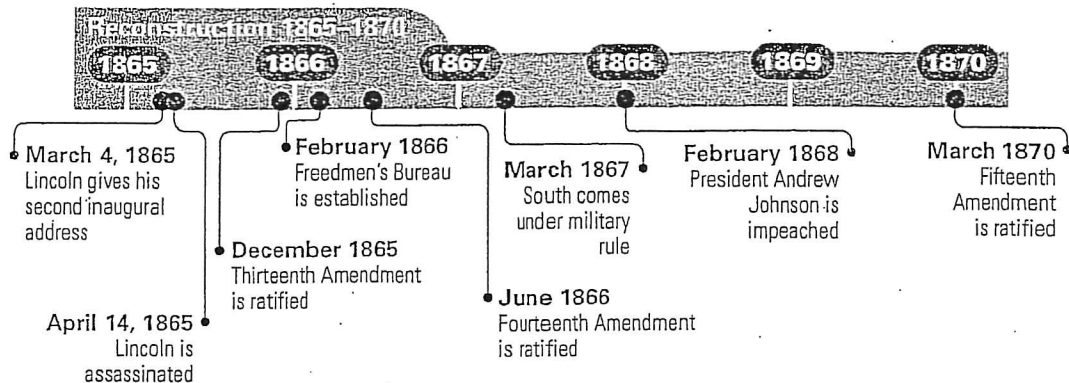
1. tax increase to rebuild things
2. **carpetbaggers** - northerners who moved south to take (carried bags made from carpet) advantage during Reconstruction
3. **scalawag**
  - a. rascal
  - b. white Southerners who started to work with northern forces
  - c. wanted to cooperate with the North in order to prosper

H. Reconstruction Ends

1. votes used to be published in the papers!
2. **secret ballot** - writing method not allowing others to know how voted
3. Southerners regain control
  - a. formed secret Societies
  - b. kept African Americans from voting
  - c. Ku Klux Klan used violence
4. **segregation**
  - a. practice of separating people based on race/culture
  - b. African Americans forced to go to different Schools, churches, etc.
5. troops left the south and things returned to the way they had been before

# Reconstruction

**Directions** Read the time line below of events surrounding Reconstruction. Then answer the questions that follow.



- 1 Was the Thirteenth Amendment ratified before or after President Lincoln gave his second inaugural address? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What happened to President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 About how many years passed between President Lincoln's assassination and President Johnson's impeachment? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What two events shown on the time line both happened in the month of February? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Was the Freedmen's Bureau established before or after the South came under military rule? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How many constitutional amendments were passed between 1865 and 1870?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# The South After the War

**Directions** Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Then use the vocabulary words to fill in the blanks of the sentences below.



- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| _____ 1 former slaves   |                  |
| _____ 2 government agency   |                  |
| _____ 3 the practice of paying farm workers in harvested crops      | A. segregation   |
| _____ 4 Northerners who went South during Reconstruction            | B. bureau        |
| _____ 5 a method of voting in which no one knows for whom you voted | C. secret ballot |
| _____ 6 separation of people based on race                          | D. freedmen      |
|   | E. carpetbaggers |
|   | F. sharecropping |

- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most important parts of a fair election.
- 8 There are still many \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States government.
- 9 Life was hard for the \_\_\_\_\_ after the Civil War since few of them had enough money to buy their own land.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ were given their name because of the suitcases many of them used to carry their belongings.
- 11 The practice of \_\_\_\_\_ kept people apart in most public places.
- 12 Under the \_\_\_\_\_ system most farmworkers found it difficult to make a living.

# Civil War Crossword

Use the clues to fill in the crossword with the words from the list of terms provided.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| abolitionist | Reconstruction |
| secede       | assassination  |
| Union        | amendment      |
| Confederacy  | sharecropper   |
| emancipation | impeach        |

**Across**

- The freeing of slaves is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- South Carolina was the first state to \_\_\_\_\_ from the Union.
- Congress tried to \_\_\_\_\_ President Johnson.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ believed that slavery should be made illegal.
- The Northern states were referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Down**

- The Southern states referred to themselves as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- John Wilkes Booth played a primary role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of President Lincoln.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ used a portion of the harvest to pay the rent for the land.
- Each change to the Constitution requires an \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the effort undertaken by the United States government after the Civil War to rebuild the South.



# Civil War Crossword

