

# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 436–439

### SLAVERY AND THE WEST

#### KEY TERMS

- sectionalism** Exaggerated loyalty to a particular region of the country (page 437)
- fugitive** Someone who runs away from the law (page 438)
- secede** To separate or leave the Union (page 438)
- abstain** To not cast a vote (page 439)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever had to give up something to get something you wanted more? How did you decide which item was more important? What were some times when you would not compromise?

This section focuses on how the Northern states and the Southern states debated and compromised over the issue of slavery in new states.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the proposals presented to Congress in the mid-1800s concerning slavery.

Successful Proposals to Congress	Unsuccessful Proposals to Congress



# Study Guide

## Chapter 15, Section 1 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **The Missouri Compromise** (pages 436–437)

When Missouri asked to join the United States in 1817, it caused a debate around the country. Many settlers to Missouri had brought their enslaved workers with them. They applied to the United States as a slave state. Up to this point, the country had an even number of slave states and free states. To allow Missouri into the United States would upset that balance in the Senate.

The North and the South were also divided over the land in the West. Many Northerners wanted to limit or eliminate slavery completely. Even the Southerners that were against slavery were opposed to the interference from the North. This division between the states created *sectionalism*. Sectionalism occurs when people are overly loyal to their section of the country.

The Senate suggested a compromise. The idea was to admit Missouri into the country as a slave state. Maine would also be added to the country, but as a free state. This compromise also restricted slavery in any land, except Missouri, north of the 36°30'N latitude that was gained in the Louisiana Purchase. Speaker of the House Henry Clay led efforts in the House to pass this agreement in 1820, called the Missouri Compromise.

1. Why was there controversy in admitting Missouri into the United States?

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- **New Western Lands** (pages 437–438)

The controversy between the Southern states and the Northern states arose again in the 1840s. Slavery was already established in Texas, and the Southern states strongly supported its admission to the country. They also wanted to take over New Mexico and California, which were still part of Mexico. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced the Wilmot Proviso to Congress. The Wilmot Proviso declared that slavery should not be allowed in any land obtained from Mexico. An opposing proposal was created by John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. It said that Congress had no right to eliminate or limit slavery in a territory. Neither proposal passed in Congress.

In the election of 1848, a new political party was formed. The Whigs chose Zachary Taylor, a Southerner, for their candidate. The Democrats chose Senator Lewis Cass from Michigan. Neither candidate took a strong stance on slavery. Members from both parties that were against slavery joined together to create a new political party, the Free-Soil Party. The Free-Soil Party agreed with the Wilmot Proviso and selected Martin Van Buren as their candidate. Zachary Taylor won the election, but the Free-Soil Party gained several seats in Congress.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 1 (continued)

President Zachary Taylor believed that as New Mexico and California became states, the citizens could decide whether to allow slavery or not. Other issues came up in Congress. Many people wanted to do away with slavery in Washington D.C. Southerners wanted a law that required states to send *fugitive*, or runaway, enslaved African Americans back to their slaveholders. Southerners were most concerned that California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah would be admitted to the country as free states. This would give the South no power in Congress. The people of the South started discussing *seceding*, or leaving, the United States.

2. What stance did each candidate of the election of 1848 take on slavery?

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- **A New Compromise** (pages 438–439)

In 1850 Henry Clay wrote a plan to settle the issues in Congress. His plan contained several parts.

1. California would be admitted as a free state.
2. The New Mexico territory would have no slavery restrictions.
3. The New Mexico-Texas border would favor New Mexico.
4. Slave trade, not slavery, would be eliminated in Washington D.C.
5. Stronger fugitive slave laws would be created.

Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina was against Clay’s plan. He thought that the limitations on slavery would destroy the Union. Southern states would need to leave. Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts agreed with Clay. He felt the compromise was the only way to save the Union.

There was much disagreement about Clay’s compromise. People agreed with some parts, but opposed other parts. Stephen A. Douglas, from Illinois, solved the problem by dividing Clay’s plan. Each section would be voted on separately. President Fillmore, who became president after Zachary Taylor’s death, convinced members of the Whig party not to cast a vote, to *abstain*, on the issues they opposed. The multi-part plan finally passed and became known as the Compromise of 1850.

3. Why was Henry Clay’s plan divided into five separate bills?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 441–444

### A NATION DIVIDING

#### KEY TERMS

- popular sovereignty** The idea that allows the people to make their own decisions about the area in which they live (page 442)
- border ruffians** Armed groups from another state that cross a border solely to vote (page 443)
- civil war** A conflict between citizens of the same country (page 444)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever been part of one group that split into two smaller groups because of a disagreement? Did you or anyone try to bring the group back together? Could the disagreement be resolved?

In the last section, you read how Western states were added to the Union with compromises from the North and the South. This section focuses on how the issue of slavery further divided the North and South.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the different reactions of the North and the South as a result of the Fugitive Slave Act.

The Fugitive Slave Act	
The Northern Reaction	The Southern Reaction

# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 2 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **The Fugitive Slave Act** (pages 441–442)

In 1850 Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act. This law required that every citizen help return runaway enslaved African Americans. Anyone that helped a runaway would either pay a fine or go to jail. Southerners thought this law would force Northerners to help them. They tried to capture African Americans living in the North, whether they were runaways or not.

Many Northerners refused to obey this law. The Underground Railroad was developed. It was a system where groups of people, white and African American, helped runaways escape to freedom. Other antislavery groups collected money to help buy the freedom of enslaved African Americans. Northern juries would not convict anyone accused of breaking the Fugitive Slave Act.

**1.** What was the Fugitive Slave Act?

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- **The Kansas-Nebraska Act** (pages 442–443)

Stephen A. Douglas wanted to expand the nation to include Kansas and Nebraska. According to the Missouri Compromise, the two territories were destined to become free states. The Southerners in Congress would not accept two more free states. That would upset the balance of free states and slaves states. In order to promote expansion, Douglas suggested that the Missouri Compromise be abandoned. He wanted to let the settlers in the territory decide if they would allow slavery. This was called *popular sovereignty*.

Northerners were strongly against this plan. It would allow slavery on lands that had been free for a long time. Southerners, however, were strongly in favor of the plan. Many slaveholders from Missouri would settle in Kansas and vote to bring slavery to the state. Northern Democrats and President Franklin Pierce also supported this proposal. The Kansas-Nebraska Act passed in 1854. The division within the country grew stronger.

**2.** Why did Douglas want to abandon the Missouri Compromise?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 2 (continued)

- **Conflict in Kansas** (pages 443–444)

When the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed, both sides sent people to vote. About 1,500 voters lived in the Kansas territory, yet more than 6,000 people voted in the elections. Many of the voters came from Missouri. Armed groups traveled into Kansas solely to vote in support of slavery. They became known as *border ruffians*. The elections resulted in a proslavery legislature. The Kansas legislature began passing laws in support of slavery. Antislavery groups opposed these laws. They held their own elections and started a new constitution that outlawed slavery. The state was split. Both sides wanted a voice in Congress.

The disagreement over slavery turned violent. Supporters of slavery attacked the town of Lawrence. Lawrence was the antislavery capital. John Brown was committed to ending slavery. He and others grabbed and killed five supporters of slavery for revenge. More violence continued. Kansas became known as “Bleeding Kansas.” People also called it “the *Civil War* in Kansas.” A civil war happens when citizens within the same country fight. Not until October of 1856 did John Geary, the newly appointed territorial governor, stop the bloodshed in Kansas.

The violence from the state of Kansas spilled into Congress. Charles Sumner, from Massachusetts, gave a speech called “The Crime Against Kansas.” He spoke strongly against the slavery in Kansas. He also spoke against the senators who supported slavery. He especially criticized the senator from South Carolina, Andrew C. Butler. A relative of Butler’s attacked Sumner in the Senate chamber a few days later. Sumner was bleeding and knocked unconscious. His injuries were so bad that he could not return to the Senate for years.

**3.** Why were there two constitutions in Kansas?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 445–448

### CHALLENGES TO SLAVERY

#### KEY TERMS

- arsenal** A storage place for weapons and ammunition (page 448)  
**martyr** A person who dies for a great cause (page 448)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever taken an argument to someone else to settle? Were you pleased or disappointed with the result? Did you think the decision was fair?

In the last section, you read about the growing division of the country over slavery. This section focuses on decisions and beliefs about slavery that drive the North and South even further apart.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the decisions made in the *Dred Scott* case affected the country.

#### Rulings Within the *Dred Scott* Decision

1.
2.
3.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **A New Political Party** (pages 445–446)

In the 1850s the political parties were changing. The Democratic Party was split between the North and South. Northern Democrats left the Party. Whigs, Northern Democrats, and Free-Soilers joined together to form the Republican Party. They were strongly against slavery. The Republicans believed it was the duty of the government to stop slavery from spreading. In 1854 the Republicans gained control of the House of Representatives.

In the election of 1856, the Republicans chose John C. Frémont as their presidential candidate. He had been a Western explorer and did not have any political record. Republicans hoped voters would be impressed with his life. The Democrats did not choose Franklin Pierce this time because he had too much involvement with the Kansas controversy. They chose James Buchanan as their candidate instead. Buchanan had been overseas and had not been involved in the disagreements. The Democrats supported popular sovereignty. A third party called the American Party nominated Millard Fillmore, a former president. The American Party was against immigration. They did not take a strong stance on slavery. Buchanan won the election with the help of the Southern votes. After the election, some members of the American Party joined the Republican Party.

1. Why were there almost no Southerners in the Republican Party?

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- **The Dred Scott Decision** (pages 446–448)

In 1857 the Supreme Court sent a strong message in favor of slavery. An African American named Dred Scott had been purchased in Missouri, a slave state. The family who bought him moved to Illinois and then Wisconsin. Both states were free. The family returned to Missouri and the owner of Dred Scott died. Scott sued for his freedom. He believed that, because he had lived on free soil at one time, he should be free. It took 11 years for the case to reach the Supreme Court.

The Court ruled that Dred Scott was enslaved no matter where he lived. He was considered property that could not be taken away from someone without a legal process. The Court said Scott could not file a lawsuit because he was an enslaved person, not a citizen. The Court also declared that Congress had no right to limit slavery in any way. That meant that the Missouri Compromise and popular sovereignty were unconstitutional. Southerners were pleased by the decision, but Northerners were angry.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

In the election of 1858, everyone in the country was watching the Senate race in Illinois. Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln were the candidates. Douglas had established a reputation during his time as Senator. He was called “the Little Giant” because he was short but powerful. He thought that the growth of the nation was more important than the issue of slavery. He believed that popular sovereignty would solve the slavery debates. Abraham Lincoln was not well-known at the time. He was a lawyer but had little formal education. He believed that slavery was wrong. He knew it may be too difficult to eliminate slavery, but he felt it should not spread.

The two candidates debated seven times throughout Illinois. In Freeport Lincoln asked Douglas about his views on popular sovereignty. How could people outlaw slavery in a territory that had not yet become a state? Douglas said they could refuse to make laws that protect the rights of the slaveholders. Southerners were not pleased with Douglas’s answer. His answer became known as the Freeport Doctrine. Douglas wanted to show Lincoln as extreme in his antislavery views. Lincoln said the issue was that some people did not see slavery as wrong. Other people, such as Republicans, did see it as wrong.

The Republican Party was gaining strength. Abolitionist John Brown led an attack on Harpers Ferry, Virginia. His goal was to get the *arsenal*. An arsenal is a storage place for weapons and ammunition. He was quickly defeated and local citizens and federal troops captured John Brown and his followers. Brown was found guilty of treason and murder and was sentenced to death. Some Republican leaders publicly criticized Brown for his violent acts, while other Northerners praised him. To his supporters, Brown became a *martyr*, someone who dies for a great cause.

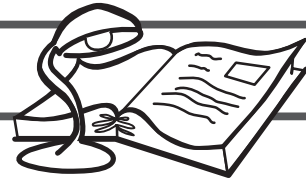
2. What did the Supreme Court rule in the *Dred Scott* case?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 4

### SECESSION AND WAR

#### KEY TERMS

- secession**                      Withdrawal from the Union (*page 451*)
- states' rights**                The rights of the state overrule the rights of the federal government (*page 451*)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever had to make a difficult decision? Did it affect other people? What kind of difficult decisions do you think your parents have to make? What difficult decisions do your teachers, police, or the president of the United States have to make?

In the last section, you read about the decisions on slavery that caused growing division in the United States. This section focuses on how the Southern states separated from the Union.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the election of 1860 affected the country.

Presidential Election of 1860		
Political Party	Candidate	Main Issue
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 4 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **The Election of 1860** (pages 449–450)

There were four political parties that nominated candidates for the election of 1860. The Democrats had split into a Northern and a Southern section. The Northern Democrats nominated Stephen Douglas. He supported popular sovereignty. The Southern Democrats wanted to maintain slavery. They chose John C. Breckinridge. He supported the *Dred Scott* decision. A group called the Constitutional Party did not have a position on slavery. They chose John Bell from Tennessee. The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln as their candidate. The Republicans said slavery could remain in place, but it should not spread to new territories. Lincoln won the election because all the Northern states supported him.

1. What was Republican position on slavery?

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- **The South Secedes** (pages 451–452)

The Southern states did not trust the Republican stance. With Abraham Lincoln as president, Southerners thought their rights would not be protected. A special meeting was held in South Carolina. They voted to leave the Union on December 20, 1860. Many people wanted the Union to stay together. Kentucky Senator John Crittenden proposed a compromise after South Carolina's *secession*, or withdrawal, from the Union. He suggested bringing back the guidelines of the Missouri Compromise. Any states or land gained south of the 36°30' N line would uphold and protect slavery. He wanted this compromise added to the Constitution. The Republicans were strongly against this plan. It would mean some free land would become slave land. It would be a step backward. Southerners were also unwilling to compromise.

In 1861 Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia all voted to secede from the Union. Representatives from these states and from South Carolina met to form a new nation. The new country was called the Confederate States of America. They chose Jefferson Davis as their president. The Southern states felt they had the right to leave the United States due to *states' rights* because the states entered the Union voluntarily. As independent states they made an agreement or contract with the Union when they entered. They felt that the United States did not fulfill its side of the agreement. Therefore, the contract was not valid anymore. The Southern states felt free to leave the Union.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 4 (continued)

Many Southerners celebrated their secession from the United States. Other Southerners, such as Robert E. Lee, were deeply saddened by the direction the South had taken. Some of the more extreme Northerners were pleased that the Southern states had left the country, but most Northerners wanted the Union to remain together. Lincoln had not taken the presidential office yet. President Buchanan believed he was powerless to stop the Southern states from leaving the country. Lincoln disagreed. He felt it was the duty of the president to maintain the Union and the laws that had been established. In his Inaugural Address, Lincoln did attempt to win back the South. He also made it clear that secession was not an option. Federal property would be held and laws of the United States would be enforced in the South.

2. How did Senator John Crittenden attempt to keep the South from seceding from the Union?

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• **Fort Sumter** (page 453)

Confederate soldiers began to claim forts in the South that belonged to the United States. The commander of Fort Sumter sent a message to Lincoln on the day after Inauguration Day. The fort was low on supplies. The Confederates were expecting the fort to surrender.

Lincoln sent a message back to the governor of South Carolina. Unarmed groups would be bringing only supplies to the men at Fort Sumter. The United States would fire no shots unless the Confederates fired upon them. Jefferson Davis ordered the Confederate troops to attack Fort Sumter before the supplies arrived. Due to high water, the Union troops could not relieve the men at Fort Sumter. They fought for 33 hours. Though there was much gunfire, nobody on either side was killed.

The attack caused Lincoln to order troops to war to save the Union. Many volunteered. The remaining Southern states joined the Confederacy. The Civil War had started.

3. Why did the Confederates attack Fort Sumter?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 460–464

### THE TWO SIDES

#### KEY TERMS

**border state** A slave state that remained in the Union (page 461)

**blockade** To close (page 463)

**offensive** On the attack (page 463)

**Rebel** Confederate soldier (page 464)

**Yankee** Union soldier (page 464)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever played chess or checkers? What kind of strategy, or plan, did you use to play the game?

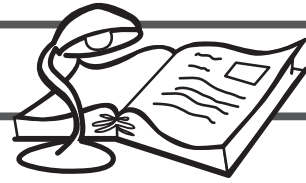
This section focuses on comparing military strategies of the North and South and the role of the border states in the war.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the advantages and disadvantages of the North and South in the war.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
North		
South		

# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 1 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Choosing Sides** (pages 460–462)

In early 1861 President Lincoln approved military action to preserve the Union after Fort Sumter had been attacked by Confederate soldiers. Seven states had seceded, or left the Union, and formed their own government known as the Confederate government. Four states—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas—joined the Confederacy after Lincoln approved military action. The capitals of the Union (Washington, D.C.) and the Confederacy (Richmond, Virginia) were only 100 miles apart. The **border states**, four Union states that permitted slavery, were still debating which side to support. Three of the states (Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland) were leaning toward secession and joining the Confederacy.

The North needed the border states to remain in the Union because of their strategic locations. Maryland was especially important because important railroad lines and the Union capital were located in Maryland. It was also close to the Confederate capital, Richmond, Virginia. Missouri was located along parts of the Mississippi River and major routes to the West. Kentucky controlled the Ohio River. Delaware was close to the city of Philadelphia.

President Lincoln had to be careful not to anger the border states for fear of losing them to the Confederacy. He decided to use his power to suspend constitutional rights, such as freedom of speech, and arrest supporters of secession. His plan worked. The border states stayed in the Union, although some citizens joined the Confederate army. Groups of citizens in Tennessee and Virginia were against secession, including people in the Appalachian region. They established a separate state called West Virginia, which was admitted into the Union in 1863.

1. What role did the border states play in the war?

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- **Comparing North and South** (pages 462–463)

Each side had advantages and disadvantages. How they were used would decide the outcome of the war. The advantages of the North included more people, more industry, more resources, more money, more ships, more trains, and a larger railroad system. The North also had Abraham Lincoln. The advantages of the South included the support of the people, familiar territory, and military leadership.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 1 (continued)

The major disadvantage of the North involved the difficulty of invading unfamiliar territory full of people who opposed them. The disadvantages of the South included a smaller population from which to pull together an army, fewer factories to make weapons and supplies, less food production than the North, and fewer trains and tracks for delivering food and supplies. The belief in states' rights ended up hurting the South. The individual states did not give the Confederates enough power to be an effective force.

Both sides had different goals. The North wanted to bring the Southern states back into the Union. As the war progressed, the North also wanted to end slavery in the South. The South wanted to be recognized as a separate, independent country. The North's plan included three main strategies: to **blockade**, or close, Southern ports, to control the Mississippi River, and to capture the capital city of Richmond. They hoped these strategies would cut off supplies and money to the South. At times the Southern leaders went on the **offensive** and attacked Northern cities. Their main strategy was to defend Southern territory until the North gave up, however.

**2.** What were the strategies of the North and South?

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- **American People at War** (pages 463–464)

Americans were at war with one another. People from the same families or communities were often on opposing sides. Military leaders from both sides had gone to school together at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Now they were fighting one another.

The soldiers were young. Almost half of them were younger than 21. The majority of them came from farms. They were called to serve for 90 days. When the war did not end, they served much longer. African Americans were not allowed to join the Union army until later in the war. By the end of the war, about 2.1 million Union soldiers called **Yankees** fought for the North. This number includes almost 200,000 African Americans. About 850,000 Confederate soldiers called **Rebels** fought for the South. About 10,000 Hispanic soldiers fought in the Civil War. Neither side expected the war to last long. Northern General William Tecumseh Sherman was one of the few who correctly predicted that the war would be long and difficult.

**3.** Who were the brave soldiers who fought for the North and South?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 466–472

### EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR

#### KEY TERMS

<b>Blockade runner</b>	Confederate ships that sailed in and out of Southern ports during the attempts by the North to close them (page 468)
<b>ironclad</b>	Wooden ship covered with thick iron plates (page 468)
<b>casualty</b>	People killed or wounded (page 469)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever heard the words, “Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal . . .”? What does this quote mean?

In the last section, you read about the advantages and disadvantages of the North and South at the time of the Civil War. This section focuses on how the war was fought in different geographic regions.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the outcomes of the battles in the beginning of the Civil War.

Union Victories	Confederate Victories



# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 2 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **First Battle of Bull Run** (pages 466–467)

The First Battle of Bull Run was the first major battle of the Civil War. It was fought in northern Virginia near the town of Manassas Junction and the Bull Run River. Inexperienced Union troops attacked inexperienced Confederate troops. The Confederates were pushed back and then, with reinforcements under General “Stonewall” Jackson, counterattacked. They broke the Union lines and caused the Union troops to retreat in a panic. The Confederates were too tired to follow the Yankee soldiers. The Yankees were surprised that they lost the battle. Lincoln called for more soldiers. He appointed George B. McClellan to head the Union’s Eastern army, called the Army of the Potomac.

1. How did the Battle of Bull Run affect the Union army?

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- **War at Sea** (pages 467–468)

Lincoln ordered the Navy to blockade, or close off, Southern ports so the South could not export cotton and import supplies. They didn’t have enough ships to cover the entire coast, however. Southern ships called *blockade runners* sailed in and out of ports in between the Union ships. More ships were built by the Union. The blockade reduced the amount of trade by more than two-thirds. There were shortages of food and supplies in the South.

The Confederates took control of a naval shipyard in Norfolk, Virginia. They rebuilt an old Union warship called the *Merrimack*, covering it with thick iron metal plates. Bullets and shells could not sink the *ironclad* ship, which was renamed the *Virginia*. The North built the *Monitor*, also an ironclad ship. When they fought each other, neither one could win. The Union blocked the *Virginia* into its harbor so that it was unable to attack Northern ships again. The battle between metal-covered ships changed naval warfare forever.

2. Why was the battle between ironclads a turning point in naval history?

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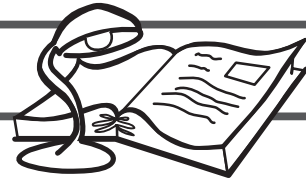


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# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 2 (continued)

- **War in the West** (pages 468–469)

Generals on both sides in the East spent time training soldiers after the First Battle of Bull Run. War efforts continued in the West. The North wanted to control the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers to divide the Confederacy. The South would then be unable to ship goods. Cairo, Illinois, located where the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers met, was the starting point for the Union actions in the West. The Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers were nearby.

Ulysses S. Grant commanded the Union forces from Cairo. With the help of a new ironclad, Grant captured Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. These victories gave the Union a route to other Southern states. They also pushed Confederates out of Kentucky.

The Union narrowly defeated the Confederates in the Battle of Shiloh. Both sides suffered many *casualties*, soldiers killed or wounded. The battle lasted for two days. General “Stonewall” Jackson was killed. The Union took control of Corinth and Memphis, Tennessee. The Union Navy captured New Orleans, Louisiana. The Confederacy lost the use of the Mississippi River for shipping. Almost all of the Mississippi River was controlled by the Union.

**3.** Which two goals did the Union army achieve?

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- **War in the East** (pages 469–472)

As a military leader, General McClellan was overly cautious and slow to act. His job was to lead the Army of the Potomac and capture the Confederate capital of Richmond. He spent too much time analyzing each situation and ended up missing the right opportunities. Even President Lincoln begged him to act. McClellan ignored Lincoln’s directions to take his troops directly to Richmond by land. Instead he took them by ship and attacked the Confederates from a peninsula of land between the York and the James Rivers. This offensive became known as the Peninsular Campaign.

McClellan and his troops finally fought a series of battles, known as the Seven Days’ Battles, against Robert E. Lee and his Confederate troops. Lee’s cavalry leader, James E.B. Stuart, surrounded the Union troops, and pushed them back to the James River. McClellan and his Union troops failed to capture Richmond.

Northern morale was low. The troops felt hopeless. McClellan’s army was still close to Richmond and included more troops than Lee’s. McClellan missed another opportunity to capture Richmond. Lincoln ordered him north to join forces with another troop in Virginia.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 2 (continued)

Confederate forces led by Lee and Jackson were attacked by Union forces in the Second Battle of Bull Run. The Confederates defeated the Union and saved Richmond. The Confederates were only 20 miles from Washington, D.C.

Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, ordered an offensive into Maryland, led by Robert E. Lee. Two of McClellan's soldiers found Lee's orders dropped in a field. They learned of Lee's plans and knew what Lee planned to do. Instead of acting quickly, McClellan took too much time, which gave Lee more time to gather his troops. The largest number of casualties of the Civil War happened during the Battle of Antietam in Maryland. The Confederate army retreated to Virginia. McClellan did not go after them. General Burnside replaced McClellan who was removed because of his failures.

The Battle of Antietam changed the goals of the North. Lincoln decided to fight against slavery.

**4.** How did McClellan's leadership affect the Union?

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# Study Guide

## Chapter 16, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 473–477

### A CALL FOR FREEDOM

#### KEY TERMS

**emancipate** To free (page 475)

**ratify** To approve (page 476)

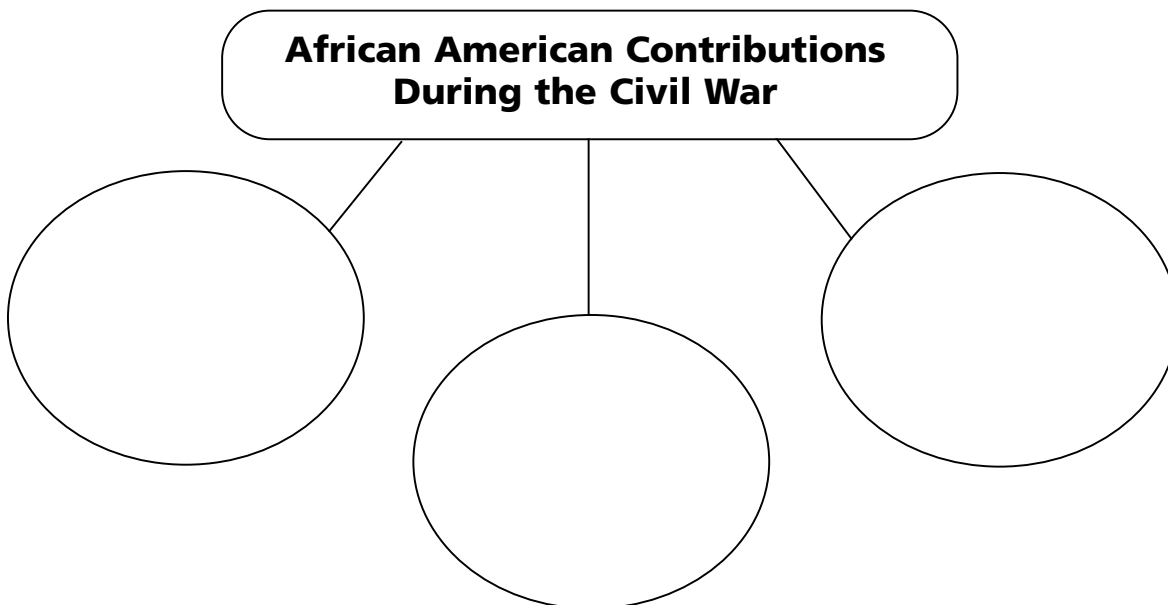
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever been treated unfairly? Has someone you know been allowed to do something that you were not allowed to do? How did you feel?

In the last section, you read about the battles fought between the North and South in different geographic regions. This section focuses on the contributions of African Americans to the war effort.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the contributions African Americans made during the Civil War.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 3 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Emancipation** (pages 473–476)

The goal of the North was to keep the Union together. At first abolishing slavery was not a goal of the North. Lincoln was opposed to slavery and said he would prevent the expansion of slavery. He did not want to make abolishing slavery a goal of the Civil War for fear of losing the support of the slaveholding border states.

The goals of the North began to change, however, because many Northerners believed slavery was helping the Southern war efforts. Northerners felt that by weakening slavery, they would weaken the war efforts of the South. Congress passed laws in 1861 and 1862 that freed enslaved people held by people in the Confederacy. Lincoln hoped that Britain and France would decide not to help the South if the North fought slavery. He also wanted the president to be the one to end slavery instead of the Republican Congress.

Lincoln decided to free, or *emancipate*, enslaved workers in Southern states by signing the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. The Union did not control Confederate states at the time, so no one was really freed. Lincoln hoped that enslaved African Americans would hear about the Proclamation and run away from their slaveholders. If enslaved African Americans made it safely into Union territory, they would be free. Lincoln’s plan worked. Britain and France refused to recognize the Confederacy. African Americans in the North were thrilled with the proclamation.

In 1864 Republicans in Congress proposed the Thirteenth Amendment to abolish slavery in the United States. The Thirteenth Amendment was approved, or *ratified*, in 1865.

1. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?

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- **African Americans in the War** (pages 476–477)

During the Civil War, Southerners were afraid that enslaved people would rebel. About 30 percent of the Southern population consisted of enslaved people. Southerners did not want to provide them with weapons. Therefore, African Americans were not allowed to fight in the war at first. In 1865 when the Confederacy desperately needed soldiers, the Confederate Congress passed laws to allow African Americans to fight. The war ended before the Confederacy was able to organize African American troops.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 3 (continued)

At first the Union army did not allow African Americans to fight, but the Union navy did. African Americans joined the navy and supported the war effort in many other ways. Because they knew the South very well, many African Americans, including Harriet Tubman, served as spies or guides. In 1862 Congress passed a law allowing African Americans to fight in the army. Many signed up. By the end of the war, 10 percent of the Union army and 18 percent of the Union navy consisted of African American volunteers.

African American soldiers served in separate regiments from white soldiers. Their commanders were white, however. African American soldiers received less pay than white soldiers until 1864. The bravery of African American troops on the battlefield earned the respect of fellow Union soldiers. Confederate soldiers were furious that African Americans were allowed to fight for the Union. Some African Americans were captured by Confederates and executed. Seeing African Americans serving in the Union army made a big impression on enslaved workers in the South. For the first time, they understood what the war was all about.

**2.** How did African American soldiers serve in the military during the war?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 478–483

### LIFE DURING THE CIVIL WAR

#### KEY TERMS

<b><i>habeas corpus</i></b>	The right to a hearing before being jailed (page 481)
<b><i>draft</i></b>	A law that required men to serve in the army (page 481)
<b><i>bounty</i></b>	Payments to volunteers who enlist in the army (page 482)
<b><i>greenback</i></b>	Northern paper money (page 483)
<b><i>inflation</i></b>	General increase in prices (page 483)

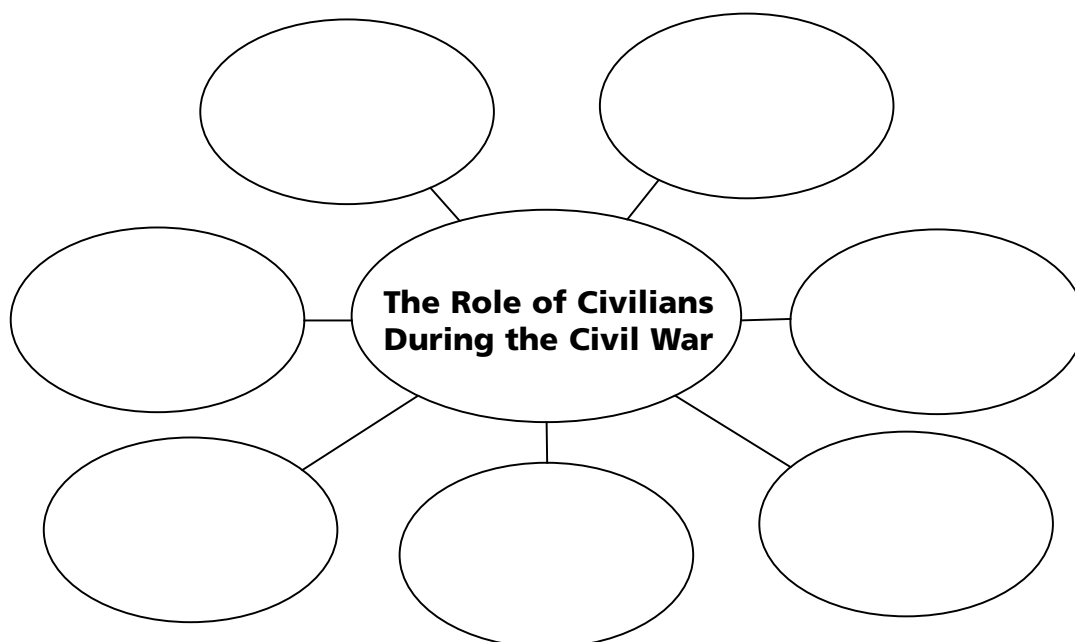
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Did you know that there has never been a war of ground troops on American soil since the Civil War? All other wars have been fought in foreign countries. How might your life change if you lived during a war fought in the United States? How would you feel?

In the last section, you read about the contributions of African Americans during the Civil War. This section focuses on how the war affected the economies of the North and South.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the role civilians played during the war.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 4 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **The Lives of Soldiers** (pages 478–479)

Many men and boys were eager to enlist in the army at the beginning of the war. It did not take long for their excitement to turn to fear and horror. War was not pleasant. Soldiers and civilians suffered many hardships. In between battles, soldiers lived in camps where the days were long and boring. They practiced their drills and marches. The food was terrible. It rained. Letters from family and friends cheered them up. In between battles, some Confederate and Union soldiers traded stories, tobacco, coffee, and newspapers.

During battle thousands of men from the North and South were killed or wounded. The new rifles were more accurate than weapons used during the American Revolution. The medical facilities could not keep up with all of the injured soldiers. Many men died waiting to be treated. Union and Confederate soldiers ran away or deserted the army because they were scared, hungry, or sick. Many Southern soldiers were starving. The South experienced severe food shortages during the war. General Lee invaded Maryland just so his troops could eat food grown in the North.

1. What was life like for Union and Confederate soldiers?

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- **Women and the War** (pages 479–481)

Women took on many of the jobs that men performed before they left to fight in the war. They ran offices and businesses. They became teachers, salesclerks, and government or factory workers. Many women managed farms and plantations. Women also helped the war effort by rolling bandages, making blankets, and making ammunition. They distributed food, clothing, and medicine to the soldiers. They raised money to buy supplies.

Most of the fighting took place in the South. While everyone was talking and thinking about the war, Northerners did not experience the fighting firsthand. They read about the war through letters soldiers sent home during the war. The Southerners' lives were really changed during the war. Many Southerners lost their homes and crops. Armies that came through took everything to help the troops. The Union's blockade of Southern ports made importing goods and exporting crops impossible. The South experienced severe shortages in many areas. They ran out of necessary goods such as meat, clothing, medicine, and shelter.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 4 (continued)

Many women served as spies for both the North and South. Harriet Tubman became a spy for the North because she was so familiar with the Southern territory. Other women became informants, finding out information and passing it on to the opposing side. Loretta Janeta Velázquez and other women disguised themselves as men and fought for the South. Velázquez also served as a Confederate spy.

Before the Civil War, all nurses were males. Women became army nurses for the first time during the Civil War. Many people thought women were too delicate for such work and disapproved. Dorothea Dix organized military nurses. Clara Barton worked with wounded soldiers. Sally Tompkins established a military hospital in Richmond, Virginia. These women and many others performed a valuable service under difficult conditions.

### 2. What roles did women play in the war?

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### • **Opposition to the War** (pages 481–482)

Politicians and American citizens protested the war. They disagreed with policies of the military leaders or the way the war disrupted their lives. Northern Democrats were divided over the war. One group supported Lincoln. The “Peace Democrats,” also called “Copperheads,” supported negotiations instead of war. The Peace Democrats gained more support when the Union was doing badly. The Peace Democrats were suspected of helping the South. President Lincoln gave permission to arrest anyone who interfered with the war effort, without *habeas corpus*, the right to a hearing before being jailed.

People grew tired of the war. It was harder to find volunteers for the military. The Confederate Congress passed a law in 1862, making it legal to **draft**, or require men to serve in the military for three-year terms. Men could avoid the draft if they found someone willing to take their place. Later laws were passed that allowed certain groups, such as slaveholders of more than 20 enslaved laborers, freedom from the draft. People protested that poor citizens were fighting a war to protect the slavery system of the rich. The North paid volunteers who signed up for the military a **bounty**, or fee. When that did not work, the North began to draft men like the South did. Southerners could avoid the draft by finding a substitute or paying the government \$300. The draft laws caused citizens to start four days of riots and violence. Angry protesters set fires, went on stealing sprees, and killed in protest of the draft. The Army of the Potomac was called in to end the riots. More than 100 people were killed during the rioting. Because of all of the violence, Jefferson Davis, president of the South, arrested people without habeas corpus, just as Lincoln had done. This angered even more Southerners who valued their freedom.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 4 (continued)

3. Why did many Americans oppose the draft?

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• **War and the Economy** (pages 482–483)

The war caused both sides extreme financial problems. The North fared better than the South because of greater resources. Both sides were left in debt, however. Both sides had to borrow money, raise taxes, and print paper money to pay for the war. Paper money in the North was called **greenbacks**. Income taxes were imposed on both sides in 1861. People paid a percentage of the amount of money they earned during the year. Prices rose faster than a person’s income. This period of **inflation** hurt every citizen. Prices increased while income decreased or stayed the same. People could not afford the things they were used to. People in the North made a profit during the war. Union troops bought food from Northern farmers. Northern factories made weapons, ammunition, and clothing. The farmers sold their crops to feed the large Northern military.

The South was devastated by the war. Its few factories were busy trying to manufacture weapons and ammunition. The South was unable to provide other necessary goods they had imported before the war. Food was scarce. People were hungry. There were severe shortages of many goods. The prices of goods in the South rose at a much higher rate than prices in the North. The South suffered much destruction from the fighting within its boundaries. Cities were burned, railroads were torn up, farmland was overgrown. Soldiers worried about how their families were coping with the challenges. Many deserted, or left without permission, to go home and take care of their families.

4. How did the Civil War affect the economies of the North and South?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 5

For use with textbook pages 485–491

### THE WAY TO VICTORY

#### KEY TERMS

**entrenched** Set up in a strong position (page 486)

**total war** Destroying anything useful to the opposition (page 490)

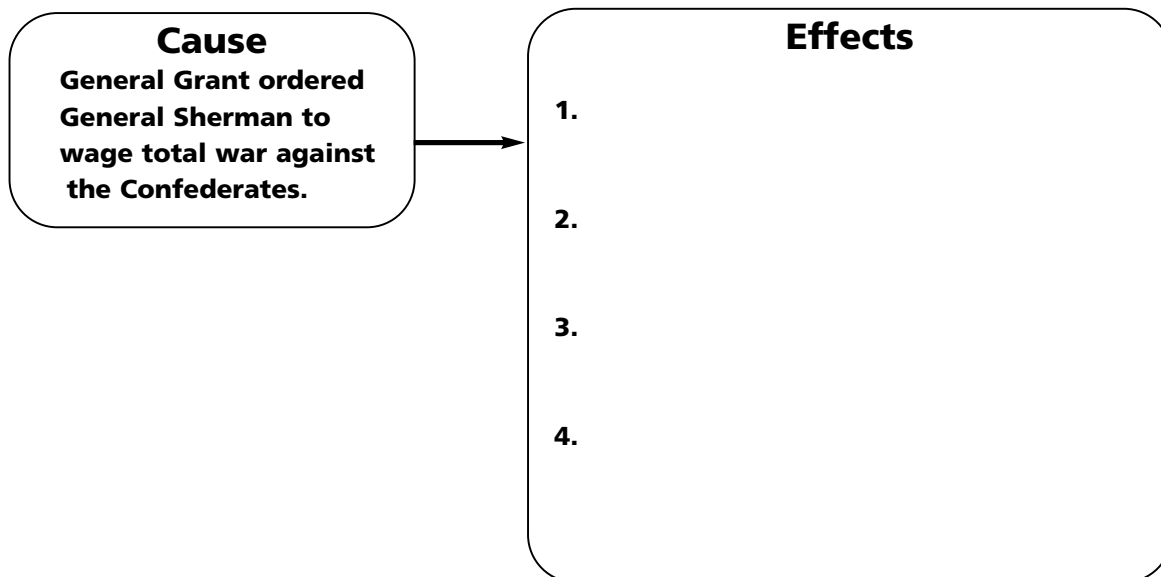
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What have you learned about President Abraham Lincoln? What were some of the qualities that made him a good president? Do you know how he died?

In the last section, you read about the effects of the Civil War on the economies of the North and South. This section focuses on the brave soldiers who fought during the Civil War.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the lives lost and the outcome of the war.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 5 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Southern Victories** (pages 485–486)

Dedicated soldiers and civilians endured many hardships during the war. They witnessed death and destruction. Each side had its hopes go up and down during the years of the Civil War. In the winter of 1862–1863, the North was gloomy while the South was hopeful. No one thought Robert E. Lee’s army could be beaten. Lee had surprised and beaten weak Union generals.

The South won the Battle of Fredericksburg easily because its soldiers were *entrenched*, or set up in a strong position, on the hills. They could see the enemy as it approached. Thousands of Union soldiers died. In late 1862 Lee’s army beat Burnside’s army. Burnside resigned. General Joseph Hooker took over command. Lee’s army defeated Hooker’s troops at Chancellorsville, Virginia. General Stonewall Jackson died from complications after being accidentally shot in the arm by another Confederate soldier. Hooker was replaced by General George Meade after he ignored Lincoln’s orders to attack Lee’s troops.

1. Why were so many Union generals replaced?

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- **The Tide of War Turns** (pages 486–488)

Meade was directed to protect Washington and Baltimore from the Confederates. In 1863 the two armies accidentally ran into each other near Gettysburg. The Northerners were surprised and outnumbered. The Battle of Gettysburg lasted for three days. The Northerners retreated to Cemetery Ridge. General George Pickett led a Confederate attack on the third day across wide-open land. Half the Confederate soldiers were killed during Pickett’s Charge. Lee blamed himself.

At the same time, another battle was being fought at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The Union needed to control Vicksburg in order to control the Mississippi River. The North under the command of Ulysses S. Grant defeated Confederate troops at Vicksburg and again at Gettysburg. This was a major turning point in the war.

President Lincoln’s famous Gettysburg Address was a two-minute speech he made at a cemetery dedication ceremony at Gettysburg in November 1863. Lincoln’s words inspired Americans to refocus on their shared goals.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 5 (continued)

2. What was the major turning point in the war?

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• **Final Phases of the War** (pages 488–490)

After Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Grant and Sherman defeated the Confederates at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Lincoln asked Ulysses S. Grant for help. Grant had resigned because of a drinking problem seven years earlier. He joined the army again at the beginning of the Civil War. President Lincoln needed a leader who attacked when ordered to do so. He needed someone who was not afraid to attack again if at first they did not succeed. Grant was placed in charge of all Union armies after his victory at Chattanooga. Grant came up with a plan to attack the Confederate armies on many fronts to win the war.

Union soldiers fought three battles against the Confederates. When the Confederates held their positions, Grant attacked again. Many people called Grant a “butcher” because so many people died. Grant attacked again and again. He was willing to do what needed to be done, no matter how long it took. It ended up lasting nine months.

People were putting pressure on Lincoln to end the war and find a peaceful solution. The Peace Democrats were pushing for peace. Lincoln pushed to restore the Union. After defeating the Confederates at Mobile Bay, the Gulf of Mexico was controlled by the Union. Next, Sherman captured Atlanta for the North. He talked Grant into a daring plan called *total war*. His army marched to Savannah, Georgia, living off the land and anything else they could find along the way. They destroyed anything the South could use. Their path of destruction was 50 miles wide. On its way through South Carolina to meet Grant’s troops in Virginia, Sherman and his army destroyed everything in their path.

3. Why was Vicksburg an important city to the Confederates?

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# Study Guide

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## Chapter 16, Section 5 *(continued)*

- **Victory for the North** *(pages 490–491)*

Grant continued the attacks at Petersburg. The Confederates were weak. They were sick and hungry. Their forces were weakened by deserters and casualties. In April 1865 the Confederates broke lines and Lee withdrew his troops. On the same day, they also lost their capital, Richmond. They burned the city so that the Union had nothing to control. The Union army blocked the Confederates' escape. Lee surrendered in Virginia at the Appomattox Court House. Grant let the Confederates keep their horses and go home after they turned in their weapons. He even ordered that the Confederate troops be given three days' worth of food. Confederates in North Carolina surrendered several days later. Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia. The Civil War finally ended. The North won.

More than one-half million soldiers died in the Civil War. The war caused billions of dollars in damage. Most of the destruction was in the South. The effects of the war lasted for generations. Millions of African Americans were freed at last. The North saved the Union. The power of the federal government over states' rights was determined once and for all.

**4.** How did the Civil War end?

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