

U.S. History to 1865 Study Guide

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING
CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK 2008 (NEW)
Reformatted version created by SOLpass
www.SOLpass.org

STANDARD USI.9A ISSUES DIVIDING THE NATION

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the causes, major events, and effects of the Civil War by

- a) describing the cultural, economic, and constitutional issues that divided the nation.

Cultural, economic, and constitutional differences between the North and the South eventually resulted in the Civil War.

How did cultural, economic, and constitutional issues create bitter divisions between the North and the South?

Issues that divided the nation

- **Slavery**
 - While there were several differences between the North and the South, the issues related to **slavery increasingly divided the nation** and led to the Civil War.
- **Cultural issues**
 - The **North** was mainly an **urban society** in which people held jobs in cities.
 - The **South** was primarily an **agricultural** society in which people lived in small villages and on farms and plantations.
 - Because of their cultural differences, people of the North and South found it difficult to agree on social and political issues.
- **Economic issues**
 - The **North** was a **manufacturing region**, and its people **avored tariffs** that protected factory owners and workers from foreign competition.
 - The **South** was largely **agricultural**. Southerners **opposed tariffs** that would cause prices of manufactured goods to increase. Planters were also concerned that Great Britain might stop buying cotton from the South if tariffs were added.

- **Constitutional issues**
 - A major conflict was **states' rights versus strong central government**.

STANDARD USI.9B STATES' RIGHTS & SLAVERY

- b) explain how the issues of states' rights and slavery increased sectional tensions.

The South feared that the North would take control of Congress, and Southerners began to proclaim states' rights as a means of self-protection.

The North believed that the nation was a union that could not be divided.

While the Civil War did not begin as a war to abolish slavery, issues surrounding slavery deeply divided the nation.

How did the issues of states' rights and slavery increase sectional tension between the North and South?

Issues that divided the nation

- An important issue separating the country related to the **power of the federal government**. Southerners believed that they had the power to declare any national law illegal. Northerners believed that the national government's power was supreme over that of the states.
- **Southerners** felt that the abolition of slavery would **destroy their region's economy**. **Northerners** believed that slavery should be abolished for **moral reasons**.



Compromises attempting to resolve differences

- Missouri Compromise (1820): Missouri entered the Union as a slave state; Maine entered the Union as a free state.
- Compromise of 1850: California entered the Union as a free state. Southwest territories would decide the slavery issue for themselves.
- Kansas-Nebraska Act: People in each state would decide the slavery issue ("popular sovereignty").



Hostilities Commenced!

FORT SUMTER BOMBARDED!

The Rebels Strike the First Blow!

MOULTRIE OPENS ON MAJ. ANDERSON!

SEVEN OF THEIR BATTERIES FOLLOW!

Prompt Response from Sumter!

Fighting Commenced at four O'Clock Yesterday Morning and Continued all Day!

The Harriet Lane Reported in the Offing!

the offing. No other government ships are in sight. The troops are pouring into the city by thousands.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

The firing has continued all day without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made in the South-East wall. The answer to Gen. Beauregard's demand by Maj. Anderson was, that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted; that is, if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the forces of the nineteen batteries in position; only seven batteries have opened on Fort Sumter, the remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached this city this morning, and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Private despatches have been received from the South which leave no reasonable doubt that hostilities were commenced at Charleston at an early hour this mor-

Southern secession

- Following Lincoln's election, the southern states seceded from the Union.
- Confederate forces attacked **Fort Sumter** in South Carolina, marking the beginning of the Civil War.
- Lincoln and many Northerners believed that the United States was one nation that **could not be separated or divided**.
- Most Southerners believed that the states had freely created and joined the union and could freely leave it.

Dramatic News of the bombing of Fort Sumter - April 13, 1861 Milwaukee Sentinel

STANDARD

USI.9c

STATES TAKE SIDES

c) identify on a map the states that seceded from the Union and those that remained in the Union.

Southern states that were dependent upon labor-intensive cash crops seceded from the Union. Northernmost slave states (border states) and free states stayed in the Union.



Which states seceded from the Union?

Which four slave states stayed in the Union?

Where were the other states that remained in the Union located?

States that seceded from the Union

- Alabama
- North Carolina
- Arkansas
- South Carolina
- Florida
- Tennessee
- Georgia
- Texas
- Louisiana
- Virginia
- Mississippi

States that remained in the Union

Border states (slave states)

- Delaware
- Maryland
- Kentucky
- Missouri

Free states

- California
- New Hampshire
- Connecticut
- New Jersey
- Illinois
- New York
- Indiana
- Ohio
- Iowa
- Oregon
- Kansas
- Pennsylvania
- Maine
- Rhode Island
- Massachusetts
- Vermont
- Michigan
- West Virginia*
- Minnesota
- Wisconsin

*Note: **Western counties of Virginia** that refused to secede from the Union

STANDARD USI.9D CIVIL WAR LEADERS

d) describe the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and Frederick Douglass in events leading to and during the war.

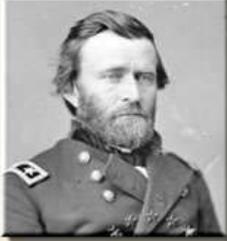
Lincoln and Lee were men who represented views of the nature of the United States that were very different; such views led to an unavoidable conflict.

Who are considered leaders of the Civil War?



Abraham Lincoln

- Was president of the United States
- Opposed the spread of slavery
- Issued the Emancipation Proclamation



Ulysses S. Grant
General of the Union army that defeated Lee



Jefferson Davis
President of the Confederate States of America



General Robert E. Lee astride his beloved horse, Traveller

Robert E. Lee

- Was leader of the Army of Northern Virginia
- Was offered command of the Union forces at the beginning of the war, but chose not to fight against Virginia



Frederick Douglass
An enslaved African American who escaped to the North and became an abolitionist



Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
A skilled Confederate general from Virginia

How did Lincoln's view of the nature of the Union differ from Lee's?

- **Abraham Lincoln**
 - Determined to preserve the Union, by force if necessary
 - Believed the United States was one nation, not a collection of independent states
 - Wrote the Gettysburg Address that said the Civil War

was to preserve a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

- **Robert E. Lee**
 - Opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force
 - Urged Southerners to accept defeat at the end of the war and reunite as Americans when some wanted to fight on

STANDARD USI.9E



MAJOR BATTLES

e) use maps to explain critical developments in the war, including major battles.

Location and topography were critical elements influencing important developments in the Civil War, including major battles.

Where did critical events of the Civil War take place? Where were the major battles fought?

Major battles and events

- The firing on **Fort Sumter, S.C.**, began the war.
- The first **Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)** was the first major battle.
- The signing of the **Emancipation Proclamation** made "freeing the slaves" the new focus of the war. Many freed African Americans joined the Union army.
- The **Battle of Vicksburg** divided the South; the North controlled the **Mississippi River**.
- The **Battle of Gettysburg** was the **turning point** of the war; the North repelled Lee's invasion.
- **Lee's surrender** to Grant at **Appomattox Court House** in **1865** ended the war.

What are the ways location and topography influence important developments in the war, including major battles?

Influence of location and topography on critical developments in the war

- The Union blockade of **southern ports** (e.g., Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans)
- **Control of the Mississippi River** (e.g., Vicksburg)
- Battle **locations** influenced by the struggle to capture capital cities (e.g., **Richmond; Washington, D.C.**)
- Control of the **high ground** (e.g., **Gettysburg**)

STANDARD USI.9F

EFFECTS OF WAR

f) describe the effects of war from the perspectives of Union and Confederate soldiers (including African American soldiers), women, and enslaved African Americans.

Life on the battlefield and on the home front was extremely harsh. Many soldiers died from disease and exposure.

*What hardships were experienced during the Civil War?
How did the Civil War change the lives of soldiers, women, and slaves?*

General effects of the war

- Family members were often **pitted against** one another, as were friends against friends.
- As the war went on, **Southern troops** became increasingly **younger** and more **poorly equipped** and clothed.
- Much of the **South was devastated** at the end of the war (e.g., **burning of Atlanta** and **Richmond**).



Clara Barton
American Red Cross

- **Disease** was a major killer.
- **Clara Barton**, a Civil War nurse, created the **American Red Cross**.
- Combat was **brutal** and often man-to-man.
- **Women** were left to **run businesses** in the North and **farms and plantations** in the South.
- The collapse of the Confederacy made Confederate **money worthless**.

Effects of the war on African Americans

- **African Americans fought in both the Confederate and Union armies.**
- The **Confederacy** often used enslaved African Americans as naval **crew members and soldiers**.
- The **Union** moved to enlist African American sailors early in the war.
- African American soldiers were **paid less** than white soldiers.
- African American soldiers were **discriminated against** and served in segregated units under the command of white officers.



Robert Smalls
Union Naval Captain

Robert Smalls, an African American sailor and later a Union naval captain, was highly honored for his feats of **bravery and heroism**. He became a Congressman after the war.