



CHAPTER 6 The Civil War

SSUSH8 How did slavery, increasing North-South divisions, and westward expansion help lead to the outbreak of the Civil War?

- What was the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory?
- How did James K. Polk's Presidency fulfill the goal of Manifest Destiny, including the annexation of Texas and division of the Oregon Territory?
- What was the impact of the Mexican War on growing sectionalism?
- How did the Compromise of 1850 arise out of territorial expansion and population growth.
- What were the roles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, the Supreme Court decision of *Scott v. Sandford*, John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, and the election of 1860 in leading to the Civil War?

SSUSH9 What were the roles of key events, issues and individuals in the Civil War?

- What was the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and the South, taking into account population, railroad lines, and industrial output?
- What were President Lincoln's purposes in using emergency powers to suspend *habeas corpus*, in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, and in delivering the Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural Address?
- What were the influences of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis on the course and outcome of the Civil War?
- What was the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the destruction of Atlanta to the course of the Civil War, and what was the impact of geography on these battles?

Names and Terms You Should Know

Missouri Compromise

James K. Polk

Manifest Destiny

Annexation

Texas

Oregon Territory

Mexican War

Compromise of 1850

Kansas-Nebraska Act

Popular sovereignty

Scott v. Sandford

John Brown

Harper's Ferry

Abraham Lincoln

Election of 1860

Habeas corpus

Jefferson Davis

Fort Sumter

Robert E. Lee

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

Battle of Antietam

Emancipation Proclamation

Battle of Gettysburg

Gettysburg Address

Vicksburg

Ulysses S Grant

William T. Sherman

Atlanta

Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

Georgia “Peaches” of Wisdom



© FCE ■ Unlawful to photocopy without permission

1. Under the Missouri Compromise (1820), Missouri was admitted as a slave state, Maine was admitted as a free state, and slavery was prohibited in the lands of the Louisiana Purchase above the southern border of Missouri, except in Missouri itself.
2. In 1844, James Polk made the annexation of Texas the focus of his election campaign. Polk believed in “Manifest Destiny—that it was the fate of United States to extend across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. After Polk was elected, Congress invited Texas to join the nation. In addition, the Oregon Territory was divided between Britain and the United States.
3. A dispute over the border of Texas led to the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846. The war lasted two years. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave the United States almost half of Mexico’s existing territory.
4. Sectionalism describes the loyalty many Americans felt towards their own region—the North, South or West—rather than to the country as a whole. The acquisition of new territories from Mexico increased sectional differences by raising a new issue: should these territories permit slavery?
5. In the Compromise of 1850, California was admitted as a free state, the system of “popular sovereignty” was applied to other new lands taken from Mexico, and a stricter fugitive slave law was enacted.
6. The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) overturned the Missouri Compromise by applying the system of popular sovereignty to all the remaining territories of the Louisiana Purchase. The Republican Party was founded to oppose the extension of slavery. Pro-slavery and abolitionist groups sent settlers into Kansas to influence the vote, leading to the violence of “Bleeding Kansas” (1855–1856). In the case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857), the Supreme Court ruled that African Americans were not citizens and had no rights, and that Congress could not limit the property rights of slaveholders. The abolitionist John Brown attempted to trigger slave revolts across the South by seizing arms at the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, but his effort failed.
7. In the Presidential election of 1860, Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln won the election with 39% of the popular vote. South Carolina and six other Southern states immediately seceded and formed the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis became the President of the Confederacy.
8. When Lincoln sent supplies to Fort Sumter, South Carolina fired on the fort, beginning the Civil War. Rather than fight fellow Southerners, four more states seceded.
9. The North had many advantages: a larger population, more railroad lines, greater industrial output, and naval power. The South had skilled military leaders, such as Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, and the fact that white Southerners were fighting to preserve their way of life.
10. In the early campaigns, the South stopped attempted Northern invasions. Lincoln suspended rights to *habeas corpus*. When General Robert E. Lee attempted to advance into Maryland, he was stopped at the Battle of Antietam. The North imposed a naval blockade of the South and gradually took control of the Mississippi River.
11. In September 1862, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which announced the freeing of slaves in states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863.
12. The turning point of the war was reached in 1863, when the North stopped Southern forces at Gettysburg and General Ulysses S. Grant captured Vicksburg, giving the Union full control of the Mississippi River. Lincoln soon put Grant in command of Union forces. General William T. Sherman’s destruction of Atlanta and “March to the Sea” helped Lincoln win re-election, further divided the South, and destroyed Southern farms, towns and railroad lines.
13. In April 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant, ending the war. Less than a week later, President Lincoln was assassinated. The Civil War ended slavery, preserved the Union, and strengthened the federal government.

The Civil War was the most divisive conflict in American history. More Americans died in this war than in any other. The wounds left by the

Civil War took decades to heal. In this chapter, you will examine both the events preceding the conflict and as well as the course of the war itself.

Roots of the Conflict

What factors could have led citizens of the same nation to take up arms against one another as enemies? Historians often look at three factors as contributing to the outbreak of the Civil War: sectionalism, slavery, and westward expansion.

As you learned in the last chapter, the three main sections of the country—the North, South, and West—were linked but developed quite different economies and societies. The existence of slavery was challenged by abolitionists and slave rebellions just as the practice of slavery was expanding in the South to produce more raw cotton for factories. The western expansion of the United States then posed a crucial question to all Americans: should new territories become “free” or “slave” states? Southerners and Northerners gave different answers to this question, sparking controversy.

At first, American leaders were able to achieve skillful compromises to keep the nation together. The Missouri Compromise in 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 were two dazzling achievements in keeping the different sections of the country united. But starting with the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, the system of compromise started falling apart.

The Missouri Compromise (1820)

In 1819, Missouri applied for admission as a slave state, which would have upset the balance of free and slave states in the Senate.

Henry Clay, the “Great Compromiser,” came up with an ingenious solution. At this time, Maine was part of Massachusetts, but it was separated from Massachusetts by other states. Clay proposed that Maine should be admitted



Slave and Free States in the U.S. Senate

Year	1789	1800	1812	1817	Dec 1819
Free States	5	8	9	10	11
Slave States	8	9	9	10	11

as an independent, free state while Missouri was admitted as a slave state. This would preserve the existing balance in the Senate between the free and slave states.

Clay further proposed that slavery should be prohibited in the lands of the Louisiana Territory above the latitude line 36° 30' North, except for in the State of Missouri itself. This latitude, the southern border of Missouri, became known as the “Missouri Compromise” line. Congress approved Clay’s plan and the “Missouri Compromise” kept the country at peace.

The Texas Republic

The following year, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain. The Mexican government invited American settlers to live in its northern province of Texas, which was underpopulated. When these settlers failed to convert to Catholicism and their numbers began to grow too quickly, the Mexican government prohibited further immigration from the United States. Americans in Texas protested. They demanded greater self-government and rose up in rebellion in 1835. Mexico sent an army, commanded by General Santa Anna, to defeat the defiant Texans. Santa Anna captured the Alamo, a mission in San Antonio that was defended by a small force of almost 200 Texans. Nearly all of the defenders perished in the fighting. In nearby Goliad, a group of Texans surrendered to Santa Anna’s troops and were shot in captivity.

Infuriated by the reports from San Antonio and Goliad, Texans declared their independence in 1836. They appointed Sam Houston, a former Governor of Tennessee and a friend of Andrew Jackson’s, to command their army. Houston spent the winter and early spring training Texan troops. He then surprised Santa Anna while Mexican troops were having a midday rest. Santa Anna was captured and agreed to recognize the independence of Texas to secure his own release.

Once Texans obtained their independence from Mexico, they asked to join the United States. Surprisingly, Congress refused their request. Many Congressmen feared that if the United States annexed Texas, it might lead to war with Mexico. Congressmen from Northern states did not wish to see a new slave state added to the union. Texas remained an independent republic for the next eight years.

James Polk and Manifest Destiny

The question of the annexation of Texas came up again in the 1844 Presidential election. Candidate **James Polk** believed in the concept of “**Manifest Destiny**”—that it was the obvious “destiny,” or fate, of the United States to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

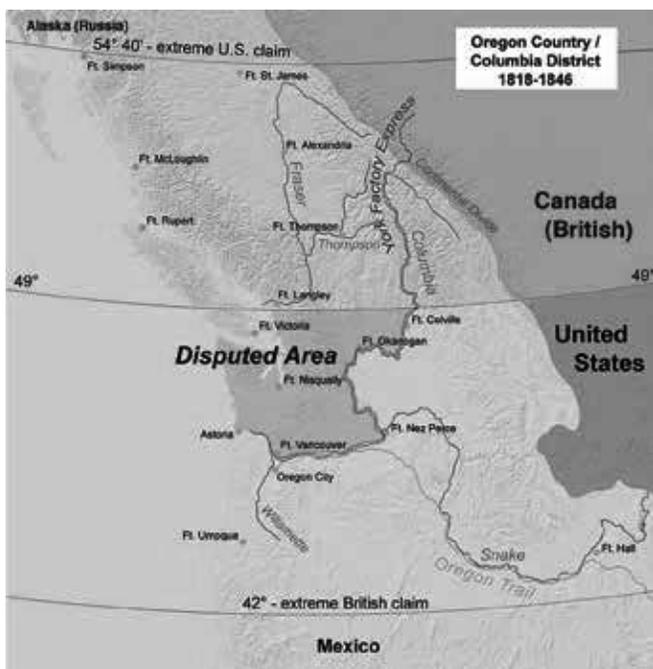
Supporters of “Manifest Destiny” urged westward expansion for a variety of reasons: they believed it was God’s will that America should spread from coast to coast; expansion would make the United States more secure against foreign attack; Americans felt they had a responsibility to spread Christianity and democracy; and finally, Americans would gain access to valuable land and natural resources, helping their economy to grow.



Columbia, a personification of the United States westward expansion.

Polk won a landslide victory in the election of 1844. Soon after his election, Congress invited Texas to join the United States. Texans quickly accepted and Texas was admitted as the 28th state in December 1845.

Polk also settled an important disagreement with Great Britain over the control of the Oregon Territory. This territory was being occupied jointly by both Britain and the United States. Under the new agreement, the territory was divided at the 49° N. latitude. This extended the existing border between Canada and the



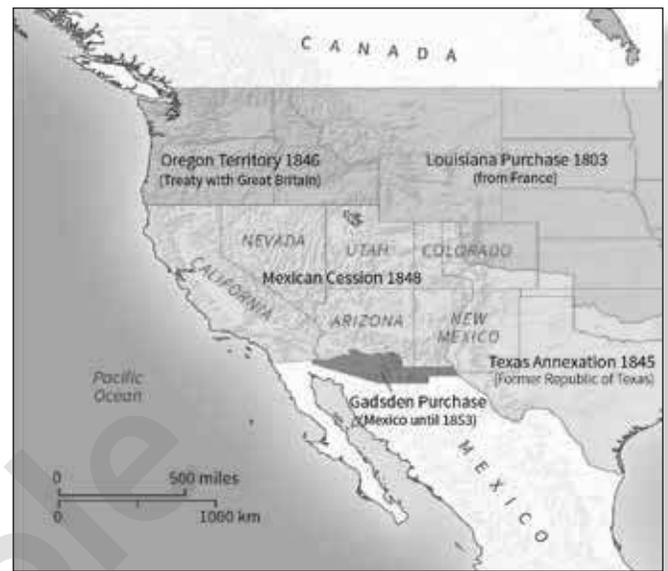
United States westward to the Pacific Ocean. It gave Americans the future states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, while Britain kept British Columbia. It meant that to the north, the United States now extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, fulfilling part of what many saw as its “Manifest Destiny.”

The Mexican War

President Polk was already thinking of other ways to add more territory to the United States. He had his eyes on the Mexican provinces of Upper California and New Mexico. He knew these northern borderlands were under-populated, as Texas had been, and far from the center of Mexican national life in Mexico City.

There was also a dispute over the border between Texas and Mexico. Now that Texas was part of the United States, this border had to be clearly defined. Mexicans believed their border with Texas was at the Nueces River. Americans claimed that it was farther south at the Rio Grande. Polk sent troops into the contested area between the two rivers. From the Mexican point of view, Americans had entered Mexican soil. When Mexicans fired on American troops, Polk persuaded Congress to declare war.

American troops quickly occupied Mexico’s northern border provinces, while the U.S. Navy captured towns in California on the west coast. But the Mexican government still refused to surrender any of its territory to the United States. Polk therefore ordered an invasion force to march straight into the heart of Mexico. American forces landed at Vera Cruz and marched west towards the capital city. Mexican forces were commanded by General Santa Anna, who made a number of strategic mistakes. When American troops entered Mexico



City, the Mexican government finally surrendered. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the war, was signed in February 1848. The United States paid Mexico \$15 million for the territories known as the “Mexican Cession.” These included the present states of California, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico. The annexation of these territories raised an important new question: would these territories permit slavery and later be admitted as free or slave states?

The Growth of Sectionalism

“Sectionalism” refers to the fact that by the 1850s, many Americans were feeling a greater pride in and loyalty to their own “section” (or region) of the country than they did towards the nation as a whole.

Each section had its own interests and ways of life:

- ◆ The **South** had slavery—its “peculiar (unusual) institution”—long after slavery had ended in the other two sections. The invention of the cotton gin and the increased demand for raw cotton from factories led to an expansion of slavery

in the South. As many as four million people—about one-third of the entire population of the South— were enslaved African Americans. Most of them worked on the large plantations of the wealthiest Southern landowners.

- ◆ The **West** (or Northwest) was made up of small, independent farmers. It had become the “bread basket” of the United States. Its farmers grew grain that was shipped by river and canal to the Northeast and the South.
- ◆ The **North** (or Northeast) was the center of American manufacturing and trade. It was also the home to the nation’s largest cities.

People in each section of the country wanted policies favorable to their own interests. Northerners wanted tariffs to protect their manufactured goods from British competition. They opposed the extension of slavery to the West. Southerners opposed high tariffs and favored the westward extension of their system of slave labor. They were strong supporters of states’ rights.

The United States in early 1850



As we have seen, the favorable outcome of the Mexican War raised the new question of whether slavery should be extended to the new lands the United States had gained. Bitter feelings over this issue contributed to the further growth of sectionalism.

The Compromise of 1850

Shortly after the Mexican-American War, gold was discovered in California. People came flooding into the area. By 1850, the population of California reached 93,000 and the territory applied for admission as a state.

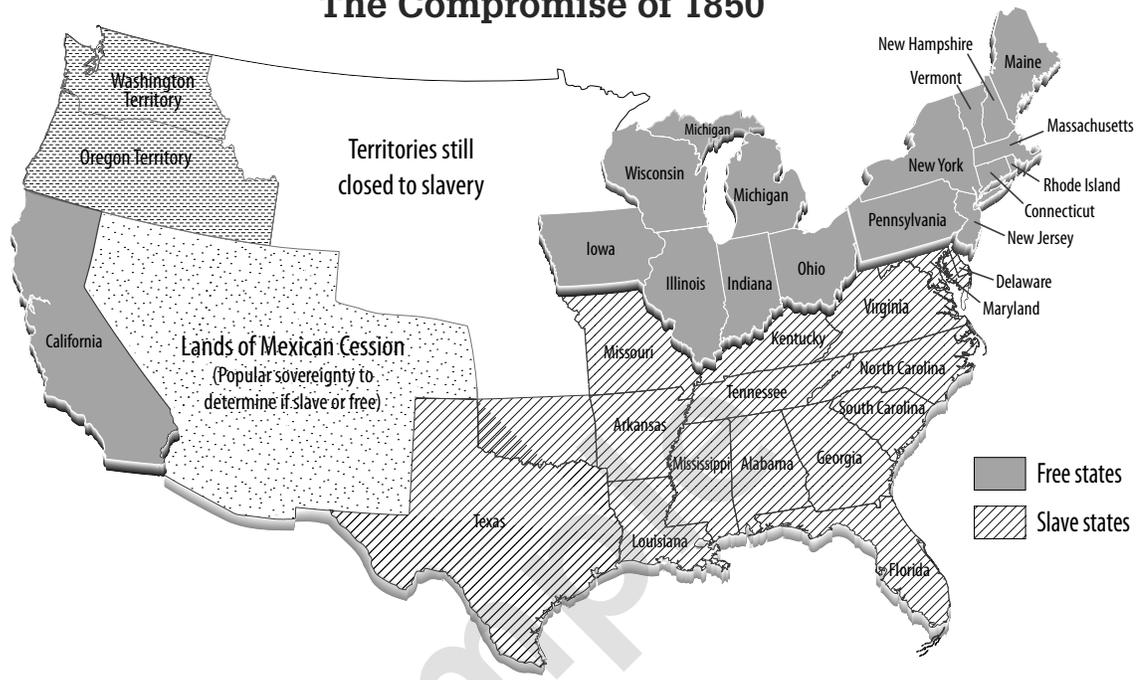
The admission of California as a free state would again have upset the balance between free and slave states in the Senate. Once more, a careful compromise was worked out. Both Henry Clay and Illinois Senator Stephen Douglas helped to arrange it:

- ◆ California was admitted as a free state.
- ◆ The rest of the Mexican Cession was divided into two territories: New Mexico and Utah. The system of “**popular**

sovereignty” was to be applied to them. “Popular sovereignty” means letting the people decide. It is a basic principle of our democratic system of government. Senator Stephen Douglas from Illinois came up with the idea of applying popular sovereignty to the slave question in the Mexican Cession. He said that the people living a particular territory should decide for themselves whether or not to permit slavery. Douglas felt this would restore calm by taking the slave question out of the hands of Congress and placing it back in the hands of the people.

- ◆ The boundaries of Texas were settled.
- ◆ Slavery was permitted to continue in Washington, D.C. This meant that Southern Congressmen could continue to bring their slaves to the capital as servants. The slave trade, however, was prohibited there: enslaved people could no longer be bought and sold like merchandise in the nation’s capital.

The Compromise of 1850



- ◆ As the final part of the compromise, a stricter fugitive slave law was enacted. The new law required states in the North to provide greater help to Southerners trying to recover their runaway slaves.

The admission of California as a free state did upset the balance of free and slave states in the Senate. However, the fact that popular

sovereignty would be applied to the rest of the Mexican Cession meant that there was hope for Southerners that the balance would be restored in the future. In the meantime, Southerners had gained other advantages from the compromise, especially the stricter fugitive slave law. This new fugitive slave law was greatly resented in the North.

The Road to War

The peaceful relations between the different sections of the country achieved by the Compromise of 1850 did not last. Over the next decade, a series of events pushed Americans increasingly apart, ending in the Civil War.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

In 1854, Senator Stephen Douglas from Illinois introduced the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. Douglas wanted to win Southern support for a railroad line from the Midwest to California. He could only win the support he needed in a crucial

Senate committee by overturning the Missouri Compromise.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act divided the Nebraska Territory, a part of the Louisiana Purchase, into two smaller territories: Nebraska and Kansas. The act then repealed the Missouri Compromise by applying the principle of “popular sovereignty” to both of these territories. This meant that slavery might again be possible in the Louisiana Purchase above the “Missouri Compromise” line, where it had been forbidden

for more than thirty years. Senator Douglas argued that “**popular sovereignty**” offered the most democratic way of resolving the slavery question. He thought it would remove the issue from national politics. Instead of Congress deciding which territories would permit slavery, residents in the territories would decide for themselves. Many Northerners were shocked at this turn of events.

Birth of the Republican Party

A new political party, the **Republican Party**, was formed in 1854 in reaction to the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Republicans opposed the extension (*spread*) of slavery to any new territories. They could accept slavery where it was, but they could not stand to see it spread any further.

“Bleeding Kansas”

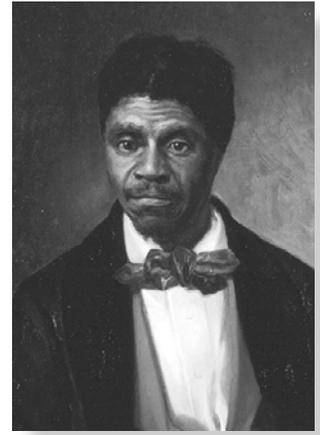
Because of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the question of whether Kansas would have slavery was to be decided by popular vote. Both pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces tried to influence the outcome. Each side brought its own group of settlers to Kansas. By 1855, two rival state governments had formed. One was pro-slavery and the other was against it. The federal government eventually had to send in troops to restore order.

The Dred Scott Decision

In 1857, the U.S. Supreme Court tried to resolve the slavery question with its decision in the case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.

Dred Scott was a Missouri slave. Scott lived with his owner, an army officer, for several years in Illinois, a free state. They had also been in a Northern territory where slavery was prohibited. During this time, Scott married another slave and had two children. After the Scotts returned with their owner to Missouri, they sued for their freedom. They claimed that since they had

lived in a free state, they were no longer slaves. The Scotts were actually freed in 1850, but the Missouri Supreme Court reversed the decision. The Scotts then appealed their case to the United States Supreme Court. Scott’s wife dropped out of the suit to make the case easier.



Dred Scott

Five years later, the Supreme Court reached its decision. Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that because Dred Scott was an African American, he was not a U.S. citizen. Therefore, he had no right to sue in federal court. According to Taney, a slave was not a person at all but a piece of property that belonged to someone else.

“[African Americans] had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and [an African American] might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise, whenever profit could be made by it.

[Concerning the Declaration of Independence,] it is too clear for dispute, that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted this declaration. . . .”

—Chief Justice Roger Taney,
Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)

A slaveholder, on the other hand, was a citizen and therefore enjoyed certain rights. These rights included the right to own property. On these grounds, the Supreme Court held that the prohibition of slavery in Northern territories by the Missouri Compromise had been

unconstitutional. Congress did not have the right to take away a slaveholder's property or to limit his property rights. The decision equally implied that a slaveholder's rights could not be restricted by "popular sovereignty."

This ruling by U.S. Supreme Court Justices, most of whom came from the South, raised a storm of protest across the North. Fortunately for Dred Scott, his owners freed him two months after the decision was announced.

Abraham Lincoln, a successful frontier lawyer, debated the impact of the *Dred Scott* decision with Stephen Douglas in the 1858 election contest for U.S. Senator from Illinois. Lincoln argued that the Supreme Court's decision threatened to permit slavery to spread throughout the nation. Douglas argued in favor of his system of "popular sovereignty" and won re-election to the Senate.

The Historian's Apprentice

What were the roles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the *Dred Scott* decision in the breaking down of earlier compromises on the slavery question? Discuss the answer to this question with a partner and share your ideas with the class.

John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry

John Brown was a white abolitionist. He believed that he had been chosen by God to end slavery. Brown moved to "Bleeding Kansas," where he fought and killed pro-slavery agitators. Later, Brown drew up plans for launching slave revolts across the South. In 1859, he captured a federal arsenal (*a place where weapons are kept*) in Harpers Ferry as the first step in a general revolt. Brown seized weapons to give to slaves, but no other uprisings joined his. Brown was captured by federal troops commanded by Colonel Robert E. Lee. Brown was tried for treason and hanged, but many abolitionists saw him as a martyr in the struggle against slavery.

The Election of Abraham Lincoln

In the Presidential election of 1860, the Republican Party nominated **Abraham Lincoln**. Democrats were divided. Southern Democrats nominated Vice President John C. Breckinridge and Northern Democrats nominated Stephen

Douglas. Another new party, the Constitutional Union, was made up of Southerners who supported the Union. They nominated John Bell.

With all of these candidates, the national vote was greatly divided. Lincoln was able to win the election with only 39% of the popular vote. Not a single Southern state gave its electoral votes to Lincoln.

Popular vote in the Presidential Election of 1860

Lincoln		39.8% (1,865,908)
Douglas		29.5% (1,380,202)
Breckinridge		18.1% (848,019)
Bell		12.6% (590,901)
Others		0.01%

Secession of the South

As soon as Lincoln was elected, South Carolina announced its secession from the Union. Six other Southern states, all from the "Deep South"—including Georgia—quickly followed.

Although they seceded, Southern leaders did not plan on war. They wanted to create a separate nation of slaveholders and slaves, with an economy based on exporting cash crops from slave labor.

The Southern states organized themselves into a new nation, calling themselves the “**Confederate States of America**.” They drew up their own constitution and elected their own President, **Jefferson Davis**.

Davis had attended West Point, fought in the Mexican-American War, had been elected to the Senate, and had served as the U.S. Secretary of War.

The Southern secessionists felt they had the right to choose their own government and way of life. Because they had

no designs of aggression, they hoped the two nations—the Confederacy and the Union—would be able to exist side-by-side in peace. They had no desire for a war with the United States.

U.S. President James Buchanan declared that these Southern states had no right to secede. But he also felt that he had no power stop them.

Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States in early March 1861. In his Inaugural Address, Lincoln tried to calm the fears of white Southerners. He pledged not to interfere with slavery where it already existed. But he also believed that he could not allow the secession of the Southern states. He hoped a show of firmness would avoid bloodshed. Lincoln therefore announced that he was willing to go to war if necessary to bring the Southern states back to the Union: “[T]he Union of these states,” he declared, “is perpetual,” and “no state can lawfully get out of the Union.”



Jefferson Davis

The Civil War (1861–1865)

The Shots Fired at Fort Sumter

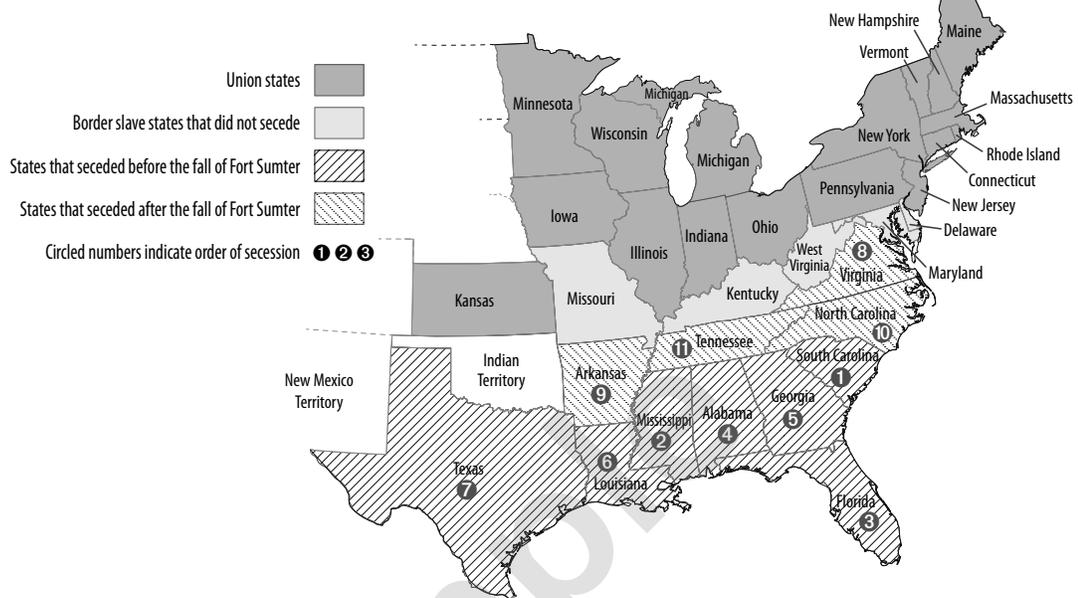
Once South Carolina had seceded, a new problem arose: What should be done with the federal forts and property located in that state? President Lincoln sent supplies to **Fort Sumter**, a federal fort in the port of Charleston, South Carolina. In turn, troops of the new Confederate States of

America fired their cannons on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. This event marked the start of the Civil War.

Lincoln called on all states to supply the federal government with **militia** (*citizen troops*) to help put down the “rebellion.” Southern states that had not seceded earlier were now forced



Southern Secession



to choose sides. Should they fight against other Southern states or secede themselves? Virginia

and three other Southern states joined the Confederacy rather than fight other Southerners.

The border states of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri stayed loyal to the Union. This was not accidental. Lincoln sent troops to those border states, several of which were tottering between the Union and the Confederacy. Virginia even divided in two when the residents of West Virginia stayed loyal to the Union.

Fort Sumter under fire by Confederate forces



The Historian's Apprentice

1. Make an illustrated timeline of the major disagreements and compromises during the period 1820–1860.
2. In small groups, discuss how both the slavery question and states' rights had led to increased friction between the North and the South. Groups should share their views with the class. Finally, write your own views on the causes of the Civil War on a separate sheet of paper.
3. Imagine it is March 1861 and you live in a Southern state that has seceded. Write a letter to relatives in a border state explaining why they should also support secession.
4. Hold a classroom debate on the following: "Resolved: That because of slavery and sectional differences, the Civil War was inevitable."

The Course of the Civil War: Events, Issues and Individuals

Strengths and Weaknesses: Advantages of the North

Once the Civil War began, the North had several obvious advantages:

- ◆ It had a population of 22 million, compared to only 6.5 million free persons in the South. Of these 22 million Northerners, almost 4 million of them were men of military age. The South had only just over a million free men of military age.
- ◆ The North was more industrialized than the South, with more factories, mines, roads, and canals. Its factories could produce more arms and ammunition. The North had more coal, iron, gold, and other natural resources than the South. The Southern economy was completely dependent on its exports of a few cash crops. Southerners had invested their wealth in land and slaves, not in developing new industries.
- ◆ The North had almost three times as many miles of railroad track as the South.

	Railroad Track	Telegraph Wire
Union	21,300 miles	45,000 miles
Confederacy	9,022 miles	5,000 miles

- ◆ The North had merchant ships and control of the U.S. Navy, while the South had almost no navy at all.
- ◆ The North had a strong central government, which Lincoln made even stronger in the course of the war. In

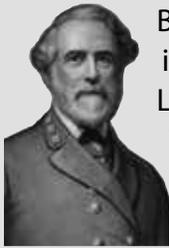
contrast, Southerners were fighting for states' rights. They did not want to make their central government too powerful. Jefferson Davis was unable to mobilize Southern resources as quickly as Lincoln did in the North.

- ◆ Finally, the South was home to a large enslaved population, which created great uncertainty. Would Southern slaves help their owners or start their own uprisings to assist the North?

Strengths and Weaknesses: Advantages of the South

White Southerners also had some important advantages:

- ◆ Most important of all, they were defending their own way of life. They believed they were more motivated than Northerners.
- ◆ They had a strong military tradition and many gifted military commanders, including **Robert E. Lee** and **Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson**.
- ◆ The South also had wealth from its exports of cotton and other cash crops.
- ◆ Because of their trade relations with Britain and France, Southerners thought those countries would be friendly to them.
- ◆ Finally, the population of the South was spread out over a wide area, making the South difficult for the North to conquer.



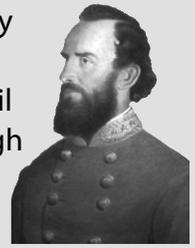
Robert E. Lee

Both Lee and Jackson had studied as cadets at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point and then served in the Mexican-American War. President Lincoln even asked Lee to command Union forces at the start of the Civil War, but Lee felt he had to follow his home state of Virginia even though he personally opposed secession. Lee was a brilliant strategist.

During the Civil War he was often able to defeat much larger forces.

Jackson was a professor at the Virginia Military Institute. During the war he proved to be an innovative commander who was much loved by his troops. He used daring and his knowledge of the land

to surprise and defeat Union forces. Jackson halted the Union advance at the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861, defeated Union armies in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862, helped Lee advance into Maryland that spring, and enabled Lee to win several major battles in 1863, until he was accidentally shot by Confederate soldiers.



Stonewall Jackson

© FCE ■ Unlawful to photocopy without permission

Military Strategies

Northern generals developed a long-term military strategy. They intended to strangle the South as a snake might do. The first step was setting up a naval blockade of Southern ports. Then Northern intended to use their naval power to seize control of the Mississippi River. These steps would both isolate the Confederacy and divide it in two.

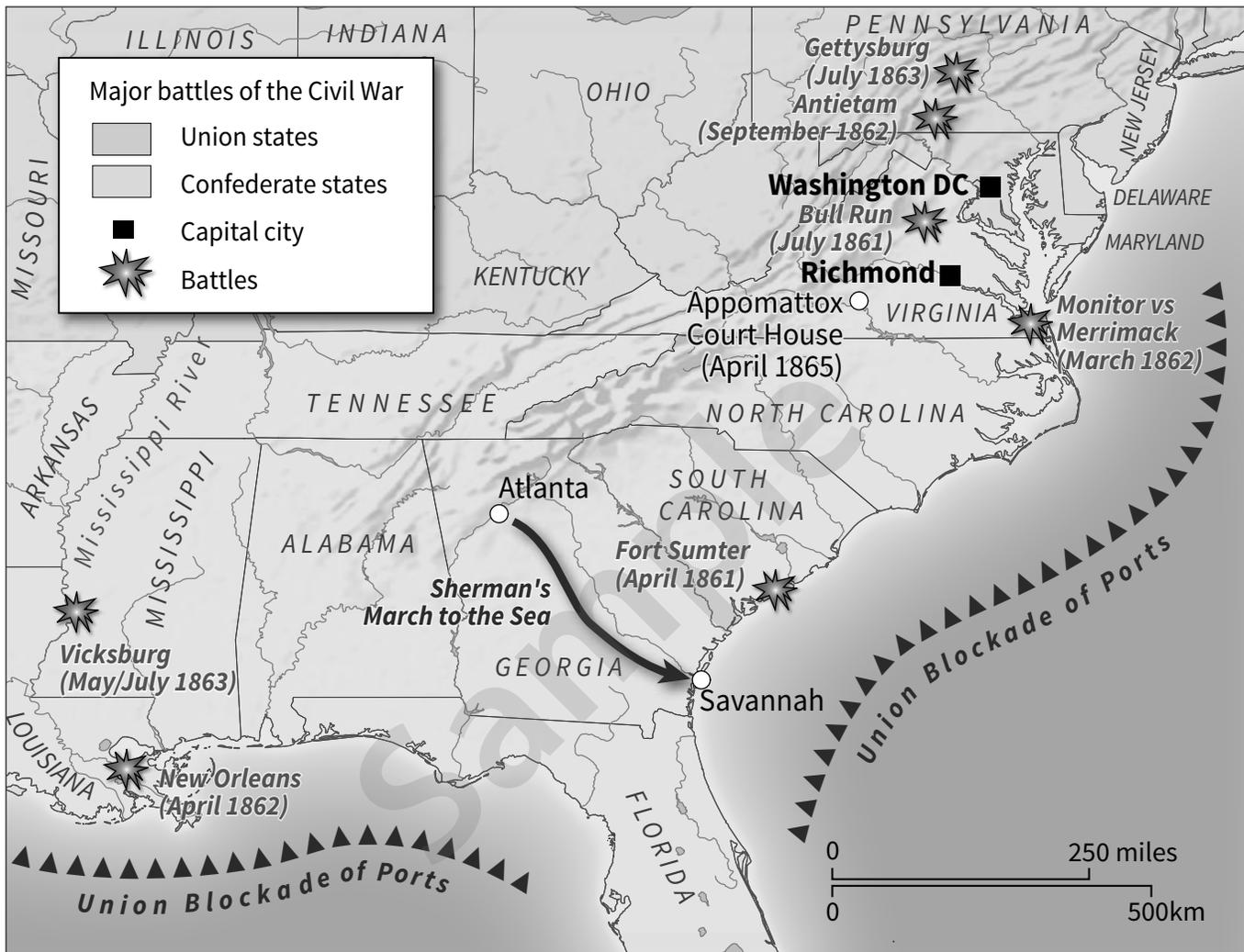
On their part, Southerners had no desire to conquer the North. They simply hoped to defend themselves against Northern attacks. Once they showed Northerners that the war could not be won easily, Southern leaders expected public opinion in the North to turn against it. Southern leaders also hoped to receive support from those foreign countries that relied on Southern cotton.

After fighting began, Lincoln acted quickly. He immediately ordered a naval blockade of the South. He introduced military **conscription** (*obligatory service*). This was the requirement that all able-bodied men serve in the army. It is sometimes known as the “draft.” In those days, a rich person could hire a substitute to take his place if he were drafted.

Lincoln also suspended the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This is a right guaranteed in peacetime by the U.S. Constitution. It gives us the right to ask a federal court to order the release of anyone who has been wrongly imprisoned. By suspending this right, Lincoln made it more difficult to criticize the government in wartime. Lincoln used this emergency power to imprison suspected Confederate sympathizers without trial. More than 13,000 of them were arrested during the war.

The First Campaigns

Richmond, Virginia, became the capital of the Confederacy. The city was not too far from Washington, D.C., the capital of the Union. Many people thought the war might be over quickly if one of these two capitals were captured. A Union army was sent southward towards Richmond. Its soldiers were inadequately trained and inexperienced, but the public pressure to act quickly was great. They faced Confederate forces at the Battle of Bull Run in July 1861. Spectators from Washington, D.C., brought picnic lunches to eat while they watched the battle. They expected to be entertained. Southern forces, however, stood



© FCE ■ Unlawful to photocopy without permission

firm. When the battle turned in the Confederates' favor, Northern soldiers and spectators were forced to flee for their lives.

After this stunning defeat, the North increased the size of its army and fortified Washington, D.C. In April 1862, the U.S. Navy captured New Orleans and tightened its blockade of the South. Next, the North sent a large army aboard ships into Chesapeake Bay. They successfully landed troops south of Richmond. The Union army's commanding general, however, was overly cautious and delayed his assault. By the time he finally did advance, Confederates had received reinforcements. His army was pushed back by Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson.

The Battle of Antietam

In September 1862, General Lee advanced into Maryland with 50,000 men. Southern leaders expected that Maryland, as a slaveholding state, would welcome their arrival. Lee planned to cut the railroad lines supplying Washington, D.C. He hoped to turn public opinion in the North against the war. He also needed supplies from farms in Maryland for his half-starved troops. Finally, he believed a Confederate victory in the North would encourage the British to support the Confederacy.

But serious problems arose soon after the invasion. Some Confederate troops refused to cross into Maryland since they were only willing

to take defensive action. Others left Lee's army because they were without shoes and Maryland had hard roads. Citizens in Maryland generally opposed Lee's army rather than being friendly. Finally, a copy of Lee's battle plans, wrapped around three cigars, was actually captured by Union soldiers.

Union and Confederate troops fought against one another on a cornfield during the **Battle of Antietam** on September 17, 1862. It was the single bloodiest day of the war. 2,100 Union soldiers and 1,550 Confederates were killed, and even more were wounded or missing. There were as many American deaths on the battlefield that day as in the entire American Revolution. Lee gave up his plan and retreated back to the South.

The Emancipation Proclamation

When the war first broke out, Lincoln did not want to state that the issue of slavery had been its cause. This might have cost the North the support of the border states—those states where slavery was still permitted but that had sided with the Union.

Abolitionists like Frederick Douglass, however, wanted to use the war to end slavery. They felt there could be no better time. Indeed, many slaves were already leaving their plantations. Equally important, Lincoln feared that Britain and France might help the Confederacy. For all these reasons, Lincoln decided to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation** on September 22, 1862, just days after the Battle of Antietam. (To “emancipate” means to free or liberate.) The Emancipation Proclamation did not free all slaves and its effects were not immediate. It freed all slaves in those states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863.



The Emancipation Proclamation

The Proclamation thus did not free any slaves in the border states loyal to the Union. In fact, Lincoln was not freeing any slaves at all in areas where the federal government was in control. Some questioned whether President Lincoln even had the power, under the Constitution, to free slaves.

At the same time, the issuance of the Proclamation changed the overall purpose of the war. It turned the struggle into a contest over slavery. It encouraged slaves in the South to leave their plantations to join the Union army. It also kept Britain and France from allying with the Confederacy. Finally, the Union began recruiting African-American troops for combat.

The Battle of Gettysburg

After a victory over Union forces in Virginia, Robert E. Lee again tried to bring the war to the North by advancing into Pennsylvania in the

spring of 1863. If he could wage war in the North, Lee thought Northern public opinion might force Lincoln to seek peace. One disadvantage Lee faced was that “Stonewall” Jackson had been accidentally shot and killed by his own troops two months before the advance into Pennsylvania.

In July 1863, Lee’s army finally came face-to-face with Union forces at **Gettysburg**, a small town in southern Pennsylvania. The Union commander carefully chose higher positions

“They are in position and I am going to whip them or they are going to whip me.”

—General Lee at Gettysburg,
July 2, 1863

that his men could defend. The first two days of the battle were bloody but indecisive. On the third day, the main forces of both sides were on ridges on the opposite sides of a level field. Lee thought his cannons had weakened the Union lines and that he was on the verge of victory. He ordered General Pickett to make a charge with 15,000 infantry across the open field. Pickett’s charge ended disastrously in the slaughter of his men. The Union army held its ground.

At the Battle of Gettysburg, more than 50,000 troops on both sides were injured or killed over the three days. Lee lost one third of his army. He retreated and never advanced into the North again. This battle is generally seen as the turning point of the war.

The Historian’s Apprentice

Lincoln honored Union losses in his “Gettysburg Address.” Lincoln gave this speech to dedicate a cemetery at Gettysburg four months after the battle:

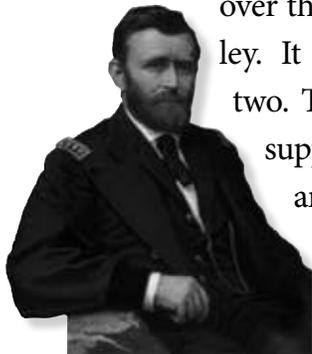
“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. . . . The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated (blessed) it, far above our poor power to add or detract. . . . It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish (disappear; be destroyed) from the earth.”

—Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address (November 19, 1863)

- ◆ What was the “new birth of freedom” to which Lincoln referred?
- ◆ Lincoln’s speech met with silence from the crowd at Gettysburg. Perhaps they were surprised it was so short since the first speaker had talked for two hours. The next day Lincoln’s address was widely reported in the press. Why do you think this speech has become so famous?

The Siege of Vicksburg

The day after the Battle of Gettysburg was over, Union **General Ulysses S. Grant** took the Confederate town of Vicksburg, farther to the west. Grant only captured this fortress after a bitter two-month bombardment. Residents had been living in caves and dirt bunkers with almost nothing to eat. Grant's victory gave the North control



General Ulysses S. Grant

over the entire Mississippi River Valley. It divided the Confederacy in two. Troops and valuable food and supplies in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were cut off from the rest of the Confederacy.

"We have spent the last two nights in a cave, but tonight I think we will stay at home. It is not safe, I know. . . . In one of the hospitals where some of the wounded had just undergone operations, a shell exploded and six men had to have limbs amputated (cut off)."

—Emma Balfour,
resident of Vicksburg (1863)

Grant Takes Charge

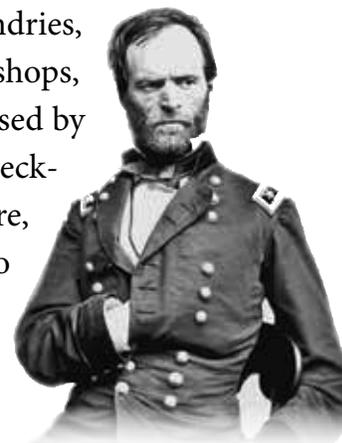
In March 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant, the victor at Vicksburg, as his supreme commander. Grant introduced the idea of "hard war" (*total war*) to win the conflict. He aimed at the total destruction the Confederate army. He also wanted to destroy its supplies. Grant ordered one Union general to follow and fight a Confederate army "to the death." He ordered a second commander, **General William T. Sherman**, to "get into the interior of the enemy's country as far as you can [and make] all the damage you can against their war resources."

Grant himself began a new campaign to take Richmond. He marched 120,000 troops into the woodlands of northeastern Virginia. Lee had fewer troops but was able to delay Grant's advance. Unlike earlier Union generals, however, Grant didn't simply give up. He moved his men past the Confederate army towards Petersburg, a city controlling key railroad lines and roads to the Confederate capital at Richmond. Grant surrounded Petersburg and cut off all food and supplies, just as he had at Vicksburg. The Union army enjoyed plenty of food and supplies while the citizens of Petersburg starved.

The Destruction of Atlanta and Sherman's "March to the Sea"

Meanwhile, Sherman was ordered to march from western Georgia to Atlanta and then all the way to the coast. During his march, Union forces looted and burned farms and tore up railroad lines. Sherman besieged **Atlanta** for six weeks. The city was an important railroad hub and center of manufacturing. Since Sherman wanted to continue his pursuit of the Confederate Army, he destroyed all food and supplies, all railroad lines, bridges and many designated buildings in Atlanta, before abandoning the city. He ordered his men to blow up all warehouses, mills, foundries, railroad depots, wagon shops, tanneries and factories used by the Confederates. The wreckage was then set on fire, leading parts of the city to burn.

From Atlanta, Sherman began his famous "**March to the Sea**" in November 1863.



General Sherman

Sherman's goal was to destroy all the places that might give support or supplies to the Confederate army. His march through Georgia had devastating effects. Civilians lost their homes, belongings, and even their loved ones. Trees

and plants were killed. Fires polluted the air and water. Sherman's march further divided the territory of the Confederacy. From Savannah on the coast, Sherman turned northwards to spread his wave of destruction through South Carolina.

The Historian's Apprentice

In September 1864, General William T. Sherman gave orders for the evacuation of Atlanta. The Mayor of Atlanta appealed to Sherman to cancel his order on September 11, 1864:

"We the undersigned, Mayor and two of the Council for the City of Atlanta . . . ask leave most earnestly but respectfully to petition you to reconsider the order requiring [all residents] to leave Atlanta. . . Many poor women are in advanced state of pregnancy, others now having young children and whose husbands for the greater part are either in the army, prisoners, or dead . . . [H]ow is it possible for the people still here (mostly women and children) to find any shelter? And how can they live through the winter in the woods—no shelter or subsistence? . . . This is but a feeble picture of the consequences of this measure. You know the woe, the horrors and the suffering cannot be described in words . . ."

Sherman refused to cancel his order and gave his reasons in a response to the mayor the very next day:

"I have your letter. . . I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned, and yet shall not revoke my orders because they were not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions of good people outside Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have peace, not only in Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this, we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war, we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution that all must respect and obey. To defeat those armies, we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses . . . You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war into our country deserve all the curses . . . a people can pour out. . . . You might as well appeal against the thunderstorm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop the war . . ."

1. How do these primary sources help us to better understand the human meaning of the Civil War?
2. Would you agree with General Sherman that "war is cruelty and you cannot refine it." Or do you think some limits can be placed on how war is waged?
3. What was the importance of geography to the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Atlanta? Geography and the Civil War

Geography and the Civil War

Geography played an important role in the war overall. The North used its naval superiority to blockade the South. Its ships patrolled the long Southern coastline, making it difficult for the South to receive supplies from Europe. The North eventually took control of the entire Mississippi

River, dividing the South in two. It then further divided the South with the capture of Atlanta and Sherman's "March to the Sea." However, the skill of Southern military leaders and the large area of the South kept the war going for four years despite the superiority of Northern resources.

© FCE ■ Unlawful to photocopy without permission

Battle	Date	The Role of Geography
Siege of Fort Sumter	April 12–13, 1861 	This federal fort was located in Charleston Harbor in South Carolina. South Carolina controlled the harbor, making it difficult for the Union to supply the fort once South Carolina had seceded. Confederate forces bombarded the fort, which surrendered after two days.
Battle of Antietam	September 17, 1862	This battle took place in the border state of Maryland, which stayed in the Union but permitted slavery. Confederates believed their forces would be welcomed by local residents, but they were mistaken. The battle was the bloodiest day of the war.
Battle of Gettysburg	July 1–3, 1863 	This battle took place in the Northern state of Pennsylvania. It was the second time General Lee invaded the North. Geography played a critical role in the outcome of the battle. The town is surrounded by high hills, which the Union army were able to secure and fortify. Confederate forces were not able to dislodge them.
Siege of Vicksburg	May 18–July 4, 1863 	Vicksburg (Mississippi) was located on high ground overlooking a bend in the Mississippi River. Control of the town gave Union forces control of the Mississippi River valley, dividing the Confederacy in two. Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana were cut off from the rest of the Confederacy. Union forces could now also use the river to transport their troops.
Battle of Atlanta	July 21–September 1, 1864 	Due to its location between the Appalachian Mountains and Atlantic Coastal Plain, Atlanta was an important railroad hub. Confederate troops and supplies often travelled through it. Atlanta was also one of the few industrial centers in the South. Union General William T. Sherman captured the city and destroyed much of it in order to disrupt the Confederacy's attempts to supply its troops. Sherman's "March to the Sea" then further divided the Confederacy.

Lincoln's Re-election and Second Inaugural Address

Sherman's capture of Atlanta played a critical role in helping Lincoln to win re-election as President in 1864.

In his **Second Inaugural Address**, Lincoln expressed sorrow over the bloodshed of the Civil War. At the same time he believed the war might have been the price Americans had to pay as atonement for the sins of centuries of slavery:

Lincoln looked forward to the day when the nation would be reunited without some citizens

“wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces.”

At the same time, Lincoln told his listeners that he did not wish to treat the South harshly. Instead, he proposed to act with kindness—“with malice (*bitterness, bad feelings*) toward none, with charity for all.”

Once ten percent of the voters of a Southern state pledged allegiance to the Union and agreed to the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln proposed to readmit that state back into the Union.

“The Almighty has His own purposes. . . . Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said ‘the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.’”

—President Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address (1865)

The Surrender at Appomattox and Assassination of Lincoln

By 1865, Confederate forces were shrinking rapidly. Southerners were feeling the impact of the naval blockade, the flight of the enslaved from their plantations, and the harsh tactics of destruction applied by Generals Grant and Sherman. In early April 1865, Petersburg surrendered and Jefferson Davis and the Confederate government fled from Richmond. They burned down parts of the city rather than let the Union army seize their abandoned supplies.

When the retreat of his army was cut off, Lee realized his position was hopeless. On April 9, 1865, he surrendered to Grant at the town of Appomattox. Lee's soldiers lay down their weapons, and Grant gave the hungry men something to eat. The Southerners took an oath not to wage



Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox

war against the United States. Grant led them take their horses back to their farms. The Civil War was over.



On April 14, less than one week after Lee's surrender, President Lincoln was shot by the actor John Wilkes Booth while watching a play in Ford's Theater in Washington D.C. Lincoln died the next morning.

The assassination of President Lincoln

Consequences of the Civil War

The Civil War ended slavery, preserved the Union, and strengthened the power of the federal government. It showed that states did not have the right to leave the Union. It ended the way of life that had existed in Georgia and the

other states of the South before the war. It greatly increased the political and economic power of the North. Finally, it gave birth to a new form of warfare, which led to the loss of more than 600,000 lives and destroyed much of the South.

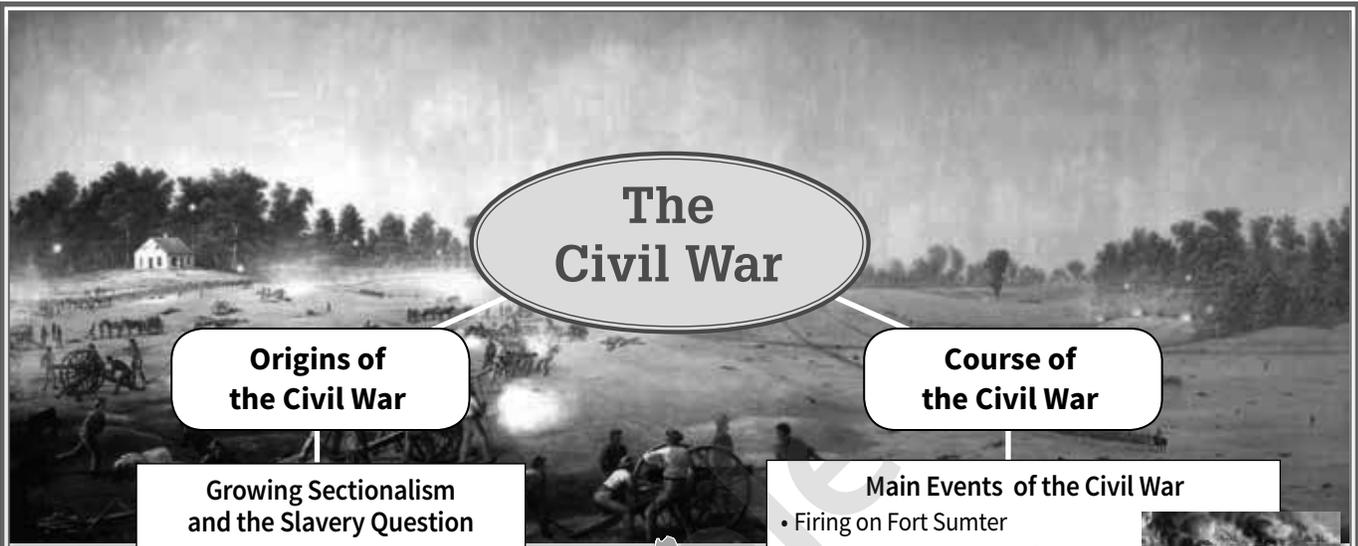
The Historian's Apprentice

1. Make a chart or poster summarizing the effects of the Civil War. Consider its political, economic, and social effects.
2. In your opinion, were the consequences of the Civil War worth the bloodshed?

For the Georgia Milestones EOC Assessment, you should know that . . .

- the Missouri Compromise (1820) admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, and restricted slavery in the northern part of the Louisiana Territory.
- President James K. Polk helped fulfill the goal of "Manifest Destiny" by annexing Texas, dividing the Oregon Territory with Great Britain, and obtaining California and the Southwest from Mexico in the Mexican War.
- the acquisition of new territories in the Mexican-American War contributed to growing sectionalism when Americans had to decide whether or not to allow slavery in these territories.

- the Compromise of 1850 solved the problem of admitting California as a free state by applying popular sovereignty to decide whether other territories in the Mexican Cession would allow slavery and by enacting a stricter fugitive slave law.
- the compromises over the extension of slavery to new territories began to fall apart with the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Supreme Court decision of *Scott v. Sandford*, and John Brown's raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry.
- political parties were divided in the Presidential election of 1860, leading to the election of Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln with only 39% of the popular vote.
- after Lincoln's election, South Carolina and other states in the Lower South immediately seceded. Four states in the Upper South seceded once fighting began.
- there was a growing economic disparity between the North and the South. The North had a larger population, more railroad lines, and greater industrial output than the South.
- President Lincoln used emergency powers to win the war. He suspended the right to have a writ of *habeas corpus*, making it more difficult to criticize the government's handling of the war. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all slaves in states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863. He delivered the Gettysburg Address, explaining that the war was a test of American democracy. After his re-election in 1864, he gave his Second Inaugural Address. In this speech, he saw the war as punishment for America's sin of slavery but proposed a lenient and conciliatory treatment of the South.
- Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederacy. Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" were brilliant strategists and gifted battlefield commanders, who skillfully delayed the Confederate defeat. Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman introduced the concept of "hard war" to the South, attempting to destroy both the enemy's army and sources of supply.
- the Civil War began when South Carolina began firing on Fort Sumter. General Robert E. Lee's advance into Maryland was stopped at the Battle of Antietam, the single bloodiest day of the war. The Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war and the last time that Lee advanced into the North. General Ulysses Grant captured Vicksburg after a long siege, giving the North control of the Mississippi Valley and dividing the Confederacy in two. General Sherman marched through Georgia, spreading destruction and burning the City of Atlanta.
- geography had a major impact on these battles.



The Civil War

Origins of the Civil War

Course of the Civil War

Growing Sectionalism and the Slavery Question

Missouri Compromise (1820)

"Manifest Destiny"

- Annexation of Texas
- Division of Oregon Territory
- Mexican War (1846–1848)
- Acquisition of western lands from Mexico

Compromise of 1850

The Breakdown of Compromise

- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
- Establishment of the Republican Party
- "Bleeding Kansas" (1855–1856)
- *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)
- John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry (1859)

Election and Secession

- Election of Abraham Lincoln as President in 1860
- Secession of Southern States
- Establishment of the Confederate States of America
- Election of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederacy

Main Events of the Civil War

- Firing on Fort Sumter
 - Union naval blockade of the South
 - Lincoln suspends *habeas corpus*
 - Battle of Antietam
 - Emancipation Proclamation (September 1862)
 - Battle of Gettysburg
 - Fall of Vicksburg
 - Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
 - Battle of Atlanta
 - Lincoln's Re-election and Second Inaugural Address
 - General Sherman's "March to the Sea"
 - Lee surrenders to Grant, ending the war
 - Assassination of President Lincoln
-
-



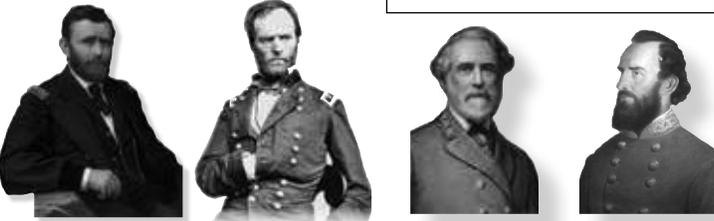
Leaders of the Civil War

Northern Leaders

- President Abraham Lincoln
- General Ulysses S. Grant
- General William T. Sherman

Southern Leaders

- President Jefferson Davis
- General Robert E. Lee
- General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson



What do you know?

SSUSH8a

1. Which statement **BEST** describes the Missouri Compromise?
 - A. Slavery was prohibited throughout the Louisiana Territory.
 - B. The issue of slavery was left to be decided by local residents.
 - C. Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state.
 - D. A harsher fugitive slave law was enacted and the slave trade was prohibited.

SSUSH8b

2. Use the excerpt to answer the question.

The whole continent of North America appears to be [meant] by Divine Providence to be peopled by one nation, speaking one language, professing one general system of religious and political principles, and accustomed to [the same] social usages and customs.

—John Quincy Adams, 1811

Which view is expressed in this excerpt?

- A. support for freedom of the seas
- B. opposition to the extension of slavery
- C. belief in America's Manifest Destiny
- D. resistance to Indian attacks in the Northwest Territory

SSUSH8b

3. In the 1840s, how did the United States and Great Britain resolve their disagreement over control of the Oregon Territory?
 - A. The United States sent troops to occupy the disputed territory.
 - B. They resolved the dispute peacefully by dividing up the territory.
 - C. They created a new territory for Indians to occupy the disputed area.
 - D. Americans had a “Second War for Independence” against the British.

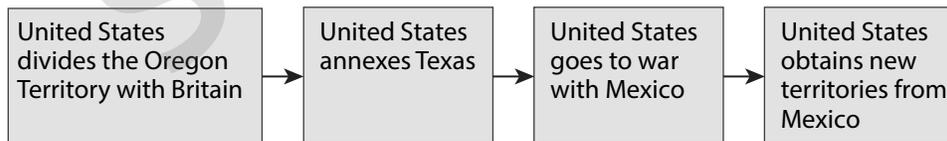
SSUSH6c**4. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

We have tried every effort at restoring harmony. The cup of tolerance had been exhausted even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now, after repeated menaces, they have passed the boundary of the United States, have invaded our territory and have shed American blood upon American soil. [They have] proclaimed that hostilities have begun, and that the two nations are now at war.

—President James Polk, Message to Congress, 1846

What was one consequence of the conflict that resulted from this message?

- A. The United States took over the government of Mexico.
- B. The United States acquired territories from Mexico that contributed to growing sectionalism.
- C. The United States forcibly expelled its Mexican-American residents.
- D. The United States agreed to return Texas to Mexico.

SSUSH8b**5. Use the diagram to answer the question.**

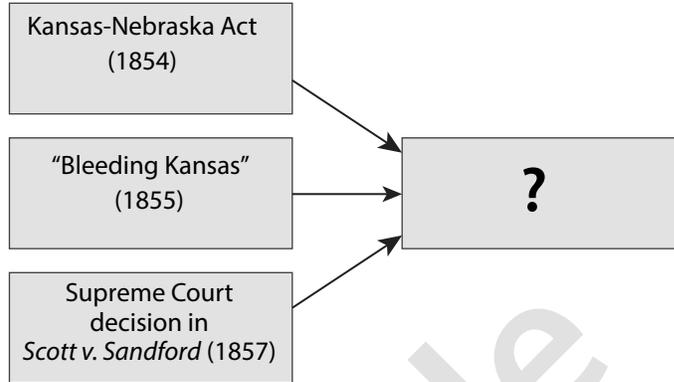
Which process is identified by the events in the diagram?

- A. Popular Sovereignty
- B. Jacksonian Democracy
- C. Manifest Destiny
- D. Civil War

SSUSH8e**6. What was one consequence of the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)?**

- A. It created the same number of slave and free states.
- B. It closed the New Mexico and Utah Territories to future slavery.
- C. It made slavery possible in territories previously closed to slavery.
- D. It rejected the use of popular sovereignty to resolve the slavery issue.

7. Use the information to answer the question.



Which phrase would BEST fit inside of the box?

- A. Fulfillment of Manifest Destiny
- B. Overturning of the Missouri Compromise
- C. Admission of California as a Free State
- D. Secession of the Lower South

8. Use the excerpt to answer the question.

Inaugural Address of Jefferson Davis

Our present condition . . . illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish governments . . . [A] peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as [Southerners] were concerned, the government created by [the Constitution] should cease to exist (*come to an end*).

Based on the excerpt, on what grounds did Jefferson Davis justify the secession of the Southern states?

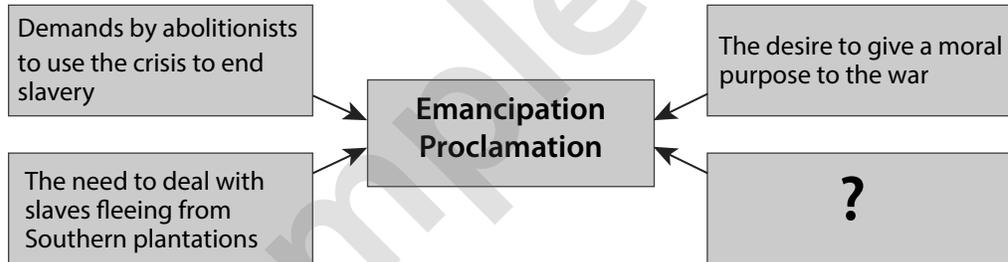
- A. states' rights and popular sovereignty
- B. the continuation of slavery
- C. enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act
- D. the balance of power between slave and free states

SSUSH9d

9. Which Civil War battle was a turning point because Confederate losses were so high that General Robert E. Lee never advanced into the North again?
- Bull Run
 - Antietam
 - Vicksburg
 - Gettysburg

SSUSH9b

10. Use the diagram to answer the question.



Which phrase BEST completes the diagram?

- The need to end slavery in the border states
- The need to prevent Britain from helping the South
- The need to strengthen the powers of the President
- The need to lift the naval blockade for humanitarian reasons

SSUSH9c

11. Which Civil War general pursued a strategy of “total war” in the South, destroying towns, factories and railroad lines to deprive the Confederate Army of its sources of supply?
- George Meade
 - Robert E. Lee
 - Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
 - William T. Sherman

SSUSH9d

12. How did geography affect the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg?
- The Union victory at Gettysburg divided the Confederacy into two parts.
 - General Lee used the wilderness to hide the fact that he had fewer troops.
 - Union troops occupied higher ground, making it difficult for Confederate troops to attack.
 - Union forces relied on naval power to surround and starve Gettysburg into submission.

13. Use this list to answer the question.

- Confederate leaders believed many residents in this border state would welcome their army.
- A Confederate victory in the North might have led to an end of the war.
- A Confederate victory here might have brought alliances with Britain and France.
- President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation shortly after this battle.

Which battle is BEST described by this list?

- A. Bull Run
- B. Antietam
- C. Gettysburg
- D. Atlanta

14. Use this table to answer the questions.

Economic Resources of the South and North, 1860

	South	North
Percentage of Miles of U.S. Railroad Track	29%	71%
Percentage of U.S. Banks	13%	87%
Percentage of U.S. Manufacturing Output	10%	90%

Source: Benjamin Arrington, "Industry and Economy during the Civil War," National Park Service

Part A

Which statement BEST explains the differences in the table?

- A. Southerners had greater respect for the environment.
- B. The first American factories had been built in the South.
- C. Southerners invested more in land and slaves than in industry.
- D. The North had the most fertile soil and the longest growing season.

Part B

How did the disparities shown on the table affect the course of the Civil War?

- A. The British allied with the North to protect their investments in U.S. banks.
- B. Most of the major battles were fought in the North, which was more accessible by railroad.
- C. The North was able to win the war quickly and easily because the South lacked manufacturing output.
- D. The North was eventually able to overpower the South with its superior economic resources.

SSUSH9c

- 15. Which TWO statements BEST describe the strategies of Northern and Southern leaders during the Civil War?**
- A.** Confederate leaders planned to invade and conquer the North.
 - B.** Union leaders intended to blockade, invade and divide the South.
 - C.** Confederate leaders hoped that Northerners would soon tire of the war.
 - D.** Confederate leaders applied a strategy of “total war,” destroying cities in the North.
 - E.** Confederate leaders planned to use their superior naval power to blockade Washington, D.C.
 - F.** Both Confederate and Union leaders planned to recruit African-American soldiers for combat at the beginning of the war.

SSUSH9d

- 16. Which TWO Civil War battles were fought on Northern soil?**
- A.** Siege of Fort Sumter (April 1861)
 - B.** Battle of Bull Run (July 1861)
 - C.** Battle of Antietam (September 1862)
 - D.** Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)
 - E.** Siege of Vicksburg (May-July 1863)
 - F.** Battle of Atlanta (July-September 1864)