

U.S. History to 1865 Study Guide

Standard US1.9 Civil War

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING 2015 CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK

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STANDARD US1.9A

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.

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.
 - Much of America's **economy** revolved around the institution of **slavery**
- **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 more of a **manufacturing region**, and its people **favored 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 US1.9B

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.

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.
- **Slavery**
 - **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").



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- **Compromise of 1850:**
 - California entered the Union as a free state.
 - Southwest territories would decide the slavery issue for themselves.
 - A stricter fugitive slave law was enacted.
 - The slave trade was banned in Washington, D.C.
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act:** People in each state would decide the slavery issue ("popular sovereignty")

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.

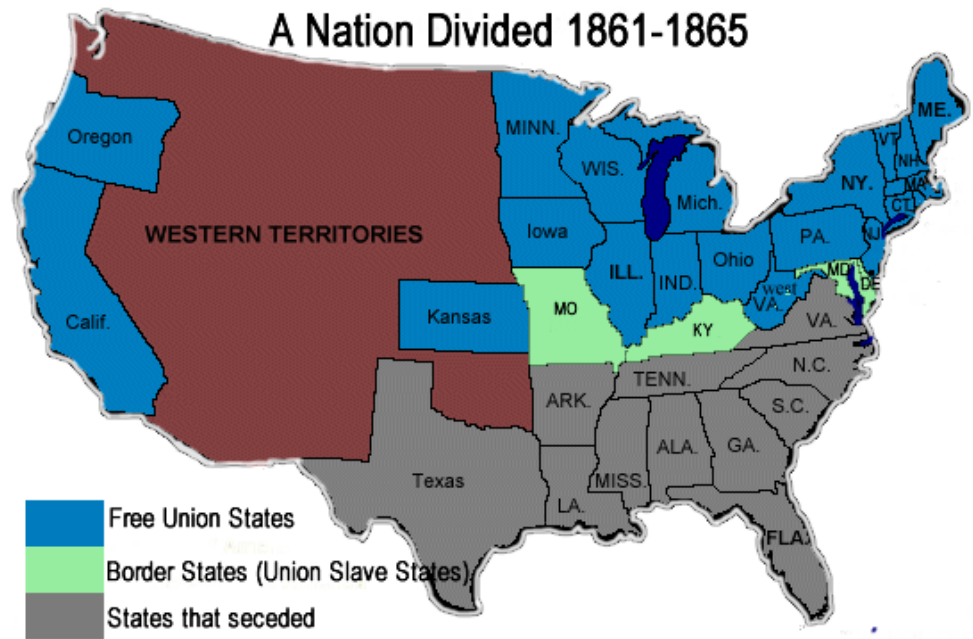
STANDARD

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.



States that remained in the Union

States that seceded from the Union

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

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.


Roles of Civil War leaders

- **Abraham Lincoln**
 - Was **president** of the United States
 - Opposed the **spread** of slavery
 - Issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**
 - Was 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**”
- **Jefferson Davis**
 - Was **president** of the **Confederate States** of America
- **Ulysses S. Grant**
 - Was **general** of the **Union army** that defeated Lee
- **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**
 - **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
- **Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson**
 - Was a skilled **Confederate general** from Virginia
- **Frederick Douglass**
 - Was a former enslaved African American who promoted **African American involvement** in the Civil War




Abraham Lincoln


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




Jefferson Davis
President of the Confederate States of America




Robert E. Lee

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



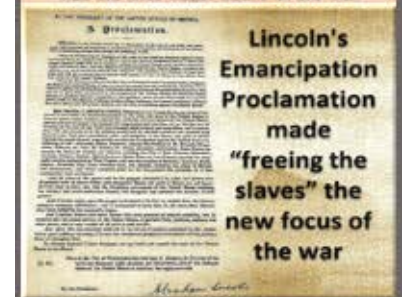
Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
A skilled Confederate general from Virginia



The firing on Fort Sumter, S.C., began the war



The first Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) was the first major battle of the war



Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation made "freeing the slaves" the new focus of the war

STANDARD USI.9E MAJOR BATTLES

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

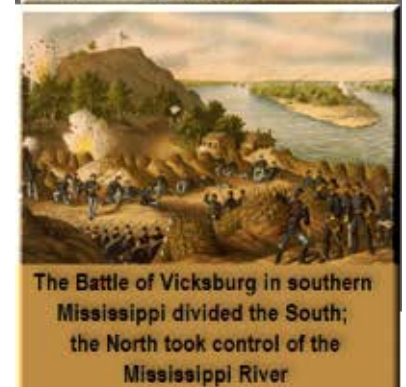
Location and topography were critical elements influencing important developments in the Civil War, including major battles.

Major battles and events

- The firing on **Fort Sumter, S.C.**, began the war.
- The first **Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)** (also known as the Battle of First Manassas) in northern Virginia 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** in southern Mississippi divided the South; the North **controlled the Mississippi River**.
- The **Battle of Gettysburg** in southern Pennsylvania 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.

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)



The Battle of Vicksburg in southern Mississippi divided the South; the North took control of the Mississippi River



The Battle of Gettysburg in southern Pennsylvania was the turning point of the war; the North repelled Lee's invasion.



Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court

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.

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.



Burned-out Richmond after the war

- 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**.



The collapse of the Confederacy made Confederate **money worthless**.

Effects of the war on African Americans

- **African Americans** fought in the Union army. Some African Americans accompanied Confederate units in the field.
- The **Confederacy** used enslaved African Americans as ship workers, laborers, cooks, and camp workers.
- The **Union** moved to enlist African American sailors during 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**, an African American sailor and later a Union naval captain, was highly honored for his feats of **bravery and heroism**. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives after the war.



Over 180,000 black men fought for the Union army during the Civil War.



Robert Smalls
Union Naval Captain