

Winter Break

Social Studies Packet!



The Civil War

Directions: Complete the readings and questions contained in this packet. The major aspects of the packet are the Challenge Activities. Both Challenge Activities should be completed on a separate sheet of paper.

**This packet is not optional and all questions must be answered to receive full credit!*

A Divided Nation

Section 4



MAIN IDEAS

1. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry intensified the disagreement between free states and slave states.
2. The outcome of the election of 1860 divided the United States.
3. The dispute over slavery led the South to secede.

Key Terms and People

John Brown's raid Brown's attack on the Harpers Ferry arsenal, which began October 16, 1859

John C. Breckinridge pro-slavery candidate nominated by southern Democrats for the 1860 presidential election

Constitutional Union Party new political party that concentrated on constitutional principles

John Bell candidate nominated for the 1860 election by the Constitutional Union Party

Confederate States of America the country formed by seceding southern states

Jefferson Davis the Confederacy's first president

John J. Crittenden Tennessee senator who proposed a compromise to try to stop southern secession

Section Summary

RAID ON HARPERS FERRY

John Brown was an abolitionist. He decided to use violence to try to stop slavery. He planned to lead an attack on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

John Brown's raid began on October 16, 1859. Although he succeeded in taking the arsenal, federal troops overwhelmed him and his small band. They killed some of Brown's followers and captured others, including Brown himself. Brown was charged and found guilty. On December 2, 1859, he was hanged for his crimes.

** Complete*

When did John Brown's raid begin?

Section 4, *continued*

** Complete all*

Many northerners agreed with Brown's anti-slavery beliefs, but they did not agree with his violent methods. Southerners worried that Brown's raid was the start of more attacks on the South.

Why do you think John Brown's raid scared southerners?

*** ELECTION OF 1860**

The country was torn as the 1860 presidential election approached. The Democrats proposed two candidates—the North's Stephen Douglas and the South's **John C. Breckinridge**. In addition, the new **Constitutional Union Party** nominated **John Bell**. Abraham Lincoln ran on the Republican ticket.

Underline the names of the presidential candidates who ran for election in 1860.

Lincoln won the election, but he did not carry a southern state in his win. This angered southerners, who worried that they had lost their political power.

*** THE SOUTH SECEDES**

Southern states responded to Lincoln's election with secession. These states joined together into a new country—the **Confederate States of America**. They elected Mississippian **Jefferson Davis** as their first president. In this country, slavery was legal.

What event led southern states to secede from the United States of America?

Lincoln argued that southern states could not secede. It seemed that even compromises, like one proposed by Kentucky Senator **John J. Crittenden**, would not mend this tear in the national fabric. President-elect Lincoln declared there could be no compromise where slavery was concerned. He also announced that the federal property in southern lands remained part of the United States.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Write to Analyze Write a paragraph explaining why the Democrats ran two candidates in the 1860 presidential election and the affect that had on the South's secession.

Complete on a separate sheet of paper

Section 4, *continued*

★ Complete All

DIRECTIONS Write a word or phrase that means the opposite of the term given.

1. Confederate States of America _____

2. secession _____

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

3. _____ was an attack on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia in 1859. (secession/John Brown's raid)
4. During the election of 1860, a new political party emerged called the _____
(Constitutional Union Party/Confederate States of America)
5. _____ was chosen as the Constitutional Union Party's candidate for president. (John J. Crittenden/John Bell)
6. _____ was elected president of the _____
(John J. Crittenden/Jefferson Davis);
(Constitutional Union Party/Confederate States of America)
7. Senator _____ from Kentucky proposed a series of constitutional amendments he hoped would satisfy the South and save the Union.
(John J. Crittenden/John Bell)
8. Abolitionist John Brown was executed for his part in the raid on _____
(Harpers Ferry/Confederate States of America)

The Civil War

Section 4



MAIN IDEAS

1. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in Confederate states.
2. African Americans participated in the war in a variety of ways.
3. President Lincoln faced opposition to the war.
4. Life was difficult for soldiers and civilians alike.

Key Terms and People

emancipation the freeing of slaves

Emancipation Proclamation announcement freeing Confederate slaves

contrabands escaped slaves

54th Massachusetts Infantry heroic unit of African American soldiers

Copperheads nickname for the Peace Democrats

habeas corpus constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment

Clara Barton army volunteer whose work became the basis for the American Red Cross

Section Summary

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

President Lincoln realized that one way to weaken the South was to free the slaves. **Emancipation** would free many slaves on which the South's economy relied. After the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln presented the **Emancipation Proclamation**. Despite the impossibility of enforcing it in Confederate-held states, the proclamation still had a distinct effect on the war.

** Complete all*

What was the purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?

AFRICAN AMERICANS PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR

In July 1862 Congress decided to allow African Americans to join the army as laborers. This decision included both free African Americans and **contrabands**, or escaped slaves. Within a year several African American units had formed, the most famous being the **54th Massachusetts Infantry**. These troops helped attack South Carolina's Fort Wagner.

How were contrabands different from other African Americans who joined the Union army?

Section 4, *continued*

African American soldiers received less pay than white soldiers. They also faced greater danger because, if captured by Confederates, they could be returned to slavery. In fact Lincoln suggested these soldiers be rewarded by getting the right to vote.

GROWING OPPOSITION

Some mid-westerners did not think the war was necessary. They called themselves Peace Democrats, but their enemies called them **Copperheads**, after the poisonous snake.

Because he saw them as a threat to the war effort, Lincoln had Copperheads put in jail with no evidence and no trial. To do this he ignored their right of **habeas corpus**, the constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment. Despite this and the northern draft, Lincoln won his second election in 1864.

★ Complete all

What is habeas corpus?

LIFE FOR SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS

For the soldier both camp life and combat offered dangers. Poor camp conditions, including lack of medicine and painkillers, led to illness. This alone killed more men than battle did. Those wounded or captured in battle often met the same fate.

Those left behind took over the work of the men who went to war. In addition, many women also provided medical care for the soldiers. For example, volunteer **Clara Barton** formed the organization that would become the American Red Cross.

How did women help the war effort?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

~~**Critical Thinking: Contrast** First, imagine you are a lawyer for the Peace Democrats. Write a paragraph explaining why their right of habeas corpus should not be ignored. Then imagine you are a lawyer for the federal government. Write a paragraph defending Lincoln's actions.~~

Section 4, *continued*

** Complete All*

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. The _____ called for all Confederate slaves to be freed.
(habeas corpus/Emancipation Proclamation)
2. The _____ consisted mostly of free African Americans.
(Emancipation Proclamation/54th Massachusetts Infantry)
3. _____ were a group of Northern Democrats who spoke out against the Civil War. (contrabands/Copperheads)
4. _____ is the constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment. (habeas corpus/emancipation)
5. _____, who worked as a volunteer during the Civil War, organized the collection of medicine and supplies for delivery to Union troops on the battlefield. (Clara Barton/Copperheads)
6. The War Department gave _____, or escaped slaves, the right to join the Union army. (contrabands/Copperheads)
7. _____ is the freeing of slaves.
(habeas corpus/emancipation)
8. President Lincoln suspended the right of _____ so that Union officials could put their enemies in jail without a trial.
(habeas corpus/emancipation)
9. _____ helped found the American branch of the Red Cross.
(Clara Barton/Copperheads)
10. Abraham Lincoln feared that the _____ would erode support for the war, so he ignored the right of _____ to silence them. (contrabands/Copperheads); (habeas corpus/emancipation)

The Civil War

Section 5



MAIN IDEAS

1. The Union tried to divide the Confederate Army at Fredericksburg, but the attempt failed.
2. The Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 was a major turning point in the war.
3. During 1864 Union campaigns in the East and South dealt crippling blows to the Confederacy.
4. Union troops forced the South to surrender in 1865, ending the Civil War.

Key Terms and People

Battle of Gettysburg three-day battle that Confederates lost

George Pickett general who carried out Lee's orders to charge the Union line

Pickett's Charge disastrous attempt by Pickett's troops to storm Cemetery Ridge

Gettysburg Address speech in which Lincoln renewed his commitment to winning the war

Wilderness Campaign series of battles in which Grant tried to take Richmond

William Tecumseh Sherman Union general who cut a path of destruction across Georgia

Total War strategy in which both civilian and military resources are destroyed

Appomattox Courthouse the place where Lee surrendered to Grant

Academic Vocabulary

execute to perform, carry out

Section Summary

FREDERICKSBURG AND CHANCELLORSVILLE

In late 1862 Confederate troops under the command of General Robert E. Lee won a battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia. In the spring of 1863, they again defeated Union troops at Chancellorsville.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Hoping a Confederate win on Union soil would break the Union's spirit, Lee headed into Union territory. The **Battle of Gettysburg**, which started July 1, 1863, was the consequence.

Complete

How did the Battle of Gettysburg start?

Section 5, *continued*

The first day, Lee's troops pushed General Meade's soldiers back. The Union troops had to dig in on top of two hills outside the town. On the second day, Confederate troops tried to take the hill called Little Round Top but failed.

On the third day, Lee ordered General **George Pickett** to lead a charge on Cemetery Ridge. **Pickett's Charge** was a disaster. Over half the Confederates were killed, and Lee retreated. Never again would his troops reach northern land.

President Lincoln helped dedicate a new cemetery at Gettysburg. On November 19, 1863, he delivered the **Gettysburg Address**.

★ Complete All

How long did the Battle of Gettysburg last?

Who won the Battle of Gettysburg?

UNION CAMPAIGNS CRIPPLE THE CONFEDERACY

The **Wilderness Campaign** was a series of battles fought in Virginia, around Richmond. Although he lost more men than Lee, Grant also had more reinforcements. As a result of the battles, Grant was winning the war. However, at Petersburg, Lee's defenses did not allow Grant to **execute** his attack and capture Richmond.

To assure his re-election, Lincoln needed a victory. General **William Tecumseh Sherman** provided it by capturing Atlanta, Georgia. This victory helped Lincoln get re-elected in a landslide.

Sherman did not stop at Atlanta. He ordered his troops to cut a path of destruction through Georgia, practicing **total war** all the way to the ocean.

How did General William Sherman help President Lincoln get re-elected?

THE SOUTH SURRENDERS

On April 9, 1865, at **Appomattox Courthouse**, Lee officially surrendered to Grant. The long, bloody war was over, but the question of how the United States could be united again remained.

In what year did the Civil War end?

Complete on separate sheet
CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Make a Time Line Use dates and events in this section to make a time line of the Civil War.



Section 5, *continued*

Complete All

Appomattox Courthouse	Battle of Gettysburg	George Pickett
George G. Meade	Gettysburg Address	Pickett's Charge
total war	Wilderness Campaign	William Tecumseh Sherman

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term on the line after each sentence that makes the sentence a true statement.

- _____ 1. The Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in the Civil War and made northerners believe the war could be won.

- _____ 2. The Battle of Gettysburg began when Confederate soldiers raided the city of Gettysburg and clashed with Union cavalry led by General George G. Meade.

- _____ 3. William Tecumseh Sherman commanded the largest unit of Confederate soldiers during the Battle of Gettysburg.

- _____ 4. Nearly 15,000 men took part in total war, which was a disastrous attack on Union forces at Cemetery Ridge during the Battle of Gettysburg.

- _____ 5. The Wilderness Campaign, given at the dedication of the cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield, was a short but moving speech, and is one of the most famous speeches in American history.

- _____ 6. William Tecumseh Sherman carried out a campaign, known as total war, to destroy southern railroads and industries to ruin the South's economy and its ability to fight.
