

Name: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Unscramble the letters for each word. Use the clues to help you solve the puzzles.

Chapter 15

“Road to the Civil War”

Clues

1. conflict between opposing groups of citizens of the same country
2. Railroad; a system that helped enslaved African Americans follow a network of escape routes out of the South to freedom in the North
3. popular _____; before the Civil War, the area that people living in a territory had the right to decide by voting if slavery would be allowed there
4. a person who sacrifices his or her life for a higher cause
5. runaway or trying to run away
6. to leave or withdraw
7. rights and powers independent of the federal government that are reserved for the states by the Constitution; the belief that states' rights supersede federal rights and law
8. loyalty to a region
9. Missourians who traveled in armed groups to vote in Kansas's election during the mid-1850s
- 10.

Name _____

Class _____

The American Republic to 1877 Chapter 15

Name: _____

Date: _____

Instructions: Unscramble the letters for each word. Use the clues to help you solve the puzzles.

I L R W I A C V	I U E I G F T V
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
D E N R G D U U R O N	E E D C S E
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □
T I E R G S Y V N O E	R G T T S E T I S S A H
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
Y R M A T R	A C O N L E I T I M S S
□ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
S N E S O S I E C	E F O R S R R F N U D B A I
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Clues

1. conflict between opposing groups of citizens of the same country
2. _____ Railroad; a system that helped enslaved African Americans follow a network of escape routes out of the South to freedom in the North
3. popular _____; before the Civil War, the idea that people living in a territory had the right to decide by voting if slavery would be allowed there
4. a person who sacrifices his or her life for a principle or cause
5. withdrawal from the Union
6. runaway or trying to run away
7. to leave or withdraw
8. rights and powers independent of the federal government that are reserved for the states by the Constitution; the belief that states' rights supersede federal rights and law
9. loyalty to a region
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Civil War Slang

Directions- Given are slang terms used during the Civil War. Write what you think each term means next to it. It's okay to take guesses.

chief cook and bottle washer-

sheet iron crackers-

bread basket-

greenbacks-

graybacks-

Arkansas toothpick-

top rail-

greenhorn, skunk, bugger-

shoulder boards-

sawbones-

hornets-

bully-

possum-

wallpapered-

tar water-

quick-step-

Jonah-

goobers-

kid glove boys-

fresh fish-

Civil War Background Project

- To increase our knowledge about the Civil War each student will create 8 postcards. The size of each postcard needs to be 4x6 or 5x7. (Please make these no smaller). The object of this assignment is to come to a better understanding of the Civil War and what led up this war.
- On the front of each postcard will be a picture, illustration, map, etc. that will depict the significance of your postcard. **These must be in color.** You can draw the pictures, download information from the Internet, cut pictures out of magazines, Xerox pictures, etc. On the opposite side of your postcard, you will write at least a paragraph explaining the importance or significance of the picture portrayed on the front of your card.
- You must choose the number required from each section below:

What led to the Civil War: (3)

Missouri Compromise

Wilmot Proviso

The Compromise of 1850

The Fugitive Slave Act

The Kansas Nebraska Act

"Bleeding Kansas"

Charles Sumner/Preston Brooks incident in the Senate

The new Republican Party

Dred Scott Decision

Raid on Harper's Ferry /John Brown

Election of 1860

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Important people during the Civil War: (3)

Union generals

Confederate generals

Clara Barton

Dorothea Dix
Frederick Douglass
David Farragut
Nathan Bedford Forrest
U.S. Grant
Ambrose Hill
John Bell Hood
Joseph Hooker
Stonewall Jackson
Robert E. Lee
Abraham Lincoln
James Longstreet
George McClellan
George Pickett
Robert Shaw
William Tecumseh Sherman
George Templeton Strong
Jeb Stuart
John Wilkes Booth
Matthew Brady
John C. Calhoun
Joshua Chamberlain
Jefferson Davis

What happened during the Civil War: (2)

Prisoner of war camps
Civil War camp life
Currency during the Civil War
Uniforms
Men and women's clothing during the Civil War period
Drummer boys
Sea Warfare/first battleships
Civil War flags
Artillery: ammunition and guns

Name: _____

Period _____

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

The North and South consistently took opposing positions on the issues during the years leading up to the Civil War. The industrial North and the agricultural South disagreed over slavery, the tariff, internal improvements, cheap Western land, the banking system, and states' rights. The agricultural West, where political power was in the hands of small farmers rather than plantation owners, usually sided with the North. Northerners and Westerners were against slavery. Both sections traded extensively with each other. The North sent manufactured goods to the West, and Western farmers shipped food and other products to the North.



The issue that created the most controversy between the North and South was slavery, especially the extension of it into newly acquired territories. Congress tried to ease tensions by enacting the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850. But during the 1850's, relations between the rival sections rapidly deteriorated. This happened for many reasons:

1. The abolitionists continued to demand an immediate end to slavery.
2. Many Northerners refused to obey the Fugitive Slave Law which required them to help return runaway slaves. The Underground Railroad became more active than ever.
3. Harriet Beecher Stowe, an abolitionist angered by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin. The book used sympathetic characters to portray the evils of slavery. When cruel overseer Simon Legree beat old slave Uncle Tom and caused his death, it stirred the emotions of hundreds of thousands of readers in the North. The story created such an uproar that years later, during the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln referred to Mrs. Stowe as "the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war."
4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act established two new territories -- Kansas and Nebraska -- previously closed to slavery by the Missouri Compromise. The people in these territories could decide for themselves if they wanted slavery. Both proslavery and antislavery settlers soon poured into Kansas. Violence broke out between the rival groups. There were so many people killed that the territory came to be known as "Bleeding Kansas."
5. The Republican Party was organized to oppose the further spread of slavery into the territories.
6. A slave named Dred Scott, who had been taken into free territory by his master, requested that he be declared a free man. But the Supreme Court ruled that slaves were property and could be taken into any territory. This decision delighted the South, but angered the North.
7. John Brown, an abolitionist who had fought against slaveowners in Kansas, attacked the government arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He and his followers planned to arm the slaves and lead them in revolt. But Brown was captured by federal troops, convicted of treason, and hanged. Southerners viewed John Brown's raid as part of a plan by abolitionists and Northern Republicans to destroy the Southern way of life.
8. During the 1850's, three new states joined the Union. All were free states. This meant that there were 18 free states, with 36 Senators in Congress, and 15 slave states, with only 30 Senators. The North, with its larger population, also controlled the House of Representatives.

9. Throughout the 1850's, both the North and South demanded that Congress pass laws supporting its own sectional interests.
10. Southern leaders threatened to secede from the Union if a Republican was elected president in 1860.

Negotiating a Settlement of North-South Differences

Pretend that Abraham Lincoln, a Republican from the North, has been elected president. Since the Republican Party opposes the expansion of slavery into the territories, the South has decided to withdraw from the Union and form its own country. South Carolina has seceded, followed by Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana. The new nation is called the Confederate States of America. A constitution has been written and Jefferson Davis has been elected president.

The class will be divided into small groups of preferably four students. Two group members will represent the North and two will represent the South. The two sides will discuss their opposing viewpoints -- summarized on these pages -- and will attempt to negotiate a solution to their differences. Both sides will have to give in on some of their demands. Neither can expect to get everything it wants. Negotiations begin after group members put their desks together in an assigned area of the room. The Northern representatives will sit facing the Southern representatives. Start with number 1 below. Read the Northern viewpoint and the Southern viewpoint. Then discuss a possible solution to the problem. After the members of your group reach an agreement, write it in the spaces provided. Then continue with numbers 2-5.

Northern Viewpoints

- (1) The United States should continue using the tariff to protect American manufacturers from cheaper foreign products, especially manufactured goods from England.

Southern Viewpoints

- (1) Tariff laws help the North and hurt the South. The North is helped because most of the manufacturing in the United States is done there. The South is hurt because the tax on imports raises the price of foreign products that we want to buy.

- (2) Slavery is wrong. One man should not be permitted to own another. The Declaration of Independence makes this clear by saying that "all men are created equal." But 4 million slaves in the South have no such equality.

We in the North have heard many stories about the cruel way you treat your slaves. This not only brings disgrace to you, but also hurts the reputation of the United States in the eyes of the world.

- (2) Stories of cruelty have been greatly exaggerated. Uncle Tom's Cabin, a book read by so many of you Northerners, is an unfair description of slavery. The abolitionists are likewise guilty of exaggerating the treatment of slaves.

And speaking of unfairness, many of you in the North have broken the Fugitive Slave Law and worked as conductors on the Underground Railroad. Several Northern states have passed laws that encourage people not to cooperate in returning runaway slaves.

Northern Viewpoints

Southern Viewpoints

(3) All states must obey the laws passed by Congress, regardless of which section of the country has the most Senators and Representatives in Congress.

(3) Congress is made up mostly of Northerners. The Senate has 36 members from free states, and only 30 members from slave states. Also, Northerners make up over 60% of the House of Representatives. What all of this means is that Southerners cannot stop Congress from passing laws which go against the best interests of the South.

(4) We are against states' rights. States do not have the right to nullify laws (refuse to obey them) or secede (withdraw) from the United States.

(4) We are in favor of states' rights. The United States government must let states make some of their own decisions, such as whether to allow slavery or have a tariff. When this does not happen, a state has the right to nullify laws, or even secede from the Union.

(5) President Lincoln has said that he has no plans to do away with slavery in the states which now allow it.

(5) The Republican Party, of which President Lincoln is a member, has said that it is against allowing slavery in any territory of the United States. We need new lands for raising cotton because the cotton we now grow is wearing out the soil. Therefore, slavery must be allowed in the territories. And the leaders of the Republican Party, who have so far refused to accept the Dred Scott decision, had better accept the Supreme Court's ruling. The court has said that a master can take his property, including his slaves, anywhere he wants.