

★ Vocabulary Activity 15

DIRECTIONS: Understanding Definitions Select the term that answers each question below. Write the correct term in the space provided.

popular sovereignty

martyr

secession

secede

states' rights

arsenal

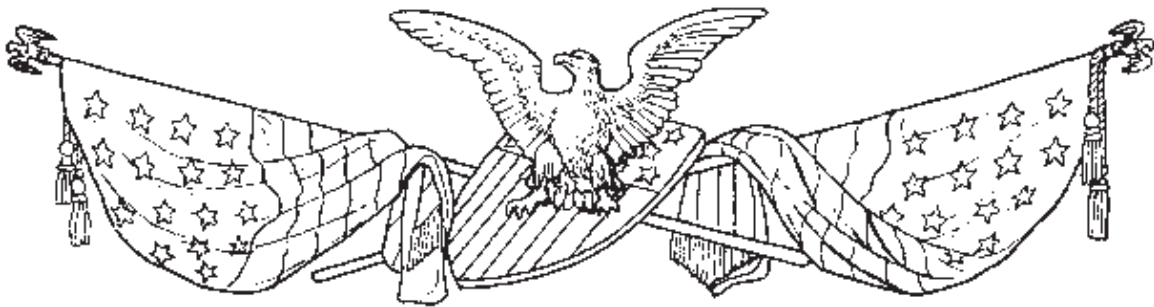
sectionalism

civil war

border ruffians

fugitive

abstain



1. What is an exaggerated loyalty to a particular region of the country? _____
2. What is someone called who runs away from the law? _____
3. What word means to leave the Union? _____
4. What term means not to cast votes? _____
5. What term means allowing people to decide issues for themselves? _____
6. What term names proslavery supporters from Missouri who traveled in armed groups and crossed into Kansas to vote in the 1855 election? _____
7. What is a conflict between citizens of the same country? _____
8. What term names a storage place for weapons? _____
9. What is a person called who dies for a great cause? _____
10. What term means withdrawal from the Union? _____
11. Name the theory that says states are independent powers with the right to make decisions, such as voluntarily leaving the Union. _____

★ Guided Reading Activity 15-1

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

John C. Calhoun	slavery	seven months	California	1850
Compromise of 1850	Henry Clay	Wilmot Proviso	Senate	
Missouri Compromise	Texas	Missouri	Free-Soil	
Stephen A. Douglas	Mexico	Maine	eleven	

The Missouri Compromise

In 1817 eleven states in the Union permitted slavery and **(1)** _____ did not. The request by **(2)** _____ for admission as a state caused a debate, because its constitution allowed slavery. **(3)** _____ suggested that Congress admit Missouri as a slave state and **(4)** _____ as a free state. The **(5)** _____ passed in 1820.

New Western Lands

The territories of Texas, New Mexico, and **(6)** _____ renewed the dispute over the issue of slavery. The annexation of **(7)** _____ became the main issue in the presidential election of 1844. During the war with Mexico, the **(8)** _____ was proposed in Congress. It specified that slavery should be prohibited in any lands acquired from **(9)** _____. Senator **(10)** _____ countered, proposing that neither Congress nor a territorial government had the authority to ban **(11)** _____. The **(12)** _____ Party was formed when neither presidential candidate in 1848 would take a stand on slavery. The possibility of new states entering the Union renewed Southern concern over the balance of power in the **(13)** _____.

A New Compromise

In **(14)** _____ Senator Henry Clay presented a multi-part plan to settle the issues dividing Congress. This launched an emotional debate that lasted **(15)** _____. Finally, **(16)** _____ took charge of resolving the crisis. The laws that passed in Congress, known as the **(17)** _____, contained the five main points of Clay's original plan.

★ **Guided Reading Activity 15-4**

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Some words may be used more than once. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

John Breckinridge	Charleston Harbor	Texas	Confederate States of America
Abraham Lincoln	federal property	Georgia	popular sovereignty
Jefferson Davis	Civil War	slavery	December 20, 1860
John Crittenden	states' rights	shooting	unarmed expedition
75,000 troops	April 12, 1861	36°30' N	33 hours

The Election of 1860

The issue of **(1)** _____ caused the Democrats to split. Before the election of 1860, a northern wing of the Democratic Party chose Stephen A. Douglas as their candidate and endorsed **(2)** _____. Southern Democrats chose **(3)** _____ as their candidate, while the Republicans chose **(4)** _____.

The South Secedes

On **(5)** _____, South Carolina voted to secede. As other Southern states debated secession, Senator **(6)** _____ of Kentucky proposed a plan to protect slavery in territories south of **(7)** _____ latitude. By February 1861, **(8)** _____, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and **(9)** _____ had also seceded. The seceded states called themselves the **(10)** _____ and elected **(11)** _____ as their president. Southerners justified secession with the theory of **(12)** _____. In his Inaugural Address, Abraham Lincoln said that secession would not be permitted, vowing to hold **(13)** _____ in the South and to enforce the nation's laws.

Fort Sumter

Confederate troops demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, a United States fort on an island guarding **(14)** _____. In response, Lincoln sent an **(15)** _____ with much-needed supplies to the fort. Lincoln left the decision to start **(16)** _____ up to the Confederacy. On **(17)** _____, Confederate guns opened fire on the fort. The Union garrison held out for **(18)** _____ before surrendering. Following the attack, President Lincoln issued a call for **(19)** _____ to fight to save the Union. The **(20)** _____ had begun.

★ Reteaching Activity 15-2

DIRECTIONS: Recognizing Causes and Effects After each *Cause*, write the letter of its *Effect* from the Fact Bank.

- 1. Cause:** The Fugitive Slave Act is strictly enforced.

Effect: _____

- 2. Cause:** Harriet Beecher Stowe writes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a novel that illustrates the brutality of slavery.

Effect: _____

- 3. Cause:** In 1854 Senator Stephen A. Douglas proposes a bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Effect: _____

- 4. Cause:** Kansas and Nebraska lay north of the 36°30'N latitude and are likely to enter the Union as free states.

Effect: _____

- 5. Cause:** Southerners, some Northern Democrats, and President Franklin Pierce support the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Effect: _____

- 6. Cause:** A proslavery legislature in Kansas passes laws supporting slavery.

Effect: _____

- 7. Cause:** Violence erupts first in Lawrence, Kansas, and then in Pottawatomie Creek.

Effect: _____

- 8. Cause:** Abolitionist senator Charles Sumner delivers a speech entitled "The Crime Against Kansas."

Effect: _____

★ FACT BANK

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. In May 1854 Congress passes the Kansas-Nebraska Act. | E. newspapers refer to "Bleeding Kansas" |
| B. The level of hostility between the North and the South is revealed when Preston Brooks viciously attacks the Massachusetts senator. | F. More people in the North are convinced of the evils of slavery. |
| C. Antislavery people hold their own elections and adopt a constitution banning slavery. | G. Douglas proposes a repeal of the Missouri Compromise along with the idea of popular sovereignty. |
| D. After a period of calm, the dispute over slavery erupts again in Congress. | H. Public feelings about slavery are affected. |

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the question on a separate sheet of paper.
In what ways did Northerners resist the Fugitive Slave Law?

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

★ Vocabulary Activity 16

DIRECTIONS: Understanding Definitions Select the term that answers each question below. Write the correct term in the space provided.

ironclad
greenback
blockade

ratify
casualty
habeas corpus

offensive
inflation
emancipate

blockade runner
border states
entrenched



1. What word refers to a Confederate ship that sailed in and out of closed Southern ports?

2. What term means to free enslaved people? _____

3. What is a ship covered with thick iron plates? _____

4. What word describes when a military force is set up in a strong position?

5. What term refers to the four states that allowed slavery yet remained in the Union when the Confederacy was formed? _____

6. What term means to go on the attack? _____

7. What word means a general increase in prices? _____

8. What is the right of accused individuals to have a hearing before being jailed?

9. What word means to approve? _____

10. What word refers to the paper money printed by the North during the Civil War?

11. What word means to close ports? _____

12. What term describes a person killed or wounded in battle? _____

DIRECTIONS: Using Vocabulary Use each of the following terms correctly in a complete sentence. Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

Yankee

total war

bounty

draft

Rebel

★ Guided Reading Activity 16-1

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Some words may be used more than once. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

West Virginia	Confederate government	Mississippi River	Delaware
way of life	victory	border states	hostile
Maryland	Ohio River	187,000	resources
112,000	independent nation		

Choosing Sides

Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, and **(1)** _____ remained in the Union even though they allowed slavery. Losing these **(2)** _____ would seriously damage the North. Missouri could control parts of the **(3)** _____; Kentucky controlled the **(4)** _____; **(5)** _____ was close to Philadelphia; and Washington, D.C., lay within **(6)** _____. **(7)** _____ seceded from the South and joined the Union.

Comparing North and South

The North had a larger population, more industry, and more abundant **(8)** _____. The South was a large area with a **(9)** _____ population. Southerners were defending their land, their homes, and their **(10)** _____. Individual Southern states refused to give the **(11)** _____ sufficient power. The Union's plan for winning the war included gaining control of the **(12)** _____. The South's primary aim was to win recognition as an **(13)** _____.

American People at War

By the summer of 1861, the Confederate army had about **(14)** _____ soldiers. The Union had about **(15)** _____ soldiers. Both sides had expected a quick **(16)** _____.

★ Guided Reading Activity 16-5

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

Appomattox Court House	Vicksburg, Mississippi	April 2, 1865	Southerners
Savannah, Georgia	Pickett's Charge	Confederates	600,000
Fredericksburg	commander	George Meade	Virginia
Robert E. Lee	Gettysburg Address	November 19, 1863	Gettysburg
enslaved African Americans			

Southern Victories

On December 13, 1862, at the Battle of **(1)** _____, Union General Ambrose Burnside clashed with General **(2)** _____. The **(3)** _____ were victorious there as well as at Chancellorsville.

The Tide of War Turns

In July 1863 the three-day Battle of **(4)** _____ ended in a victory for Union forces led by General **(5)** _____. The last attack in this battle was **(6)** _____. At the same time, a battle took place at **(7)** _____. On **(8)** _____, Abraham Lincoln delivered a two-minute speech called the **(9)** _____.

Final Phase of the War

Ulysses S. Grant's victories impressed Lincoln, who named Grant **(10)** _____ of all Union armies. According to Grant's plan, the Army of the Potomac would try to crush Robert E. Lee's army in **(11)** _____; the western army would advance to Atlanta, Georgia. William Tecumseh Sherman led his troops on a historic "march to the sea" to **(12)** _____.

Victory for the North

On **(13)** _____, Grant defeated the Confederates at Petersburg. Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865, in a village called **(14)** _____. More than **(15)** _____ soldiers died in the war. The war caused bitter feelings among defeated **(16)** _____ that lasted for generations. The war freed millions of **(17)** _____.

★ Reteaching Activity 16-3

DIRECTIONS: Recognizing Causes and Effects After each *Cause*, write the letter of its *Effect* from the Fact Bank.

1. **Cause:** Congress passes the Thirteenth Amendment.
Effect: _____
2. **Cause:** President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.
Effect: _____
3. **Cause:** Congress passes a law allowing African Americans to serve in the Union army.
Effect: _____
4. **Cause:** Enslaved persons grow food for Confederate troops.
Effect: _____

★ FACT BANK

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. More Confederate troops can fight in the war.</p> <p>B. Slavery is abolished in the United States.</p> <p>C. By the end of the war, 10 percent of the army's personnel and 18 percent of the navy's sailors are African American.</p> | <p>D. Free African Americans in the North rejoice, and Great Britain and France withhold support for the Confederacy.</p> |
|--|--|

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with its corresponding item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

COLUMN A

- _____ 5. Emancipation Proclamation
- _____ 6. Thirteenth Amendment
- _____ 7. Harriet Tubman
- _____ 8. 54th Massachusetts Regiment

COLUMN B

- E.** spied for the Union army
- F.** attacked Confederate stronghold in South Carolina
- G.** announced on September 22, 1862
- H.** abolished slavery in the United States

★ Vocabulary Activity 17

DIRECTIONS: Word Cross Complete the puzzle by using the definitions to spell out each term. Then fill in the missing letters to write the term spelled vertically. Write the term and its definition on line 11.

radical	cash crop	scalawags	reconciliation	carpetbaggers
black codes	impeach	corruption	grandfather clauses	commission
segregation				

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. separation of the races | 6. dishonest or illegal actions |
| 2. series of laws aimed to control freed African Americans in the South | 7. coming together again |
| 3. extreme | 8. term meaning "scoundrels" applied to Southern whites who sided with Republicans |
| 4. Northerners who moved South after the Civil War | 9. crop that can be sold for money |
| 5. to formally charge with wrongdoing with the intention of removing an elected official from office | 10. group assembled for a specific purpose |

1	_____	11	_____

	2		_____

	3		_____

4	_____		_____

5	_____		_____

	6		_____

	7		_____

	8		_____

	9		_____

10	_____		11. _____

DIRECTIONS: Using Vocabulary Use each of the following terms correctly in a complete sentence. Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

Reconstruction	amnesty	freedmen	override	poll tax
literacy test	sharecropping	lynching	integrate	

★ Guided Reading Activity 17-1

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

Confederate leaders	radical	Restoration	amnesty
John Wilkes Booth	Wade-Davis Bill	1865	majority
abolish slavery	Ten Percent Plan	education	vote
fair wages			

Reconstruction Debate

In December 1863, during the Civil War, Lincoln announced the (1) _____, which offered Southern states a way back into the Union. The president offered (2) _____ to all white Southerners, except (3) _____, who were willing to swear loyalty to the Union. Lincoln also supported granting African Americans the right to (4) _____. Some Republicans favored a more (5) _____ approach. In July 1864, Congress passed the (6) _____, which said that a (7) _____ of a state's white males had to swear loyalty to the Union. Only white males who swore that they had never taken up arms against the Union could vote for state constitutional convention delegates, and the new constitution had to (8) _____. The Freedman's Bureau reached its greatest success in the area of (9) _____. The bureau helped freed people acquire land and free transportation to work sites, and it helped them obtain (10) _____.

Lincoln Assassinated!

President Lincoln was shot by (11) _____ while Lincoln was watching a play at Ford's Theater. President Andrew Johnson revealed his plan, which he preferred to call (12) _____. By the end of (13) _____, all the former Confederate states, except Texas, were ready to rejoin the Union.

★ Guided Reading Activity 17-3

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

House of Representatives	public schools	Hiram Revels	education
Blanche K. Bruce	scalawags	rent land	credit
carpetbaggers	sharecroppers	Ku Klux Klan	midnight rides
Confederates	1869 and 1880	integrated	hoods
Freedmen's Bureau	4,000		

New Groups Take Charge

At the national level, 16 African Americans served in the **(1)** _____ and 2 in the Senate between **(2)** _____. Senator **(3)** _____ was an ordained minister. The other African American senator was **(4)** _____, a former runaway slave. Former **(5)** _____ despised Southern whites who supported Reconstruction, calling them **(6)** _____. Northerners who moved South after the war were called **(7)** _____ because they arrived with their belongings in cheap suitcases made of carpet fabric. Plantation owners refused to **(8)** _____ to freedmen. Store owners denied them **(9)** _____, and employers refused to hire them. The most terrifying of the secret societies, organized to prevent freed men and women from exercising their rights, was the **(10)** _____. Wearing white sheets and **(11)** _____, members of this group launched **(12)** _____ against African Americans.

Some Improvements

(13) _____ improved for both African Americans and whites during Reconstruction. The **(14)** _____ and private charities played a major role in spreading education. By 1870 about **(15)** _____ schools had been established. After the Civil War, more than half of the white children and about 40 percent of African American children were enrolled in **(16)** _____. Only Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida required that schools be **(17)** _____, but the laws were not enforced. Freed individuals usually worked as **(18)** _____.

★ **Reteaching Activity 17-2**

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with its corresponding item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

COLUMN A

- _____ 1. black codes
- _____ 2. Freedmen's Bureau bill
- _____ 3. Civil Rights Act of 1866
- _____ 4. Fourteenth Amendment
- _____ 5. Andrew Johnson
- _____ 6. Radical Reconstruction
- _____ 7. First Reconstruction Act
- _____ 8. Second Reconstruction Act
- _____ 9. Tenure of Office Act
- _____ 10. Edward Stanton
- _____ 11. Ulysses S. Grant
- _____ 12. Fifteenth Amendment

COLUMN B

- A.** urged state legislatures to reject the Fourteenth Amendment
- B.** granted full citizenship to African Americans
- C.** prohibited state and federal governments from denying the right to vote to any male citizen because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"
- D.** Secretary of War suspended by President Johnson without Senate approval
- E.** exploited African American workers
- F.** required the military commanders of Southern districts to begin registering voters
- G.** Congress took over Reconstruction.
- H.** allowed special courts to prosecute those who violated the rights of African Americans
- I.** Civil War hero, elected president in 1868
- J.** divided 10 Southern states into 5 military districts
- K.** granted full citizenship to all individuals born in the United States
- L.** prohibited the president from removing government officials without the Senate's approval



★ Reteaching Activity 17-4

DIRECTIONS: Crossword Puzzle Complete the crossword puzzle by writing the term that matches each clue.

Amnesty Act
agricultural
literacy test
James Duke

New South
cotton
textile

Horace
sharecropping
Jim Crow laws

industry
poll tax
W.E.B. Du Bois

Across

1. African American writer and civil rights leader
5. Prospective voters had to read and explain difficult parts of the Constitution.
7. kind of Southern economy
8. Southern economy with industries based on coal, iron, tobacco, and so on
9. hampered the development of modern agriculture
11. developed the tobacco industry in the South
12. South's biggest cash crop
13. strongest advancing industry in the South in the 1880s

Down

2. made dramatic gains in the South after Reconstruction
3. newspaper editor who ran for President (first name)
4. separated whites and African Americans in public places
6. pardoned most former Confederates
10. fee people had to pay before voting

