

Name: _____

Causes of the Civil War

SSUSH8 The student will explain the relationship between growing north-south divisions and westward expansion.

- a. Explain how slavery became a significant issue in American politics; include the slave rebellion of Nat Turner and the rise of abolitionism
- b. Explain the Missouri Compromise and the issue of slavery in western states and territories.
- d. Describe the war with Mexico and the Wilmot Proviso.
- e. Explain how the Compromise of 1850 arose out of territorial expansion and population growth.

SSUSH9 The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.

- a. Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Dred Scott case, and John Brown's Raid.

Directions: *Go to my wiki at www.missdworldofsocialstudies.wikispaces.com/ and the power point for unit 4 titled the "Coming of the Civil War". Use it and any notes from the past(such as those on Andrew Jackson) to complete this project.*

I. VOCABULARY

The words below are from *The Civil War: The South Secedes and War Begins*. Read the words and their definitions. Then complete the #7 vocabulary activity in the summative activities portion of this lesson.

1. **abolish:** to get rid of or do away with
2. **abolitionist:** a person who wanted to do away with slavery
3. **civil war:** a war between groups or regions within the same country
4. **compromise:** an agreement, with each side giving up some of its demands
5. **confederacy:** a union of states; an alliance; a league
6. **conflict:** a disagreement; a clashing of interests
7. **culture:** all that a human society produces, including its arts and crafts, beliefs, and ways of doing things
8. **divisive:** tending to divide or tear apart
9. **freedom:** liberty; not being a slave; able to make your own decisions
10. **independence:** freedom from rule by another, especially another country
11. **plantation:** a very large farm specializing in one main crop, usually cotton
12. **secede:** to withdraw from or drop out of a union
13. **states' rights:** the idea that each state should govern itself, free of outside interference
14. **tariff:** an amount of money that a government charges on imported or exported goods; a duty
15. **union:** a combination of states with a single overall government.

II. Questions and Activities

1. Why did slavery take hold in the South as opposed to the North?
2. What was the South and North's disagreement over tariffs about?

3. Answer the following questions in order to understand how the argument was made by Calhoun about nullification and states rights.
- What South Carolina senator during the 1800s became a champion of state's rights, against the tariff acts, and a southern regional hero? _____
 - Define the term secede: _____
 - Define the term nullification without using the word null. _____
 - What was the South Carolina Nullification Crisis (1832)?

 - What did President Jackson threaten to do to end the crisis?

 - What politician came up with a compromise which ended the nullification crisis?

 - What was the compromise?





4. What is sectionalism?

5. There were many differences between the Northern and Southern states that eventually resulted in the Civil War. The South feared that the North would take control of Congress, and Southerners began to proclaim states' rights as a mean of self-protection. The North believed that the nation was a union and could not be divided. While the Civil War did not begin as a war to get rid of slavery, issues surrounding slavery deeply divided the nation. Complete the chart below to help you understand these differences:

SLAVERY	CULTURAL DIFFERENCES	ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES	CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES
<p><i>*The North believed that</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>should be abolished for moral reasons</i></p> <p><i>*The South believed that the</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>of slavery would destroy their nation's</i></p> <hr/>	<p><i>*The North was mainly an</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>society where people had jobs</i></p> <p><i>*The South was mostly an</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>society where people lived in small villages and on</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>or plantations</i></p>	<p><i>*The North was an</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>region and its people favored</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>that protected factory owners and workers from</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>competition *The South</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>tariffs that would cause prices of</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>goods to rise. Planters were also concerned that England might stop</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>cotton from the South if tariffs were added.</i></p>	<p><i>*The North believed that the</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>government's power was</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>than that of the states *The South believed that they had the power to declare any</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>law illegal</i></p>

6. What are the factors that led to sectionalism?

7. What is abolitionism and who are the main abolitionists?

 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
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8. Who is Nat Turner, what did he do, and how did his actions lead to slavery becoming a significant issue for the South?

9. How did the Missouri Compromise of 1820 impact the United States?

10. Which two states entered the Union following the Missouri Compromise?

11. How did the Compromise of 1850 impact the United States?

12. Which state entered the Union following the Compromise of 1850? What could southwestern states decide after this compromise?

13. What is there to remember about the Alamo?

14. What did the theory of “Manifest Destiny” have to do with going to war with Mexico? Who wins?
15. What land did the treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo give to America? What did we buy in the Gadsden Purchase?
16. How did the war with Mexico and the land we acquired impact the growing North and South issues over slave and non-slave states?
17. What did the Wilmot Proviso try to do and how did it worsen the growing North-South divisions?
18. As the USA grows in land and territory, the conflict over slavery, tariffs and states rights increases. Why is this?



19. Look at the illustration at left from the book “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” by Harriet Beecher Stowe and answer as to why this book was significant in affecting people’s attitudes towards slavery.

20. What was the Fugitive Slave Act? How did it affect the North and the South?

21. What is the Underground Railroad?

22. Name one conductor on the Underground Railroad. _____



23. Explain the Supreme Court case of Dred Scott v. Sanford by answering the following questions: Who was Mr. Dred Scott? What was decided in the case he brought to the Supreme Court? What happened to poor Mr. Scott? How did the decision tie the hands of Congress to make laws about slavery?

24. Stephen Douglas supported the Dred Scott decision and Abraham Lincoln opposed it. Douglas believed in popular sovereignty for the new territories and Lincoln was against allowing slavery to expand west. Douglas wins the 1858 election. What is popular sovereignty?

25. What was the Kansas Nebraska Act?

26. Explain what happened after the Kansas-Nebraska Act and how it impacted the United States?

27. Why will Kansas be called “Bloody” Kansas?



28. Describe the kind of man that John Brown was including what he believed in and was willing to do for his beliefs. ? How did the actions of this one man hasten the coming of the Civil War?

29. Who won the election of 1860 and why did they win?

30. In 1861 South Carolina seceded from the Union. Why?

31. What event sparked the Civil War? _____

32. List the advantages and disadvantages for the North and the South in going to war. Remember that the South had \$4 billion invested in their slaves at the time of the Civil War.

Northern Advantages	
Northern Disadvantages	
Southern Advantages	
Southern Disadvantages	

Summative Activities

1. Summary- The student will explain the relationship between growing north-south divisions and westward expansion.

Territory increases by the	What land area is added on?	How does this become a future source of conflict in the nation?
Louisiana Purchase		
Texas becomes a state		
Mexican Cession		
Gadsden Purchase		

2. Summary- The student will identify 3 key events, 3 issues, and 3 individuals relating to the causes of the Civil War.

Events	Issues	Individuals
1.		
2.		
3.		

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3. Causes of the Civil War Acrostic Poem

An acrostic poem is one where you choose a word or name and use each letter in the name as the beginning of a word or line that tells something about that person or topic.

Example: An acrostic poem using the word "friend."

Frank from my class

Really helped me when I got hurt. He ran to the nurse and got

Ice for my leg

Even when I lost

Nelly my pet frog, his mom

Drove us all around looking for her.

Write an Acrostic Poem about the causes of the civil war using the word below.

C

I

V

I

L

W

A

R

4. Quiz

1. The American Civil War was fought by _____.

- A. the North and the South
- B. the East and the West
- C. England and America
- D. Lincoln and Washington

2. The death toll during the Civil War was _____.

- A. not very high
- B. about 600,000 people
- C. 5 million people
- D. low compared to most wars

3. The North fought to preserve _____.

- A. the Confederacy
- B. the Union
- C. goodwill
- D. the family unit

4. Abolitionists in the North were opposed to _____.

- A. exporting cotton
- B. westward expansion
- C. television
- D. slavery

5. Plantations were large farms found chiefly _____.

- A. in the South
- B. in the North
- C. in the East
- D. near the ocean

6. Plantations couldn't be run without _____.

- A. imported cotton
- B. electricity
- C. slave labor
- D. the Constitution

7. Southerners thought Congress should protect _____.

- A. their borders
- B. their right to own slaves
- C. cotton mills
- D. Abraham Lincoln

8. The black population in the South was about _____.

- A. 10 percent
- B. 40 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 80 percent

9. The Kansas-Nebraska Act gave new territories the right to decide _____.

- A. for or against slavery
- B. their own borders
- C. their capital city
- D. their state bird

10. The Civil War began soon after _____.

- A. several states seceded
- B. the Battle of Bull Run
- C. cotton growers seceded
- D. Jefferson Davis was elected

5. TENSIONS BUILD

The Civil War did not just appear “overnight.” Decades of tension and misunderstanding, in the early part of the 1800s, led up to it. The movement of pioneers westward only inflamed the situation by raising the question of which new states would be free and which would allow slavery. Number the following events in the order they occurred, using the small line at the beginning of each statement.

- _____ The Confederate army seizes Fort Sumter, in South Carolina, one of the few remaining federal posts in the South.
- _____ The first major battle of the Civil War is fought at Bull Run Creek.
- _____ South Carolina becomes the first state to make good on its threat to secede.
- _____ The Kansas-Nebraska Act permits these new territories to choose whether they will be free or slave; land rushes and fighting result.
- _____ Lincoln elected president of the United States for the first time; the South is outraged.
- _____ Several Southern states get together to form the Confederate States of America.
- _____ The Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to be a slave state and Maine to be admitted as a free state.

6. CHECKING VOCABULARY-Write the vocabulary word beside its definition. Definitions at beginning.

- 1. freedom from rule by another country _____
- 2. to withdraw or drop out of a union _____
- 3. person who wants to do away with slavery _____
- 4. a combination of states with a single government _____
- 5. fighting between regions of one country _____
- 6. tending to divide or tear apart _____
- 7. duty charged on imported goods _____
- 8. to do away with something _____
- 9. the idea that states should govern themselves _____
- 10. a disagreement, clashing of interests _____
- 11. a union of states; a league _____
- 12. liberty; making your own decisions _____

13. all that a human society produces; arts, laws, beliefs _____
14. a large farm specializing in one crop _____
15. an agreement between two sides, each giving up something _____

7. MAPPING EXERCISE - AMERICA IN 1861

This is how the United States looked in 1861, just as the Civil War was about to begin. The dark line shows the division between the states that fought for the Union (North) and those that fought for the Confederacy (South). With a pencil, shade the confederate states in light gray and the territories in darker gray. Leave the union states white. Use another color such as yellow, green or red to shade the Border States. Use the list of states and territories below. **Don't forget to complete a key.**

Border States stay with the Union though slavery is legal in their state

- Missouri
- Kentucky
- Delaware
- West Virginia
 - The mountainous counties break w/ Virginia and become own state.
- Maryland
 - Washington, DC located here.

Confederate states of America

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

Territories- Western Lands and Indian Lands

Western States- California, Oregon, and Kansas side with the Union



