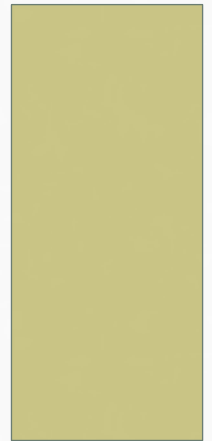


UNIT 5: DIVINES OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

EXPLAIN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NORTH-
SOUTH DIVINES AND WESTWARD EXPANSION.



DO NOW ACTIVITY

- What is your definition of a civil war? Can you name any civil wars are going on today in the world?

STANDARDS 9 & 10

- **SSUSH9** The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.
- **SSUSH10** The student will identify legal, political and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

GROWING DISPARITY

9F. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GROWING ECONOMIC DISPARITY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH THROUGH AN EXAMINATION OF POPULATION, FUNCTIONING RAILROADS, AND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT.

- One of the big differences between the North and South during the mid-1800s was the use of railroads.
 - The North was expanding in their railroad construction and use. The rapid construction provided the Northeast and the Midwest, in particular, with an extensive transportation system, which contributed greatly to their economic stimulation.
- The South was still developing this complex system, and their economy was hindered by their much simpler transportation system

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

9A. EXPLAIN THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, THE FAILURE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, DRED SCOTT CASE, AND JOHN BROWN'S RAID.

- In 1854, congress approved the **Kansas-Nebraska Act** which repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and gave settlers in all new territories the right to decide for themselves whether theirs would be a free state or a slave state.
- This **made a pro-slavery doctrine**, popular sovereignty the law of the United States.

JOHN BROWN

9A. EXPLAIN THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, THE FAILURE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, DRED SCOTT CASE, AND JOHN BROWN'S RAID.

- John Brown decided to fight slavery with violence and killing.
- In 1856, believing he was chosen by God to end slavery, Brown commanded family members and other abolitionists to attack proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing 5 men.
- In 1859, he led a group of white and black men in a raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

PRESERVING THE UNION

9B. DESCRIBE PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE UNION AS SEEN IN HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH AND IN HIS USE OF EMERGENCY POWERS, SUCH AS HIS DECISION TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS.

- Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860.
- South Carolina voted to secede the United States, followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and then Texas. They formed a new country called the Confederate States of America.
- When they attacked the US army base at Fort Sumter, South Carolina in April 1861 the civil war began.
- President Abraham believed preservation of the United States was the most important task for any US president, he believed the southern states had no right to secede the union.

KEY FIGURES IN THE CIVIL WAR

9C. DESCRIBE THE ROLES OF ULYSSES S. GRANT, ROBERT E. LEE, "STONEWALL" JACKSON, WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

- **Ulysses S. Grant**
 - West Point graduate; Leadership over the Union Army during the latter half of the war.
- **Robert E. Lee**
 - General declaring loyalty to the Confederate states. The South's greatest military figure. Loyal to Virginia.
- **"Stonewall" Jackson**
 - General of the Confederates; Real name is Thomas J. Jackson. Nickname after he refused to give up his position at the Battle of Bull Run.
- **Jefferson Davis**
 - Elected President of the Confederate States of America. Vice President was Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia.

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

9D. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF FORT SUMTER, ANTIETAM, VICKSBURG, GETTYSBURG, AND THE BATTLE FOR ATLANTA AND THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THESE BATTLES.

- When southern forces opened fire on union forces at Fort Sumter, they began a war that would last 4 years and take the lives of 821,000 soldiers, also known as the civil war.
- From the start the Confederacy was at a disadvantage, the southern state differ from the northern states, in the end the numerical and industrial superiority of the northern economy proved too much for the South to overcome.

HABEAS CORPUS

B. DESCRIBE PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE UNION AS SEEN IN HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH AND IN HIS USE OF EMERGENCY POWERS, SUCH AS HIS DECISION TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS.

- During the war, in some states Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of **habeas corpus**- the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determine if the prisoner is being legally held in custody.
- The Constitution allows the president to suspend habeas corpus during a national emergency.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

E. DESCRIBE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- Lincoln used his emergency powers again to issue the **emancipation Proclamation**. It freed all slaves held in the Confederate states.
- Encouraging slaves to flee north would hurt the southern war effort.

KEY BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

D. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF FORT SUMTER, ANTIETAM, VICKSBURG, GETTYSBURG, AND THE BATTLE FOR ATLANTA AND THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THESE BATTLES.

- **Fort Sumter**-April 1861- Fort Sumter was a federal fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Confederate forces staged a 24 hour bombardment on that federal property. Protected the port of Charleston.
- **Antietam**-September 1862- It was the deadliest one day battle in American history, with over 26,000 casualties. Stopped the confederates from marching to Washington.
- **Gettysburg**-July 1863-A 3 day battle that resulted in 51,000 casualties. The furthest point the Confederate Army advanced into northern territory
- **Vicksburg**-May-July 1863-Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant took control of the Mississippi River, so Confederate troops and supplies in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas were cut off. This victory was the turning point of the war. Union Army had total control of the Mississippi River
- **Atlanta**-July-September 1864-Union troops burned Atlanta to the ground and then marched to the Atlantic Ocean, destroying the railways, roads, and bridges along the path, as well as crops and livestock.

KEY BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

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- **Chickamauga**

- A series of battles set the stage for General William T. Sherman's march to Atlanta and the sea.
 - Confederates overwhelmed the Union forces at Chickamauga, GA
 - Union forces retreated to Chattanooga. Confederate forces occupied high ground surrounding the city.
 - Grant rushed with Sherman and Hooker to Chattanooga, pushing back Confederate forces.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

9B. DESCRIBE PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE UNION AS SEEN IN HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH AND IN HIS USE OF EMERGENCY POWERS, SUCH AS HIS DECISION TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS.

- In November 1863, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was another event by which he shaped popular opinion in favor of preserving the Union.
- He spoke for two minutes in what is now one of the greatest speeches in the English language.

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

9B. DESCRIBE PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE UNION AS SEEN IN HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH AND IN HIS USE OF EMERGENCY POWERS, SUCH AS HIS DECISION TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS.

- Abraham Lincoln was reelected president in 1864, he delivered his second inaugural address.
- Instead of boasting about the victory of the civil war, Lincoln expressed sorrow that the states had not been able to resolve their differences peacefully.
- On April 9, 1865 Robert E. Lee surrenders to Ulysses S. Grant in the house of Wilmer McClean, in Appomattox Court House, VA. Lincoln is assassinated and dies on April 15th, 1865. Andrew Johnson is inaugurated as President.

DO NOW ACTIVITY

- Now that the Civil War is over how do you believe the southern states who left the union will be treated by the government? Why?
- Do you believe the south should have help overcoming their losses from the civil war? Why or Why not?

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

10A. COMPARE AND CONTRAST PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION WITH RADICAL REPUBLICAN RECONSTRUCTION.

- The purpose of the **Presidential Reconstruction** was to rebuild the southern states to the union as quickly as possible.
- **Republicans in congress**, however, were **outraged by** the fact that the new southern state governments were passing laws that deprived the newly freed slaves of their rights.

10A. COMPARE AND CONTRAST PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION WITH RADICAL REPUBLICAN RECONSTRUCTION.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN RECONSTRUCTION

- To remedy the radical Republicans' outrage, Congress forced the southern states to reapply for admission to the union and to take steps to secure the rights of the newly freed slaves.
- **13th amendment**- abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States.
- **14th amendment**- Defined US citizenship as including all persons born in the United States, including African Americans; guaranteed that no citizen could be deprived of his/her rights without due process.
- **15th amendment**- removed restrictions on voting based on race, color, or even have been a slave; granted the right to vote to all male US citizens over the age of 21.

IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON

10E. EXPLAIN THE IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON IN RELATIONSHIP TO RECONSTRUCTION.

- The US Constitution allows Congress to remove the president from office by impeaching him of committing high crimes or misdemeanors.
- Radical Republicans impeached Johnson when he ignored laws they passed to limit presidential powers.
- They did this to stop Johnson from curbing the Radical Republicans' hostile treatment of former Confederate states and their leaders.

RESISTANCE TO RACIAL EQUALITY

10D. EXPLAIN BLACK CODES, THE KU KLUX KLAN, AND OTHER FORMS OF RESISTANCE TO RACIAL EQUALITY DURING RECONSTRUCTION

- After the 13th amendment abolished slavery, all former slave states enacted Black codes, which were laws written to control the lives of the freed slaves in ways slaveholders had formerly controlled the lives of their slaves.
- Other White Southerners formed secret societies that used murder, arson, and other threatening actions as a means to controlling freed slaves.
- The Ku Klux Klan was the worst of these societies.

RAILROADS

11 A. EXPLAIN THE IMPACT OF THE RAILROADS ON OTHER INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS STEEL, AND ON THE ORGANIZATION OF BIG BUSINESS

- The federal government granted vast areas of western land to railroad owners so they would lay train track connecting the eastern and western states.
- To complete this heavy work, owners relied mainly on Chinese labor. These Asian immigrants accepted lower pay than any other laborer demanded.
- Many Chinese died in explosives clearing the paths through the railroad lands. Many others died in rock slides and heavy snowfalls before the first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869.

SAMPLE QUESTION

- The western expansion of the United States in the early 1800s provoked a congressional debate over the issue of slavery. Congress resolved this debate be...
 - A. making the Louisiana Purchase
 - B. Passing a constitutional amendment
 - C. Adopting the Missouri Compromise
 - D. Accepting the doctrine of nullification

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