

U.S. History to 1865 Study Guide

Standard US1.9 Civil War

2020 update

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING

2015 CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK

Reformatted version created by SOLpass - www.SOLpass.org

STANDARD US1.9A

ISSUES DIVIDING THE NATION

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the causes, major events, and effects of the Civil War by

a) describing the cultural, economic, and constitutional issues that divided the nation.

Cultural, economic, and constitutional differences between the North and the South eventually resulted in the Civil War.

Issues that divided the nation

Slavery

- Much of America's **economy** revolved around the institution of **slavery**
- **Slavery was growing larger**, stronger, and more powerful in each decade after 1800.
- By 1860, nearly **four million Americans** lived in perpetual bondage.

Cultural issues

- The **North and the South shared a culture of Protestant Christianity**, political beliefs based on the Constitution, and ideals of personal property.
- A culture of reform grew in the **North**, fed by the **Second Great Awakening**, aspirations of social improvement, activist women, and charismatic reformers.
- In the **South**, white people argued that the **Bible sanctioned slavery** and that slaveholders acted as Christian protectors of enslaved people.
- **Black Southerners** saw themselves as a people held in **bondage** like the Israelites in the Bible and had faith, they would one day be delivered from slavery.

Economic issues

- In both the North and the South, most people were **farmers**.
- About a **fourth** of white Southern families **owned enslaved people** and grew wealthy from their labor.
- Powerful economic interests in both regions fought for **economic advantage** with government policies favorable to them.

- **Plantation slavery** was economically powerful but did not develop as many towns, cities, and factories as the North.

Constitutional issues

- A major conflict was **states' rights** versus **strong central government**.
- **Slavery** was the principal states' rights issue leading to the Civil War

Political issues

- Voter in the **North and the South** belonged to the **same political parties** from the 1820s through the 1850s: **Democrats** and **Whigs**.
- The two parties found ways for the divergent interests of the North and South to be compromised.
- The emergence of the **Republican Party** in the **late 1850s** gave voice to **Northerners** angry at Southern dominance of the federal government out of proportion to white population.
- These **political differences**, fed by the invention of the telegraph and the spread of newspapers, **led the South to secede**.

STANDARD US1.9B

STATES' RIGHTS & SLAVERY

b) explain how the issues of states' rights and slavery increased sectional tensions.

The South feared that the North would take control of Congress, and Southerners began to proclaim states' rights as a means of self-protection.

The North believed that the nation was a union that could not be divided.

While the Civil War did not begin as a war to abolish slavery, issues surrounding slavery deeply divided the nation.

Issues that divided the nation

- An important issue separating the country related to the **power of the federal government**.
 - **Southerners** believed that they had the power to declare any **national law illegal**.
 - **Northerners** believed that the national government's power was **supreme** over that of the states.
- **Slavery**
 - **Southerners** felt that the abolition of slavery would **destroy their region's economy**.
 - **Northerners** believed that slavery should be abolished for **moral reasons**.



Compromises attempting to resolve differences

- **Missouri Compromise (1820):** Missouri entered the Union as a slave state; Maine entered the Union as a free state.
- **Compromise of 1850:** California entered the Union as a free state. Southwest territories would decide the slavery issue for themselves.
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act:** People in each state would decide the slavery issue ("popular sovereignty").

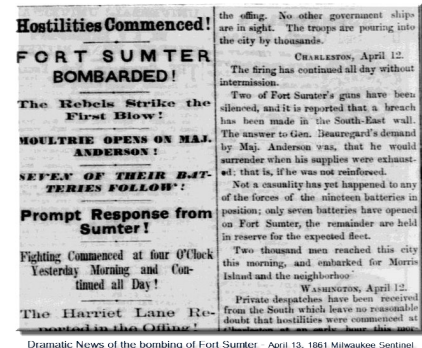


Compromises attempting to resolve differences

- **Missouri Compromise (1820):** Missouri entered the Union as a slave state; Maine entered the Union as a free state.
- **Compromise of 1850:**
 - California entered the Union as a free state.
 - Southwest territories would decide the slavery issue for themselves.
 - The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was passed.
 - The slave trade was banned in Washington, D.C.
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act:** People in each state would decide the slavery issue ("popular sovereignty")

Southern secession

- Following Lincoln's election, the southern states seceded from the Union.
- Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina, marking the beginning of the Civil War.
- Lincoln and many Northerners believed that the United States was one nation that could not be separated or divided.



Most white Southerners believed that the states had freely created and joined the union and could freely leave it.

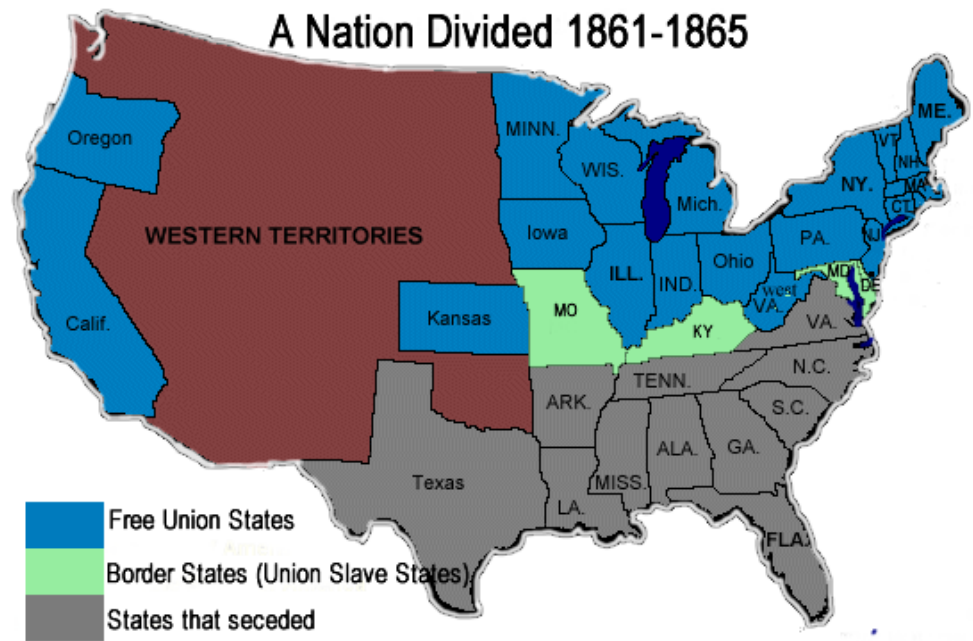
STANDARD

USI.9c

STATES TAKE SIDES

c) identify on a map the states that seceded from the Union and those that remained in the Union.

Southern states that were dependent upon labor-intensive cash crops seceded from the Union. Northernmost slave states (border states) and free states stayed in the Union.



States that remained in the Union

States that seceded from the Union

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

Border states (slave states)

- Delaware
- Maryland
- Kentucky
- Missouri

Free states

- California
- New Hampshire
- Connecticut
- New Jersey
- Illinois
- New York
- Indiana
- Ohio
- Iowa
- Oregon
- Kansas
- Pennsylvania
- Maine
- Rhode Island
- Massachusetts
- Vermont
- Michigan
- West Virginia*
- Minnesota
- Wisconsin

*Note: **Western counties of Virginia** that refused to secede from the Union

STANDARD USI.9D


CIVIL WAR LEADERS

d) describe the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and Frederick Douglass in events leading to and during the war.

Lincoln and Lee were men who represented views of the nature of the United States that were very different; such views led to an unavoidable conflict.


Roles of Civil War leaders

- **Abraham Lincoln**
 - Was **president** of the United States
 - Opposed the **spread** of slavery
 - Issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**
 - Was determined to **preserve** the Union, by **force** if necessary
 - Believed the United States was **one nation**, not a collection of independent states
 - Wrote the **Gettysburg Address** that said the Civil War was to preserve a government "**of the people, by the people, and for the people**"
- **Jefferson Davis**
 - Was **president** of the **Confederate States** of America
- **Ulysses S. Grant**
 - Was **general** of the **Union army** that defeated Lee
- **Robert E. Lee**
 - Was leader of the **Army of Northern Virginia**
 - Was offered command of the Union forces at the beginning of the war, but **chose not to fight against Virginia**
 - **Opposed secession**, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force
 - Urged Southerners to **accept defeat** at the end of the war and **reunite** as Americans when some wanted to fight on
- **Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson**
 - Was a skilled **Confederate general** from Virginia
- **Frederick Douglass**
 - Was a former enslaved African American who promoted African American involvement in the Civil War by creating the **United States Colored Troops**.




Abraham Lincoln


- Was president of the United States
- Opposed the spread of slavery
- Issued the Emancipation Proclamation



Ulysses S. Grant
General of the Union army that defeated Lee




Jefferson Davis
President of the Confederate States of America




Robert E. Lee

- Was leader of the Army of Northern Virginia
- Was offered command of the Union forces at the beginning of the war, but chose not to fight against Virginia



Frederick Douglass
An enslaved African American who escaped to the North and became an abolitionist



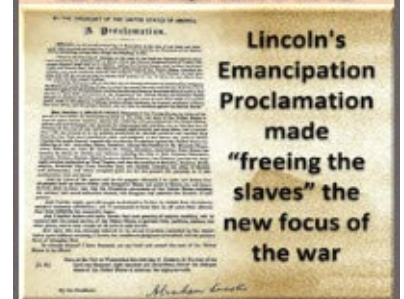
Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
A skilled Confederate general from Virginia



The firing on Fort Sumter, S.C., began the war



The first Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) was the first major battle of the war



Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation made "freeing the slaves" the new focus of the war

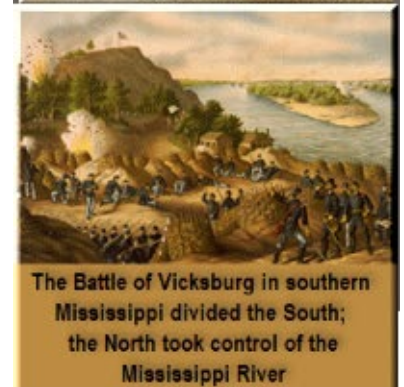
STANDARD USI.9E MAJOR BATTLES

e) use maps to explain critical developments in the war, including major battles.

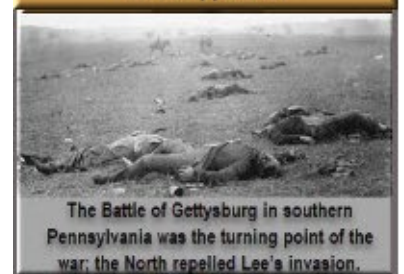
Location and topography were critical elements influencing important developments in the Civil War, including major battles.

Major battles and events

- The firing on **Fort Sumter, S.C.**, began the war.
- The first **Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)** (also known as the Battle of First Manassas) in northern Virginia was the **first major battle**.
- The signing of the **Emancipation Proclamation** made "freeing the slaves" the new focus of the war.
 - Many freed African Americans **joined** the Union army.
- The **Battle of Vicksburg** in southern Mississippi divided the South; the North **controlled the Mississippi River**.
- The **Battle of Gettysburg** in southern Pennsylvania was the **turning point** of the war; the North repelled Lee's invasion.
- **Lee's surrender** to Grant at **Appomattox Court House** in **1865** ended the war.



The Battle of Vicksburg in southern Mississippi divided the South; the North took control of the Mississippi River



The Battle of Gettysburg in southern Pennsylvania was the turning point of the war; the North repelled Lee's invasion.

Influence of location and topography on critical developments in the war

- The **Union blockade** of southern ports (e.g., Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans)
- **Control of the Mississippi River** (e.g., Vicksburg)
- **Battle locations** influenced by the struggle to capture capital cities (e.g., Richmond; Washington, D.C.)
- Control of the **high ground** (e.g., Gettysburg)



Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court

STANDARD USI.9F

EFFECTS OF WAR

f) describe the effects of war from the perspectives of Union and Confederate soldiers (including African American soldiers), women, and enslaved African Americans.

Life on the battlefield and on the home front was extremely harsh. Many soldiers died from disease and exposure.

General effects of the war

- Family members were often **pitted against** one another, as were friends against friends.
- As the war went on, **Southern troops** became increasingly **younger** and more **poorly equipped** and clothed.



- Much of the **South** was **devastated** at the end of the war (e.g., **burning of Atlanta** and **Richmond**).



Clara Barton
American Red Cross

- **Disease** was a major killer.
- **Clara Barton**, a Civil War nurse, created the **American Red Cross**.
- **Harriet Tubman**, an abolitionist and political activist, and conductor on the **Underground Railroad**.
- **Elizabeth Van Lew**, a Virginia abolitionist and **spy** for the Union Army.
- **Mary Bowser** was an African American Union **spy**.

- Combat was **brutal** and often man-to-man.
- **Women** were left to **run businesses** in the North and **farms and plantations** in the South.
- The collapse of the Confederacy made Confederate **money worthless**.



The collapse of the Confederacy made Confederate **money worthless**.

Effects of the war on African Americans

- **African Americans** fought in the Union army. Some African Americans accompanied Confederate units in the field.
- The **Confederacy** used enslaved African Americans as ship workers, laborers, cooks, and camp workers.
- The **Union** moved to enlist African American sailors during the war.
- African American soldiers were **paid less** than white soldiers.
- African American soldiers were **discriminated against** and served in segregated units under the command of white officers.
- **Robert Smalls**, an African American sailor and later a Union naval captain, was highly honored for his feats of **bravery and heroism**. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives after the war.



Robert Smalls
Union Naval Captain