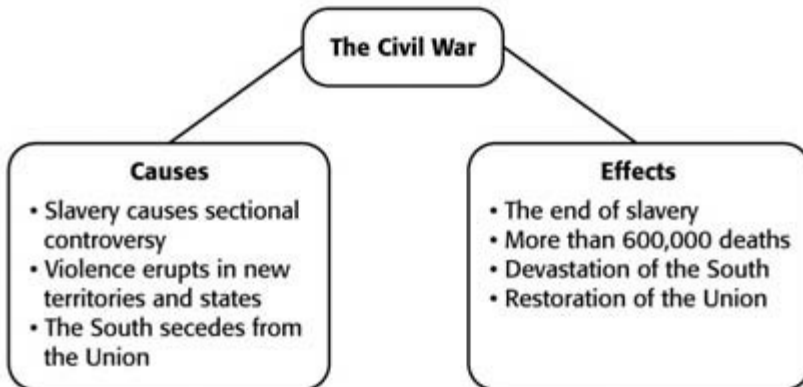


Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

The Union in Crisis

Chapter Summary



COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

Use information from the graphic organizer to answer the following questions.

1. **Recall** What caused the sectional controversy that led to the Civil War?

2. **Identify** How many deaths did the Civil War bring about?

3. **Describe** In what condition was the South after the Civil War?

The Union in Crisis

Section 1



MAIN IDEA

By 1850 the issue of slavery dominated national politics, leading to sectional divisions and, finally, the secession of the southern states.

Key Terms and People

Compromise of 1850 plan that kept the balance of power in Congress between free and slave states

Fugitive Slave Act law that made it a federal crime to help runaway slaves

Stephen A. Douglas Illinois senator who wanted to drop the Missouri Compromise in favor of popular sovereignty

popular sovereignty the practice of having the residents of a state vote on slavery

Kansas-Nebraska Act law that provided for popular sovereignty in Kansas

James Buchanan Democrat elected president in 1856

Abraham Lincoln Illinois opponent of slavery who was elected president in 1860

Lincoln-Douglas debates debates between Lincoln and Douglas when they were running against each other for senator in 1858

Jefferson Davis former U.S. senator from Mississippi who became president of the Confederate States of America

Confederate States of America name that the southern states gave to the association of states they formed after leaving the Union

Section Summary

EXPANSION AND SLAVERY

Victory in the Mexican-American War added territory to the United States. This led to debate about slavery. Currently there was a balance between slave states and free states in Congress. Then California wanted to enter the union. This led to the **Compromise of 1850**. It contained five provisions. One was the **Fugitive Slave Act**. This act made it a federal crime to help runaway slaves. **Stephen A. Douglas** was a senator from Illinois. He wanted the railroad to come through Chicago. To get southern support, he wanted to allow **popular sovereignty**. This would let residents vote on slavery. This became part of the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. This act angered northerners.

What victory led to more debate about slavery?

What act made it a federal crime to help runaway slaves?

The Union in Crisis

Section 1

SECTIONAL CONFLICTS AND NATIONAL POLITICS

The Kansas-Nebraska Act made Kansas the center of a violent struggle. Those in favor of slavery fought those opposed to it. By 1856 Kansas had two governments, one for slavery and one against slavery. Northern Democrats supported **James Buchanan** for president in 1856. He won. The Supreme Court ruled against Scott in the *Dred Scott* decision. This ruling protected the property rights of slaveholders.

Circle the name of the ruling that protected the property rights of slaveholders.

LINCOLN'S PATH TO THE PRESIDENCY

Abraham Lincoln was brought up on the frontier in a poor family. He served in the Illinois General Assembly and then in Congress. He retired from politics briefly. He came back because he opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Lincoln ran for the Senate against Stephen A. Douglas. The **Lincoln-Douglas debates** became famous. Douglas said that people could exclude slavery by refusing to pass laws allowing it. Lincoln did not think popular sovereignty could work. The two men ran against each other again in the presidential election of 1860. There were four candidates. Lincoln won.

Why did Lincoln come back to politics after retiring for a short while?

THE SOUTH SECEDES

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina voted to leave the Union. The rest of the Lower South followed soon after. Reactions in both the North and the South were varied. In 1861 representatives of the states who had left the Union met to form a new nation. They chose **Jefferson Davis** as president. They called their nation the **Confederate States of America**. Congress came up with several solutions in an attempt to save the Union. However, none of them passed. None of them fixed the main reason for secession—Lincoln's election.

What was the first state to leave the Union?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences Read Lincoln's first inauguration speech. Were the southern states right to worry that Lincoln was an abolitionist? Write two paragraphs explaining your answer.

The Union in Crisis

Section 2



MAIN IDEA

The Civil War broke out following a Confederate attack on Fort Sumter, leading to widespread fighting, heavy casualties, and the eventual defeat of the Confederacy.

Key Terms and People

Fort Sumter fort where the first military action of the Civil War took place

Robert E. Lee military leader who chose to fight for his home state, Virginia, and the Confederacy

Battle of Bull Run first major battle of the Civil War

Ulysses S. Grant Union general who became commander of all Union armies

Battle of Shiloh major victory for the Union

Battle of Antietam 1862 battle that was the bloodiest day of the Civil War

Emancipation Proclamation 1863 document that freed slaves in areas in rebellion

Battle of Chancellorsville 1862 battle that was the South's greatest victory

Battle of Gettysburg 1863 battle that ended the South's invasion of the North

Thirteenth Amendment constitutional amendment ending slavery in the United States

Section Summary

THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS

Fort Sumter was a U.S. fort in South Carolina. South Carolina demanded that the fort be turned over to the Confederacy. Lincoln refused. Jefferson Davis ordered an attack on the fort on April 12, 1861. This was the beginning of the Civil War. In response, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to serve in the army. This forced the slave states still in the Union to choose sides. Four more states, including Virginia, then seceded. The North and South had different goals. Lincoln said the war was being fought to preserve the Union. The South wanted to be left alone to practice slavery.

The North was better equipped to fight the war. However, many skilled military leaders like **Robert E. Lee** were southerners. Lee chose to fight for Virginia rather than the Union. New weapons like machine guns were used in the Civil War. So were the telegraph and observation balloons. The first major battle of the war was the **Battle of Bull Run**. It ended

What event started the Civil War?

Which side was better equipped to fight the war?

The Union in Crisis

Section 2

both sides' hope for a short war. Union general **Ulysses S. Grant** fought to gain control of the Mississippi River Valley. He won a major victory at the **Battle of Shiloh**. In the East, the **Battle of Antietam** on September 17, 1862, was the bloodiest day of the Civil War. It stopped Lee's invasion of the North.

LIFE DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Thousands of slaves escaped to join invading Union troops. Nearly 180,000 African Americans served in the Union armies. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This freed slaves in the Confederacy. It also urged freed slaves to join the Union forces. During the war, more soldiers died from disease than died from wounds. The war caused sacrifice and hardship on both sides.

Circle the number of African Americans who served in the Union armies.

FIGHTING CONTINUES

The North tried to cut off the South's trade with the rest of the world. New territories were created and run by pro-Union governments. In May 1862 the South won the **Battle of Chancellorsville**. It led Lee to invade the North again. This invasion ended at the **Battle of Gettysburg**. Later, Vicksburg fell to the Union. These battles were turning points in the war.

Why was the Battle of Gettysburg important?

THE FINAL PHASE

Fierce fighting continued. Union general William T. Sherman captured Atlanta. This victory helped Lincoln win the 1864 election. His re-election made it possible to pass the **Thirteenth Amendment**. This ended slavery in the United States. The war finally ended in April 1865, when Lee surrendered to Grant in Virginia. Lincoln was assassinated the same month.

What two events did Sherman's capture of Atlanta make possible?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Elaborate Select one of the major Civil War battles. Write a one-page report about the importance of the battle, including who won it.

The Union in Crisis

Section 3



MAIN IDEA

Conflicting plans for dealing with the post–Civil War South had long-lasting effects on government and the economy.

Key Terms and People

Reconstruction policies to rebuild the South after the Civil War and to allow Southern states to be re-admitted to the Union

Ku Klux Klan secret society of whites formed to terrorize African Americans

Civil Rights Act of 1866 law that gave African Americans citizenship and guaranteed them the same legal rights as white Americans

Fourteenth Amendment amendment that wrote the Civil Rights Act of 1866 into the Constitution

Fifteenth Amendment amendment protecting voting rights of African American males

scalawag a white southerner who supported Reconstruction

carpetbagger a northerner who went south to take advantage of Reconstruction

sharecropping farming system that allowed people to work for a share of their employer's crop

tenant farming system in which farmers rented their land from the landowner

Liberal Republicans Republicans who broke with their party over Reconstruction policies and corruption in the Grant administration

Section Summary

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Lincoln offered plans for **Reconstruction** as early as 1863. These plans outlined how he thought the South should be dealt with after the war. Lincoln was killed before he could carry out his plans.

When did Lincoln first offer plans for Reconstruction?

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

After the war, southern leaders passed Black Codes. These were laws that limited the freedom of former slaves. White citizens also formed secret societies like the **Ku Klux Klan**. These groups terrorized African Americans and the whites who supported their rights. Republicans in Congress passed the **Civil Rights Act of 1866**. This act gave African Americans citizenship

What was the purpose of the Black Codes?

The Union in Crisis

Section 3

and the same legal rights as white Americans. The **Fourteenth Amendment** put the act into the Constitution. Congress took control of Reconstruction. The South was divided into five military districts. President Johnson fired the secretary of war. He escaped impeachment for this by a margin of one vote.

Underline the amendment that gave citizenship to African Americans.

REPUBLICANS IN CHARGE

Ulysses S. Grant won the presidency in 1868. To protect African American voting rights, Congress passed the **Fifteenth Amendment** the next year. Political power started to shift in the South. White southerners who supported Reconstruction were called **scalawags** by ex-Confederates. Northerners who went south to take advantage of Reconstruction were called **carpetbaggers**. Nearly 700 African Americans were elected to state legislatures. Sixteen were elected to Congress. Freed African Americans eagerly sought education. The region's first public schools were started. However, many people were kept poor by the practice of **sharecropping**. Under this system, people farmed for landowners in exchange for a share of the crop. Another system was **tenant farming**. Tenant farmers rented their land. Unlike sharecroppers, they could choose what crop to grow.

How many African Americans were elected to Congress?

RECONSTRUCTION ENDS

There was much violence in the South during Reconstruction. African American leaders were terrorized. Teachers and public officials were also threatened. **Liberal Republicans** did not like what was happening under Reconstruction. Problems in the South had an effect on the whole nation. When the election of 1876 was disputed, a commission gave the presidency to Rutherford B. Hayes. In exchange, Republicans promised to remove federal troops from the South. This ended Reconstruction.

How did the election of 1876 lead to the end of Reconstruction?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Elaborate Write a one-page biography of one of the African Americans (e.g., John W. Menard, Hiram R. Revels) who served in Congress during Reconstruction.