

# GROUP ASSIGNMENTS

- 1/5 The Market Revolution
- 2/4 Manifest Destiny
- 3/6 Expansion in Texas
- 4/8 The War with Mexico
  
- 30mins (10 to complete, 5 to collaborate and 15 to share)

## Roles

1. Select an timekeeper
2. Recorder
3. Presenter
4. Organizer

Complete Graphic Organizer  
Prepare to Share your Findings

# CHAPTER 9 FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. How did inventions help expand the national market?
2. Why did many seek to travel west during the market revolution?
3. Why was the United States reluctant to annex Texas?
4. Why did we go to war with Mexico?

# STANDARD 9

Alicia Sims Bailey, Ed. S.

US History

Cambridge High School

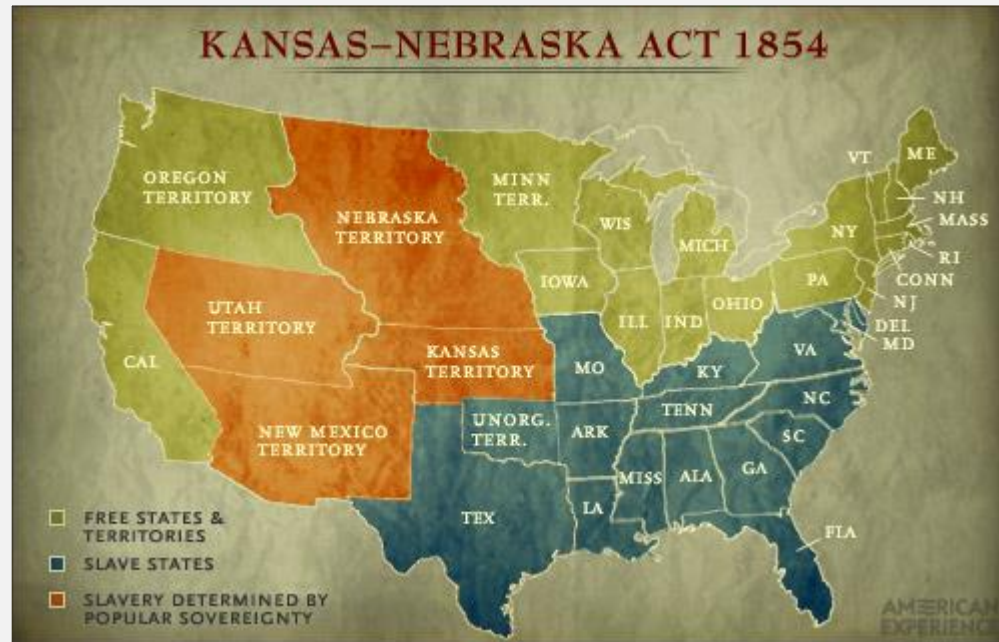
# STANDARD 9

*The student will identify key events, issues and individual relating to the causes, course and consequence of the Civil War.*

# WHAT WERE THE PRIMARY CAUSE(S) OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR?

- Brainstorming Activity (3mins)
  - Jot Thought---write down as many reasons you can think of for causes of the Civil War (1min)
  - Compare your ideas with your partner (1min)
  - Categorize your ideas
  - Answer the question

# STANDARD 9A



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

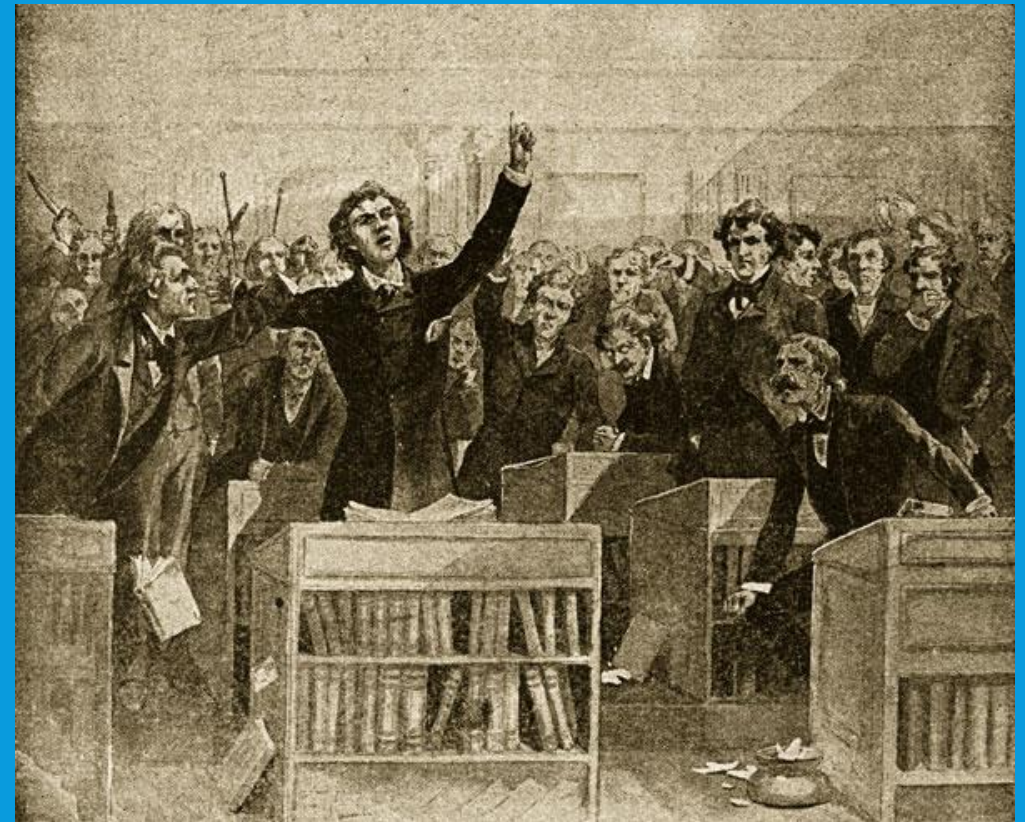
# TENSIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA



- Read pgs. 312-315-----5mins
  - On your dry erase board answer your assigned question.
1. Why is popular sovereignty considered a fair way of determining if a state would enter Union as slave or free?
  2. Why did Senator Douglas think lobbying for Kansas and Nebraska's use of popular sovereignty would maintain the equilibrium in Congress?
  3. Why was the Kansas and Nebraska Act widely accepted in Congress?
  4. Study Geography Skillbuilder on pg. 314: Why was the Missouri Compromise sufficient in 1821 but not in 1850?

# KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

- 1852-1853
- Kansas and Nebraska were up for statehood
- Entering Union as slave states would violate Missouri Compromise
- Stephen A. Douglas argued that Kansas-Nebraska should exercise their popular sovereignty





# VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN "BLEEDING KANSAS"



- Read pgs. 315-317--5mins
- On your dry erase board answer your assigned question.
  1. How did "free soilers" and "boarder ruffians" impact current voting regulations?
  2. How were the "Sack of Lawrence" and the "Pottawatomie Massacre" similar?
  3. Analyze the cartoon on page 317, how does it translate in terms of northern and southern views?
  4. How did the issue of "free speech" turn violent in the Senate? What were the long term effects?

# EFFECTS OF KANSAS –NEBRASKA ACT



1. Repealed Missouri Compromise and Compromise of 1850
2. Bleeding Kansas-
  - Anti-slavery groups registered to vote in Kansas (once they voted they returned back to home state)
  - Proslavery groups did the same (however they were able to elect a proslavery legislature)
  - Both sides raised an army against one another
  - Kansas drafted a constitution with abolitionist views
3. Gave Rise to Republican Party-(President Pierce lost reelection)

# WILMOT PROVISIO (RECAP-SEE STANDARD 8) NO SLAVERY IN MEXICAN CESSION

- Northern Whigs v. Southern Democrats debated over extending slavery into Mexican Cession
- CA applied for statehood after country took claim of claim because it had reached 100,000 citizens by 1848
- CA outlawed slavery in it's territory
- S. D. angered because it violated Missouri Compromise
- H. Clay (S. D.) introduced the Compromise of 1850

# DRED SCOTT DECISION

• Pg. 325

**Agree/Disagree? Why?**

*The Dred Scott decision was a triumph for southern states?*

Use your dry erase board



# DRED SCOTT-1857



- US Supreme Court Decision ruled that Dred Scott could not bring a case because “no black person” free or slave was a citizen
- Supreme Court further solidified notion that slaves were property and a owner can take his/her property on “free soil”
- Argued Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and only an amendment could end slavery
- Republican Party urged northern states to disregard Dred Scott decision and promised if they win the 1860 election they would appoint a new Supreme Court to reverse decision

# PASSIONS IGNITE

- Read pgs. 327-328--5mins
- On your dry erase board answer your assigned question.
  1. Why did John Brown's raid fail?
  2. Why do you think more people (or slaves) joined his caused?
  3. Why did John Brown use a "raid" to express his abolitionists ideas?
  4. If John Brown had held poor whites hostage, do you think the "out cry" would have been the same?



# JOHN BROWN

- 1856 led a group of white and black men to raid Harper's Ferry, a federal arsenal
- Believed he was chosen by God to end slavery
- Attacked proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing 5 men
- Captured by US Marines under Colonel Robert E. Lee
- Southerners viewed him as a terrorist
- Northerners viewed him as a martyr



# FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT



ODD-Why were southerners correct by identifying John Brown as a terrorist?

Even-Why were northerners correct by identifying John Brown as a martyr?



# BECOME AN EXPERT

- Seats 1 and 5---Sect 1 for Chapters 10 and 11
- Seats 2 and 6---Sect 2 for Chapters 10 and 11
- Seats 3 and 7----Sect 3 for Chapters 10 and 11
- Seats 4 and 8----Sect 4 for Chapters 10 and 11
- Assignments:
  - Complete Your Section's Graphic Organizer
  - Create a Main Idea Poster by Subheading
  - Write a Generalization Statement for Section
  - Create an Illustration to sum up Main Idea for Section
  - ***Remember to put your names on both!*** 😊



# THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS PGS. 338-345



- Quietly read your assigned section---5mins
- Identify key information about your assigned reading
- Create 2 questions to ask your classmates about your assigned reading (questions should be related to information you shared)---- 10 minutes
- Present to the class?
  1. Confederates Fire on Fort Sumter
  2. and 6 Americans Expect a Short War
  3. and 7 Union Armies in the West
  4. and 8 A Revolution in Warfare
  5. The War for the Capitals

# SSUSH9B



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.

# PRESIDENT LINCOLN 1860 INAUGURAL ADDRESS

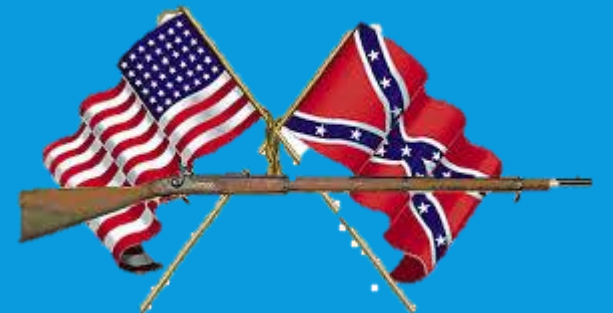
- Republican
- Assured the south that he was not trying to abolish slavery and wanted to preserve the Union
- He made it clear that southern states did not have the right to secede *they were merely rebelling against the government*
- Lincoln called for a volunteer army to preserve the Union, additional southern states began to rebel and join the confederacy

***QW: Why do you think additional states rebelled?***

# BIRTH OF THE CONFEDERACY

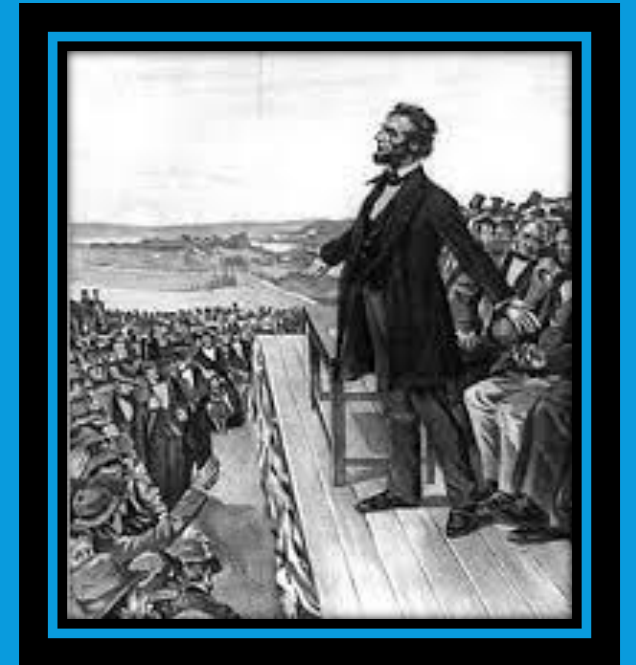
- President Lincoln was elected President in 1860
- Southern States Secede the Union

1. South Carolina
2. Mississippi
3. Florida
4. Alabama
5. Georgia
6. Louisiana
7. Texas
8. *Virginia*
9. *Arkansas*
10. *North Carolina*
11. *Tennessee*
12. *Missouri*
13. *Kentucky*



# GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

- Gettysburg, PN
- Dedicated a cemetery to in remembrance of 51,000 soldiers who died at the battle of Gettysburg
- 2 minute speech
- Encouraged the north to continue their fight
  - To honor those they had lost
  - Preserve the Union



# LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

- The Civil War was drawing to a close and the Union was winning
- Lincoln expressed sorrow that so many people had to die in order to preserve the Union
- He had hoped the states would have resolved differences without bloodshed
- He stated that slavery was evil and the north did what was necessary
- He urged everyone not to seek revenge and join together to rebuild the south
- Question: ***What did President Lincoln mean when he said, "with malice towards none, and charity for all" ?***

# HABEAS CORPUS



- Right to go before a judge to determine if you are being held legally
- Lincoln suspends habeas corpus to combat northerners who sympathized with the south and dissenters
- Constitutional when the nation is experiencing national emergency
- Lincoln used his emergency powers to legalize the holding of Confederate sympathizers without trial and without a judge
- Over 13,000 were arrested and imprisoned
- The Supreme Court upheld his actions *Ex parte Milligan*, 1866



# THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS PGS. 338-345



- Quietly read your assigned section---5mins
- Identify key information about your assigned reading
- Create 2 questions to ask your classmates about your assigned reading (questions should be related to information you shared)---- 10 minutes
- Present to the class?
  1. Confederates Fire on Fort Sumter
  2. and 6 Americans Expect a Short War
  3. and 7 Union Armies in the West
  4. and 8 A Revolution in Warfare
  5. The War for the Capitals

## POLITICS OF WAR PGS. 346-350

- How could have the Trent Affair possibly escalated into a war with Great Britain?
- Legally speaking, why didn't the Emancipation Proclamation free any slaves? What was its outcome on war efforts?
- How did Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus impact the war?
- Explain this statement: "*It's a rich man's war but a poor man's fight*"?

# SSUSH9C

- Describe the roles of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, “Stonewall” Jackson, William T. Sherman and Jefferson Davis

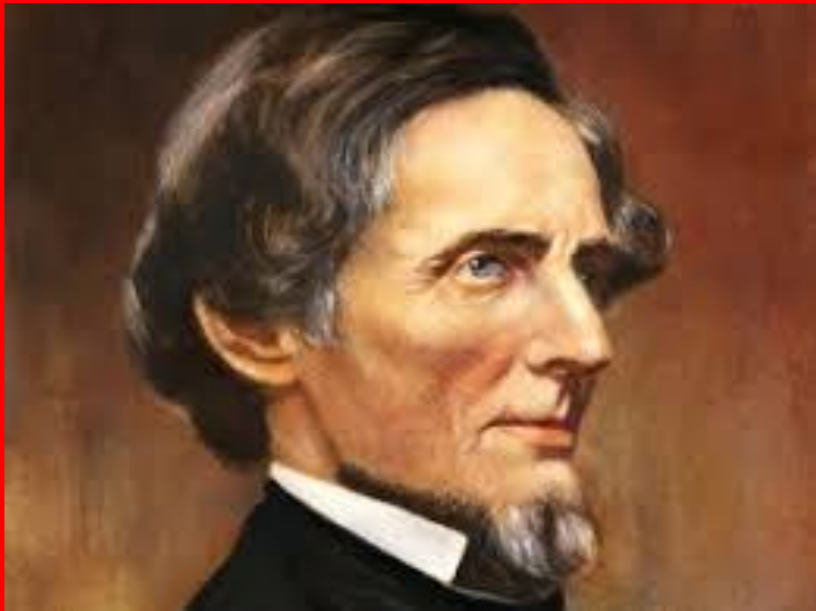


# PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN



- US representative from Illinois
- US President 1861-1865
- Appointed Gen. Ulysses S. Grant commanding general of Union armies (after he fired McClellan)
- Issued Emancipation Proclamation
- Promoted 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

# PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS



- Graduated from West Point
- US senator for MS twice
- US Secretary of War during Pierce administration
- President of the Confederate States of America 1861-1865
- Appointed Robert E. Lee as General in Chief of Confederate armies

# GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT



- Graduated from West Point
- Won first Union Victories
- Captured the control of the MS River in the Siege of Vicksburg
- Appointed commanding general of Union armies by Lincoln
- Accepted the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox to end Civil War



Becomes the 18<sup>th</sup> President

# GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE



- Graduated from West Point
- Appointed General in Chief (J Davis)
- Fought larger Union armies
- Led the standoff at the Battle of Antietam
- Defeated at Battle of Gettysburg
- Surrendered to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House



# GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN



- Graduated from West Point
- Served under U. S. Grant during Siege of Vicksburg
- Destroyed Atlanta; on his March to the Sea due to use of total warfare ended the Confederates' ability to fight
- Accepted the surrender of all Confederate armies in Carolinas, Georgia and Florida



# GENERAL THOMAS "STONEWALL" JACKSON



- Graduated from West Point
- Received nickname for his bravery at the First Battle of Bull Run
- Fought under General Lee at Antietam and Second Bull Run
- Died at the Battle of Chancellorsville



# SSUS9D

- Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg and the Battle for Atlanta and the impact of geography on these battles

# KEY BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- North

  - Anaconda Plan

  - Capture South's waterways to cut off their ability to resupply themselves

- South

  - Fight a defensive attack

  - Wear down the North

# FORT SUMTER

- April 1861
- Last Union fort in seceding states
- Confederate troops bombed fort for 24 hours
- Bombing was an open act of rebellion
- Lincoln called for troops respond to the bombing
- Civil War begins



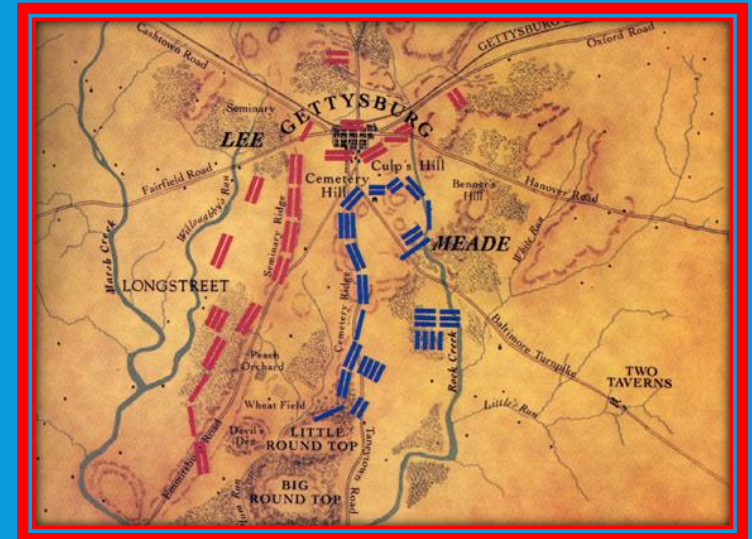
# ANTIETAM



- September 1862
- Confederate General Robert E. Lee marched his forces to Antietam Creek, Maryland
- Deadliest 1-day battle in American history
- 26,000 casualties
- Neither side won
- Union soldiers outnumbered Confederate soldiers 2-to-1. Had the Union followed Lee's retreat, the war could have possibly ended
- Lincoln issued Emancipation Proclamation shortly after the battle

# GETTYSBURG

- July 1866
- Confederate Robert E. Lee hoped that an invasion of Union territory would significantly weaken Northern support for the war effort.
- Lee's army was met by Union troops at Gettysburg, PN
- 3-day battle, as many as 51,000 were killed
- Deadliest battle of the Civil War
- General Lee's last attempt to invade the North
- Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery



# VICKSBURG



- May-July 1863 (7 weeks)
- Union Major Ulysses S. Grant
- Aimed to capture the Mississippi River
- Confederate troops and supplies in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were cut off from the Confederacy
- Major victory

# BATTLE FOR ATLANTA

- July-September 1864 (6 weeks)
- Union General William T. Sherman besieged ATL (Confederate manufacturing and railway traffic)
- Sherman's goal was to disrupt the Confederacy capacity to resupply its troops throughout the South
- Union troops burned Atlanta to the ground and then march across GA to the Atlantic Ocean, destroying the railways, roads, and bridges along the path, as well as the crops and livestock his troops did not harvest and butcher to feed themselves.
- Now the South knew it would lose the war and the North knew it would win
- Lincoln won re-election



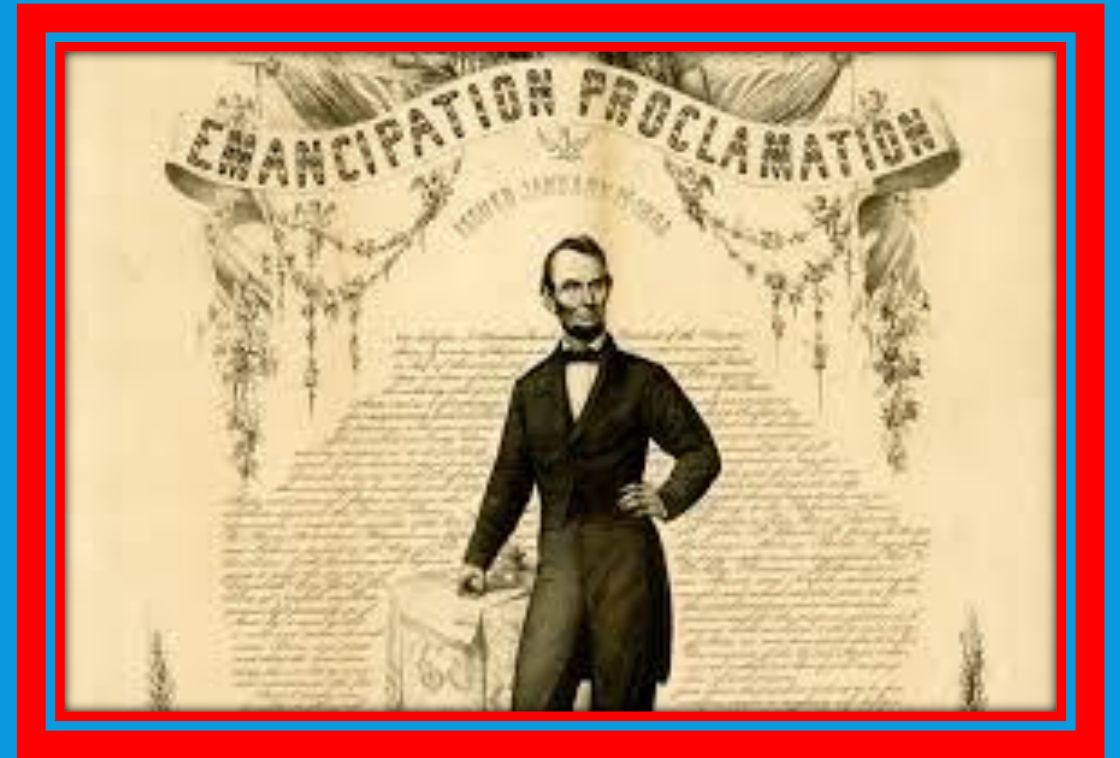


# SSUSH 9E

Describe the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation

# EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- Lincoln used his executive powers to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
- It emancipated slaves in Confederate states; however, it really did not free any slaves
- Signified that abolishing slavery was apart of the Union's war effort
- Shortly after, African American's began joining the Union Army



# SSUSH 9F

Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.

# COMPARISON

## Northern Economy

- Industry and trade
- 92% of US industrial output; generous resources to produce weapons and other military supplies
- More than 2x as much food as the South
- Many citizens worked for someone else; depended on machines for majority of large-scale farming

## Southern Economy

- Agriculture
- 8% of US industrial output; minimal resources to produce weapons
- Less than half the food production as the North produced
- Economy depended on the production of cash crops such as cotton, corn, rice and tobacco depended on slavery for human labor

# COMPARISON

## Northern Economy

- 71% of US population
- 99% was free
- 1% slave
- large enough to assemble an army capable of defending the Union

## Southern Economy

- 29% of US population
- 67% free
- 33% slave
- Too few free men to assemble an army capable of defending the Confederacy

# COMPARISON

## Northern Economy

- 71% of US railroad network; efficient railway transport system. Ready capacity to transport troops and their supplies and food
- 34% of US exports; North favored high tariffs on imported foreign goods to protect northern industries and workers' jobs

## Southern Economy

- 29% of US railroad network; inefficient railways to transport troops and their supplies
- 66% of US exports; favored low (or no) tariffs on imported goods to keep the prices of manufactured goods more affordable

# FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

- Why was the South at a disadvantage even before the war started?

