

## Background Summary and Questions • •

Dred Scott was born a slave in Virginia around 1799. In 1830, Scott and his master moved to Missouri, which was a slave state. Four years later, a surgeon in the U.S. army named Dr. John Emerson bought Scott and moved him to the free state of Illinois. In 1836, Scott and Emerson moved to Fort Snelling, Wisconsin Territory. The Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery in this territory. That same year, Scott married a slave named Harriet. In 1838, the Emersons and the Scotts moved back to Missouri where the Scotts had two daughters. Emerson died in 1843 and left his possessions, including the Scotts, to his widow Irene. In 1846, Scott asked Mrs. Emerson if he could work for his freedom. According to Scott, she refused.

Scott sued Mrs. Emerson for "false imprisonment" and battery. Scott argued that he was being held illegally because he had become a free man as soon as he had lived in a free state. He claimed he was taken to a slave state against his will. Many slaves had sued their owners in this way and won their freedom in the past. In 1847, Emerson won in the Missouri Circuit court because Scott's lawyers failed to prove that she was holding Scott as a slave. Scott's lawyers successfully argued for a new trial.

By the time the new case went to trial in 1850, Emerson had moved to Massachusetts leaving her brother, John Sanford, in charge of Scott's case. The jury agreed that Scott and his family should be freed in accordance with the doctrine "once free, always free." The case was appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court in 1852, where two of the three judges found for Emerson and Sanford. William Scott wrote the decision of the court, stating that states have the power to refuse to enforce the laws of other states.

Sanford was legally recognized as Scott's owner in 1853. Sanford moved to New York leaving the Scotts in Missouri. Scott filed a new lawsuit in federal court (the other suits had been in state court). Federal courts settle disputes between citizens of different states. A clerk mistakenly added a letter to Sanford's name, so the case permanently became *Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford*.

In 1854, the U.S. Court for the District of Missouri heard the case. John Sanford argued in this federal lawsuit that Dred Scott could not sue because he was not a citizen. Judge Wells did not accept this argument, but he did instruct the jury to apply only the laws of Missouri in its decision. The jury found in favor of Sanford. Dred Scott then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Unfortunately for Scott, the political divisions over slavery worsened from the time his case first came to trial in 1847 through 1857, when the Court finally announced its decision. Events of this period that increased conflicts included the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act (1850), publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), enactment of The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), violence in "bleeding Kansas" (1856), and Representative Brooks's battery of Senator Sumner in the U.S. Senate (1856). Like almost all people of their time, the justices had strong personal views about slavery. One justice, Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, supported slavery so much that he even refused to travel north of the Mason-Dixon line into a free state. Some historians believe that Chief Justice Taney hoped that his decision in the *Dred Scott* case would help prevent, not create future disputes over slavery.

## Background Summary and Questions • •

### Questions to Consider:

1. Why did Dred Scott sue Emerson? What was his goal?
2. Summarize the basic argument made by Scott's lawyers in the Missouri Circuit Court (the state court). Did Dred Scott have reason to believe that he would win his case?
3. How do you think the political divisions over slavery affected Dred Scott's chances of winning his case?

## BLEEDING KANSAS

In 1854 Congress passed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. This law made Kansas and Nebraska U.S. territories and allowed white settlers to move there. This act also let Kansas and Nebraska decide whether to allow **slavery** within their borders.

In the 1850's Kansas was near the western edge of the United States. At that time, the Northern states and the Southern states were arguing about the question of slavery. The Northern states no longer wanted people to own **slaves**. The Southern states wanted to continue using slaves. After the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, the North wanted Kansas to be free (no slaves allowed) and the South wanted Kansas to have slaves. So many people died fighting about this question that our state was called "Bleeding Kansas."

In 1855 the people of Kansas voted to decide if our state would allow people to own slaves. This vote was important to the people who lived in Missouri, because Missouri was a slave state and they wanted Kansas to be a slave state too

A lot of the fighting about whether or not to allow slavery took place along the Kansas-Missouri **border**. In May 1856, **proslavery** forces destroyed part of the town of Lawrence. Some of its residents were killed. But the **antislavery** forces fought back. A group led by the **abolitionist**, John Brown, killed five pro-slavery men. Even more riots followed. About two hundred people were killed in Bleeding Kansas from 1854 to 1861. Many people who lived in Missouri (and in other states) came into Kansas with guns. They beat up judges, voted illegally, and set up a government for the Kansas territory. They said it would be OK for people to own slaves. They wrote one law that said that anyone who helped to free a slave would be killed! But the antislavery people set up a

government, too. By 1858 the people against slavery won the battle, and by 1859 there was a new government in Kansas. This new government did not allow slavery. Kansas became part of the United States on January 29, 1861. It was the 34<sup>th</sup> state and it was a free state—no slaves allowed!

### Document A: John Brown's Speech (Modified)

I have, may it please the court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted -- the design on my part to free the slaves. That was all I intended. I never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection.

I have another objection: had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends . . . it would have been all right; and every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment.

I believe that to have done what I have done--on behalf of God's despised poor was not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life to further the end of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust acts-- I say: so let it be done!

#### **Vocabulary**

Insurrection: revolt

Forfeit: give up

*Source: This was John Brown's last speech. November 2, 1859.*

## Document B: Last Meeting Between Frederick Douglass and John Brown (Modified)

About three weeks before the raid on Harper's Ferry, John Brown wrote to me, informing me that before going forward he wanted to see me. . .

We sat down and talked over his plan to take over Harper's Ferry. I at once opposed the measure with all the arguments at my command. To me such a measure would be fatal to the work of the helping slaves escape [Underground Railroad]. It would be an attack upon the Federal government, and would turn the whole country against us.

Captain John Brown did not at all object to upsetting the nation; it seemed to him that something shocking was just what the nation needed. He thought that the capture of Harper's Ferry would serve as notice to the slaves that their friends had come, and as a trumpet to rally them.

Of course I was no match for him, but I told him, and these were my words, that all his arguments, and all his descriptions of the place, convinced me that he was going into a perfect steel-trap, and that once in he would never get out alive.

*Source: In this passage, Frederick Douglass describes his last meeting with John Brown, about three weeks before the raid on Harper's Ferry. This account was published by Douglass in 1881 in The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass.*

## Document C: Letter to John Brown in Prison (Modified)

Massachusetts, Oct 26th, 1859

Dear Capt Brown,

You do not know me, but I have supported your struggles in Kansas, when that Territory became the battle-ground between slavery and freedom.

Believing in peace, I cannot sympathize with the method you chose to advance the cause of freedom. But I honor your generous intentions, I admire your courage, moral and physical, I respect you for your humanity, I sympathize with your cruel loss, your sufferings and your wrongs. In brief, I love you and bless you.

Thousands of hearts are throbbing with sympathy as warm as mine. I think of you night and day, bleeding in prison, surrounded by hostile faces, sustained only by trust in God, and your own strong heart. I long to nurse you, to speak to you sisterly words of sympathy and consolation. May God sustain you, and carry you through whatsoever may be in store for you!

Yours with heartfelt respect, sympathy, and affection.

L. Maria Child.

*Source: The letter below was written to John Brown while he was in prison, awaiting trial.*



## Guiding Questions

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Document A:

1. John Brown delivered this speech on the last day of his trial, after hearing the jury pronounce him 'guilty.' He knew he would be sentenced to die. Given that context, what does this speech say about him as a person?
2. Based on this document, do you think John Brown was a "misguided fanatic?" Why or why not?

### Document B:

1. What are two reasons why Douglass opposed John Brown's plan to raid Harper's Ferry?
2. Douglass's account is written in 1881, twenty-two years after the raid. Do you trust his account? Why or why not?
3. Based on this document, do you think John Brown was a "misguided fanatic?" Why or why not?



DOCUMENT F

*Thomas Hovenden was commissioned to paint a picture of John Brown. His The Last Moments of John Brown, shows the abolitionist on his way to the gallows and his death. The painting, which was finished in 1884, can now be found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.*



6

---

<sup>6</sup> Hovenden, Thomas. The Last Moments of John Brown. Painting. 1882-84. Wikipedia. 18 June 2007. 14 Aug. 2010 <[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Hovenden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Hovenden)>.

## DOCUMENT G

*This mural entitled Tragic Prelude was painted by Thomas Curry and now rests in the Kansas Statehouse.*



7

QUESTIONS: *Answer the following with a full explanation.*

Was the violence carried out by John Brown justified?

Was it reasonable for Southerners to consider John Brown as a traitor?

How significant were the actions of John Brown in the intensifying conflict between the North and South?

How is John Brown portrayed in the artwork?

Should John Brown be considered as a hero or a villain?

---

<sup>7</sup> Curry, John Steuart. Tragic Prelude. Painting. 1938-40. Wikipedia. 6 February 2008. 14 Aug. 2010 < [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:John\\_Brown\\_Painting.JPG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:John_Brown_Painting.JPG)>.

**Worksheet #2 - Analysis of Election Data**

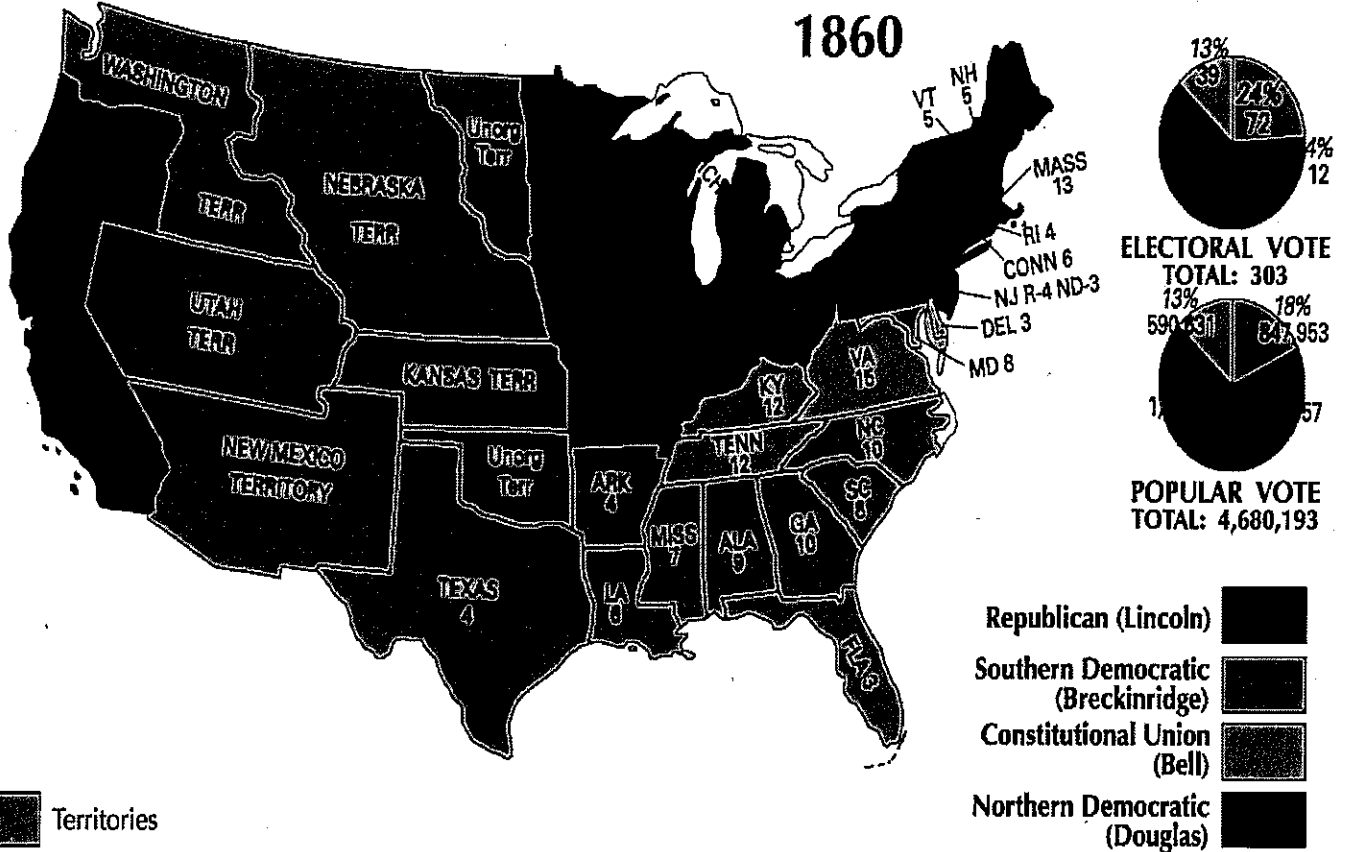
Examine the political data provided by the maps and graphs and answer the following questions.

1. List the popular vote and popular vote percentage for each of the following candidates:  
Abraham Lincoln (Republican)  
Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat)  
John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)  
John Bell (Constitutional Union Party)
2. List the electoral vote and electoral vote percentage for each of the following candidates:  
Abraham Lincoln (Republican)  
Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat)  
John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)  
John Bell (Constitutional Union Party)
3. What was the total electoral vote in 1860?
4. How many electoral votes were needed to win the 1860 election?
5. All four candidates were not on the ballot in every state. Using the data provided, cite evidence to support this information.
6. Rank the candidates in order of electoral vote.
7. Rank the candidates in order of popular vote.
8. Explain why Stephen A. Douglas, who came in second in popular votes, received so few electoral votes.
9. If the Democratic Party ran only one candidate, would that candidate have won the election? Explain your answer.
10. Identify the geographic region that supported each candidate.
11. Explain how the election of 1860 demonstrated the sectional divisions within the United States in 1860.
12. Southerners believed that the results of the election of 1860 demonstrated the political domination of the north. Does the election data support or refute that claim. Explain your answer.

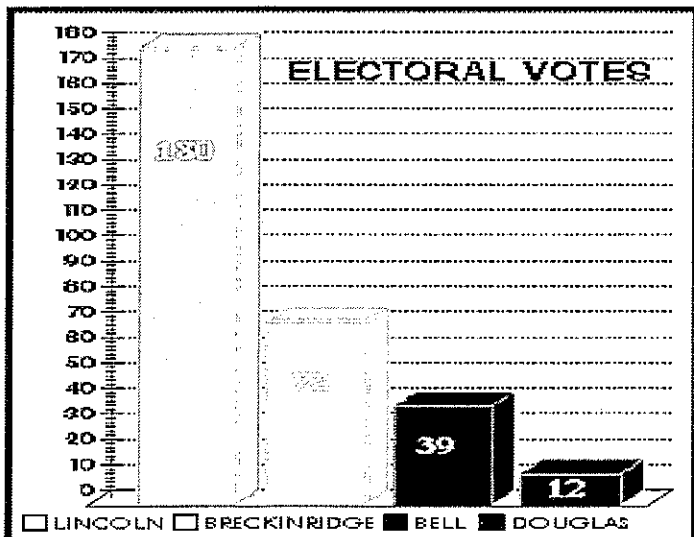


# Handout #1 Electoral Vote Map and Graph - 1860

[http://www.teachersparadise.com/ency/en/media/f/f9/electoralcollege1860\\_large.png](http://www.teachersparadise.com/ency/en/media/f/f9/electoralcollege1860_large.png)



[http://www.multied.com/PageMill\\_Images/image31.gif](http://www.multied.com/PageMill_Images/image31.gif)

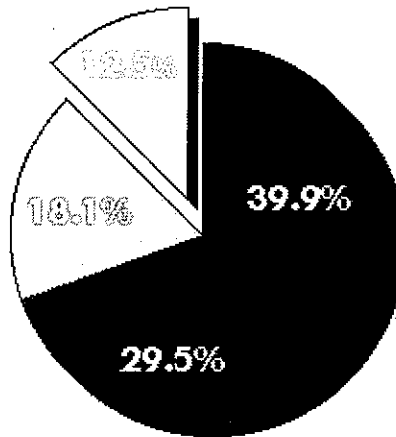


## Handout #2: Popular Vote Graph and Data - 1860

<http://www.multied.com/elections/1860Pop.html>

# Presidential Election 1860 Popular Vote

POPULAR VOTE



■ Abraham Lincoln (R)	□ John C. Breckinridge (South. D.)
■ Stephen A. Douglas (D)	□ John Bell (Constitutional Union)

Alabama	Abraham Lincoln	0	0	Stephen Douglas	13,618	15.1	John Breckinridge	48,669	54.0	John Bell	27,835	30.9
Arkansas	Abraham Lincoln	0	0	Stephen Douglas	5,357	9.9	John Breckinridge	28,732	53.1	John Bell	20,063	37.0
California	Abraham Lincoln	38,733	32.3	Stephen Douglas	37,999	31.7	John Breckinridge	33,969	28.3	John Bell	9,111	7.6
Connecticut	Abraham Lincoln	43,488	58.1	Stephen Douglas	15,431	20.6	John Breckinridge	14,372	19.2	John Bell	1,528	2.0
Delaware	Abraham Lincoln	3,822	23.7	Stephen Douglas	1,066	6.6	John Breckinridge	7,339	45.5	John Bell	3,888	24.1
Florida	Abraham Lincoln	0	0	Stephen Douglas	223	1.7	John Breckinridge	8,277	62.2	John Bell	4,801	36.1
Georgia	Abraham Lincoln	0	0	Stephen Douglas	11,581	10.9	John Breckinridge	52,176	48.9	John Bell	42,960	40.3
Illinois	Abraham Lincoln	172,171	50.7	Stephen Douglas	160,215	47.2	John Breckinridge	2,331	0.7	John Bell	4,914	1.4
Indiana	Abraham Lincoln	139,033	51.1	Stephen Douglas	115,509	42.4	John Breckinridge	12,295	4.5	John Bell	5,306	1.9
Iowa	Abraham Lincoln	70,302	54.6	Stephen Douglas	55,639	43.2	John Breckinridge	1,035	0.8	John Bell	1,763	1.4
Kentucky	Abraham Lincoln	1,364	0.9	Stephen Douglas	25,651	17.5	John Breckinridge	53,143	36.3	John Bell	66,058	45.2

Louisiana	Abraham Lincoln	-	0	Stephen Douglas	7,625	15.1	John Breckinridge	22,681	44.9	John Bell	20,204	40.0
Maine	Abraham Lincoln	62,811	62.2	Stephen Douglas	29,693	29.4	John Breckinridge	6,368	6.3	John Bell	2,046	2.0
Maryland	Abraham Lincoln	2,294	2.5	Stephen Douglas	5,966	6.4	John Breckinridge	42,482	45.9	John Bell	41,760	45.1
Massachusetts	Abraham Lincoln	106,684	62.8	Stephen Douglas	34,370	20.2	John Breckinridge	6,163	3.6	John Bell	22,331	13.1
Michigan	Abraham Lincoln	88,481	57.2	Stephen Douglas	65,057	42.0	John Breckinridge	805	0.5	John Bell	415	0.3
Minnesota	Abraham Lincoln	22,069	63.4	Stephen Douglas	11,920	34.2	John Breckinridge	748	2.1	John Bell	50	0.1
Mississippi	Abraham Lincoln	-	0	Stephen Douglas	3,282	4.7	John Breckinridge	40,768	59.0	John Bell	25,045	36.2
Missouri	Abraham Lincoln	17,028	10.3	Stephen Douglas	58,801	35.5	John Breckinridge	31,362	18.9	John Bell	58,372	35.3
New Hampshire	Abraham Lincoln	37,519	56.9	Stephen Douglas	25,887	39.3	John Breckinridge	2,125	3.2	John Bell	412	0.6
New Jersey	Abraham Lincoln	58,346	48.1	Stephen Douglas	62,869	51.9	John Breckinridge	-	0	John Bell	-	-
New York	Abraham Lincoln	362,646	53.7	Stephen Douglas	312,510	46.3	John Breckinridge	-	0	John Bell	-	-
North Carolina	Abraham Lincoln	-	0	Stephen Douglas	2,737	2.8	John Breckinridge	48,846	50.5	John Bell	45,129	46.7
Ohio	Abraham Lincoln	231,709	52.3	Stephen Douglas	187,421	42.3	John Breckinridge	11,406	2.6	John Bell	12,194	2.8
Oregon	Abraham Lincoln	5,329	36.1	Stephen Douglas	4,136	28.0	John Breckinridge	5,075	34.4	John Bell	218	1.5
Pennsylvania	Abraham Lincoln	268,030	56.3	Stephen Douglas	16,765	3.5	John Breckinridge	178,871	37.5	John Bell	12,776	2.7
Rhode Island	Abraham Lincoln	12,244	61.4	Stephen Douglas	7,707	38.6	John Breckinridge	-	0	John Bell	-	-
Tennessee	Abraham Lincoln	-	0	Stephen Douglas	11,281	7.7	John Breckinridge	65,097	44.6	John Bell	69,728	47.7
Texas	Abraham Lincoln	-	0	Stephen Douglas	18	0	John Breckinridge	47,454	75.5	John Bell	15,383	24.5
Vermont	Abraham Lincoln	33,808	75.7	Stephen Douglas	8,649	19.4	John Breckinridge	218	0.5	John Bell	1,969	4.4
Virginia	Abraham Lincoln	1,887	1.1	Stephen Douglas	16,198	9.7	John Breckinridge	74,325	44.5	John Bell	74,481	44.6
Wisconsin	Abraham Lincoln	86,110	56.6	Stephen Douglas	65,021	42.7	John Breckinridge	887	0.6	John Bell	161	0.1

# THE LINCOLN YEARS

**A**braham Lincoln was the sixteenth President of the United States. He started his job as President in March of 1861. One month later, the Civil War began.

During the Civil War, the Northern and Southern states fought against each other. The Northern states were called the North, or the Union. The Southern states were known as the South, or the Confederacy.

These two groups had different opinions about many things. One thing they did not agree on was slavery. Most people in the North thought slavery should be against the law. The South did not want slavery to end. Because the two sides could not agree, some Southern states broke away from the United States.

President Lincoln thought all the states should stay together as one country. He also wanted slavery to end. As President of the United States, Lincoln was the leader of the Union. He worked hard to help the North win the Civil War.

On January 1, 1863, Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It was a paper that said the slaves in the Confederacy should be free. The paper made sure slavery would end if the North won the war.

During the Civil War, Lincoln made some important speeches. His most famous speech was the Gettysburg Address. On November 19, 1863, Lincoln went to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to dedicate a cemetery. His speech honored the Union soldiers who were buried there. Lincoln said these soldiers died to protect their country's democracy.

Lincoln was elected President a second time. The Civil War was the main topic of his Second Inaugural Address in March 1865. Lincoln was certain that the North would win the war. He wanted the North and South to work together to heal the country.

The South surrendered to the North on April 9, 1865, and the Civil War was over. Five days later, Lincoln and his wife went to a play at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. During the play, John Wilkes Booth walked up behind the President and shot him. Booth shot Lincoln because he was angry that the South had lost the war. Lincoln, one of the United States' most important Presidents, died the next day.



Name:

Date:

# THE LINCOLN YEARS

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. Abraham Lincoln was the \_\_\_\_\_ President of the United States.  
A. first  
B. tenth  
C. sixteenth  
D. eighteenth
2. The Emancipation Proclamation said \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the slaves in the Confederacy should be free  
B. the soldiers buried at Gettysburg died for a good reason  
C. the North would win the war  
D. the government would stay a democracy
3. The Gettysburg Address was given \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a theater  
B. in Washington, D.C.  
C. at Fort Sumter  
D. at a cemetery
4. Lincoln talked about \_\_\_\_\_ in his Second Inaugural Address.  
A. the new cemetery  
B. the Civil War  
C. the soldiers who died at Gettysburg  
D. how to build a log cabin
5. Lincoln was shot \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. during his Second Inaugural Address  
B. at a new cemetery  
C. in a theater in Washington, D.C.  
D. in a battle

100



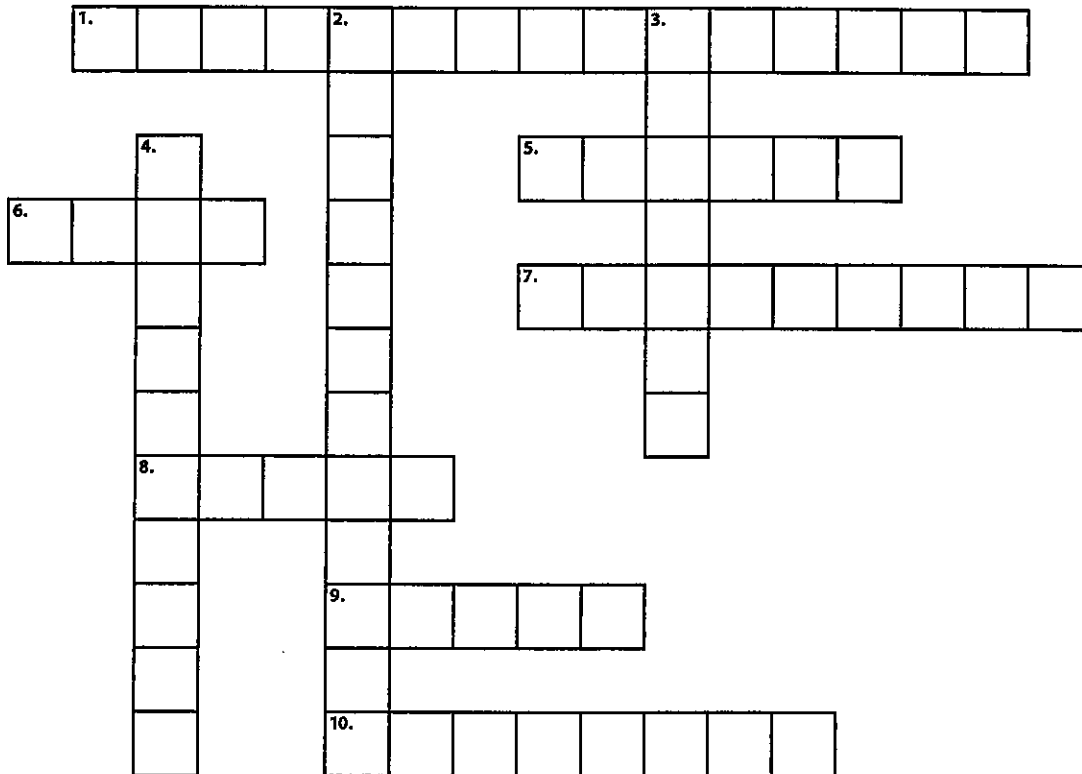
Name:

Date:

# THE LINCOLN YEARS

## Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. The man who shot Abraham Lincoln was named \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It would be hard for the Northern and Southern \_\_\_\_\_ to come back together.
6. The Emancipation Proclamation said the slaves in the Confederacy should be \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Lincoln was elected \_\_\_\_\_ twice.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ was also called the Confederacy.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ won the Civil War.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ started in 1861 and ended in 1865.

DOWN

2. Lincoln was shot in a theater in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Lincoln wanted to end \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The speech Lincoln gave at the cemetery in Pennsylvania is called the \_\_\_\_\_ Address.



# THE LINCOLN YEARS

## Time Line – The Civil War

Use the time line to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

**March 1861** ..... • Lincoln starts his job as President

**April 1861** ..... • Civil War begins

**January 1863** ..... • Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation

**November 1863** ..... • Lincoln gives the Gettysburg Address

**March 1865** ..... • Lincoln gives his Second Inaugural Address

**April 1865** ..... • The Confederacy surrenders, and the war ends  
• Lincoln is shot

1. What happened in April of 1861?

---



---

2. In what year did Lincoln sign the Emancipation Proclamation?

---



---

3. What are two things that happened in 1865?

---



---

# THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina broke away from the United States. South Carolina's leaders said that the Constitution was only an agreement among the states. It could be changed or ended, and states were allowed to leave the United States. Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida agreed and also left the United States, or the Union.



These states created a new country called the Confederate States of America, or the Confederacy. The leaders wrote a constitution that said the states had more power than the federal government. It also made sure that slavery was allowed. Jefferson Davis was elected president.

The Confederacy said that it was no longer a part of the United States. People on both sides were sure that a war would have to happen. They just did not know when it would start or who would start it.

A Union fort was located in Charleston, South Carolina. Fort Sumter belonged to the United States, but it was now inside the Confederacy. Union soldiers inside the fort needed supplies. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, worried that sending supplies might start the war. He decided to send them anyway. President Lincoln warned the Confederate leaders that he would be sending the supplies.

Before the supplies reached the fort, Confederate troops attacked on April 12, 1861. The Union troops inside the fort would not give up. The Confederate troops fired on the fort for almost 40 hours until the Union soldiers surrendered. The attack on Fort Sumter was the first battle of the Civil War.

On April 15, Lincoln asked for volunteers to join the United States Army and fight the Confederacy. The Army would force the Confederate states to come back to the United States. Thousands of men in the North joined the Army.

More Southern states broke away after Lincoln asked for troops. These states were Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The people in Virginia could not agree, so the state split in two. The eastern part joined the Confederacy. The western section, now known as West Virginia, stayed with the Union.

The armies of the Union and the Confederacy grew as volunteers signed up to fight. Soon, Americans would be fighting against each other on the battlefields of the Civil War. The war had begun.

Name:

Date:

# THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first state to break away from the United States.
- A. Florida
  - B. Georgia
  - C. Virginia
  - D. South Carolina
2. The states that broke away \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. created a new country
  - B. wrote a constitution
  - C. elected a president
  - D. all of the above
3. Confederate troops attacked Fort Sumter on April 12, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1861
  - B. 1862
  - C. 1864
  - D. 1865
4. After Lincoln asked for troops, \_\_\_\_\_ more states broke away from the Union.
- A. 2
  - B. 4
  - C. 6
  - D. 13
5. \_\_\_\_\_ broke into two states because its citizens could not agree on which side to join.
- A. North Carolina
  - B. Arkansas
  - C. Tennessee
  - D. Virginia

20

Name:

Date:

# THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER

## Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.

1.										2.													
5.										6.										3.		4.	
7.																							
8.																							
9.																							
10.																							

ACROSS

- The Southern states that broke away formed the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Confederacy elected \_\_\_\_\_ president.
- More Southern \_\_\_\_\_ broke away when Lincoln asked for volunteers.
- Both sides asked for \_\_\_\_\_ to fight in the Civil War.
- On December 20, 1860, \_\_\_\_\_ broke away from the United States.
- Confederates thought the Constitution was an \_\_\_\_\_ that could be broken.

DOWN

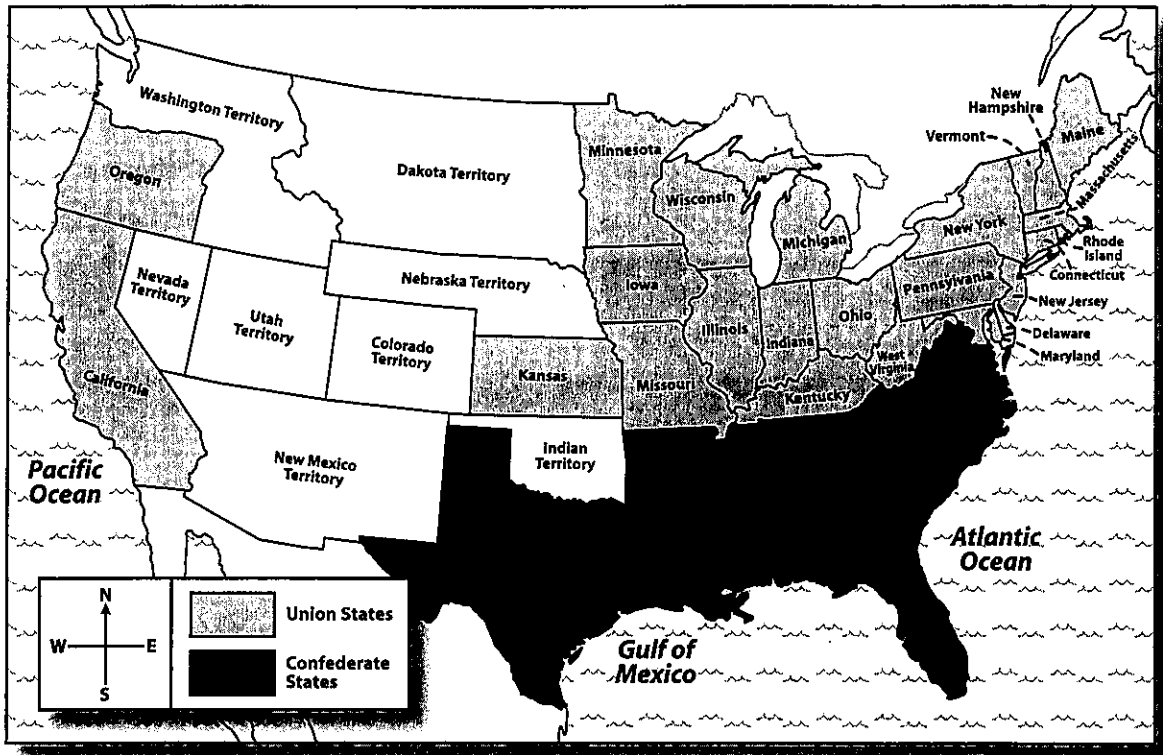
- The Battle of Fort Sumter was the \_\_\_\_\_ battle of the war.
- Nobody knew who would start the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ warned the Confederate leaders before he sent supplies to Fort Sumter.
- Confederate troops fired on \_\_\_\_\_ for almost 40 hours.

21

# THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER

## Map – Union and Confederate States

Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. How many Confederate states were there? How many Union states?

---



---

2. What were the names of three Confederate states that bordered Union states?

---



---

3. What were the names of three Union states that bordered Confederate states?

---



---

22

## Reconstruction "Rebuilding America After Civil War"

1. Identify how each group faced hard conditions and fears after the Civil War (Page 379-380)

Group	Conditions
Black Southerners	
Plantation Owners	
Poor White Southerners	

### Reconstruction Plans

Lincoln's Plan Page 381	Johnson's Plan Page 381	Radicals Plan (Reconstruction Act) Page 387

## Free Slaves

Identify the challenges Freed Slaves faced in each area  
Page 382-383

Movement	
Owning Land	
Worship	
Education	

Freedmen's Bureau  
Page 383

Identify the goals of the Freedmen's Bureau

Black Codes

What was the goal of the Black Codes?

24



Identify how each area impacted Black Southerners

Curfews	
Vagrancy Law	
Labor Contracts	
Women's Rights	
Land Restriction	

14th and 15th Amendments

Identify each Amendment and its impact on the South  
Page 388-389

Amendment	Details	Impact on the South
14th		
15th		

25