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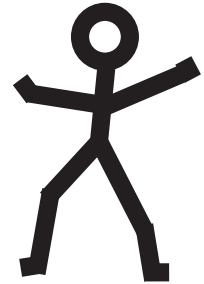
SQ3R is the key to comprehension. The more you know about something before you read it, the better you'll understand it. SQ3R is simple, quick, and efficient.

Study the five steps below.

You will use SQ3R for every story in this book.

Look through the story quickly.
Read the introductory paragraph.
Then look at all:

- headings and subheadings
- captions
- pictures
- charts
- graphs
- maps
- highlighted or boldface print



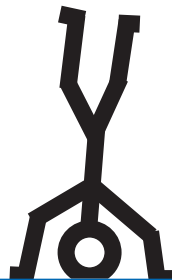
SURVEY

Turn them into questions that may be answered in that section. Also read the questions at the end of the story. They give clues to the reading content as well. Scan all documents and the questions in the Constructed-Response section.

HINT: *Look for the answers when you read the article! In this book read the Objective Questions. (You don't need to read all the answer choices now!)*

Research shows:

The more you know about something before you start to read it, the better you will understand it. Survey and Question will do this in less than five minutes.



R E A D

Read content area material slowly. If what you read does not make sense, it means that you might have read something wrong—REREAD.

HINT: *Sometimes it may be necessary to read something 4 or 5 times to understand it.*

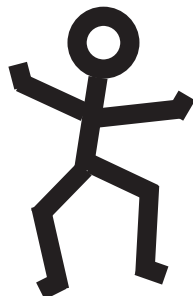
R E C I T E

Summarize what you have read **aloud**. If you cannot retell it in your own words, it means that you did not understand it. REREAD. (It helps to take notes of the facts you have read. It will help you to study for a test later.)

HINT: *Just the act of writing will help you remember the material!*

R E V I E W

Several days before a test, review your notes. Try to state the information in your own words. Have someone else ask you questions from your notes. (If you did all the other steps, this one should be the easy part!)



Research shows:

The more senses you use to study something, the better you will learn it. With SQ3R you are using seeing, hearing, speaking, and writing (touch).



Unit 9:

The Civil War: 1861–1865



After surveying the story, I can tell that:

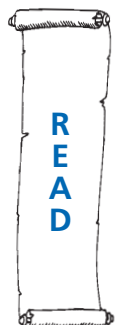
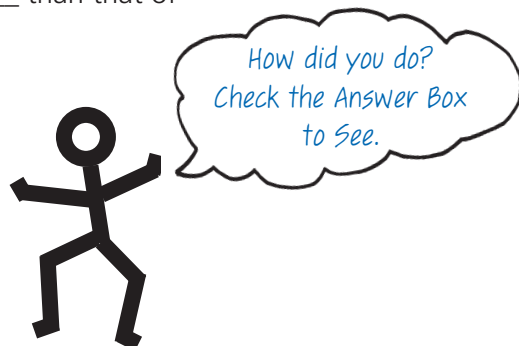
1. In addition to slavery, a main cause of the Civil War was _____.
a. states' rights b. women's rights
2. During the Civil War, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware were considered _____.
a. Confederate states b. border states
3. Abraham Lincoln _____ his bid for a second presidential term in 1864.
a. won b. lost



After looking at the objective questions and constructed response questions, I can tell that:

4. Frederick Douglass was a former slave who _____.
a. headed the Underground Railroad b. started a newspaper
5. The Union army attracted volunteers by offering _____.
a. land grants b. cash
6. The population of the Confederacy was _____ than that of the North.
a. larger b. smaller

Gaining a basic understanding of the material *before* you start to read will help you to comprehend the information in this chapter. Please check your answers with the key below.



1.	In addition to slavery, a main cause of the Civil War was states' rights.
2.	During the Civil War, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware were considered border states.
3.	Abraham Lincoln won his bid for a second presidential term in 1864.
4.	Frederick Douglass was a former slave who started a newspaper.
5.	The Union army attracted volunteers by offering cash.
6.	The population of the Confederacy was smaller than that of the North.

Read the following selection carefully. Stop after each section to tell the main idea in your own words.



A Country Divided



The Civil War was one of the darkest times in America's history. The country was split in two. Families were divided. Bloodshed scarred the land. What caused such a bloody war on American soil? What could have driven family members to fight against each other with such fury that over 600,000 soldiers died in battle? This was not a war for land, money, or

power. The Civil War lasted so long and was so costly because each side was fighting for its culture, its principles, and its way of life.

We will look at economic developments, states' rights, and slavery as apparent causes of the war. We will also consider the political and social catalysts that drove America to such desperate actions.

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

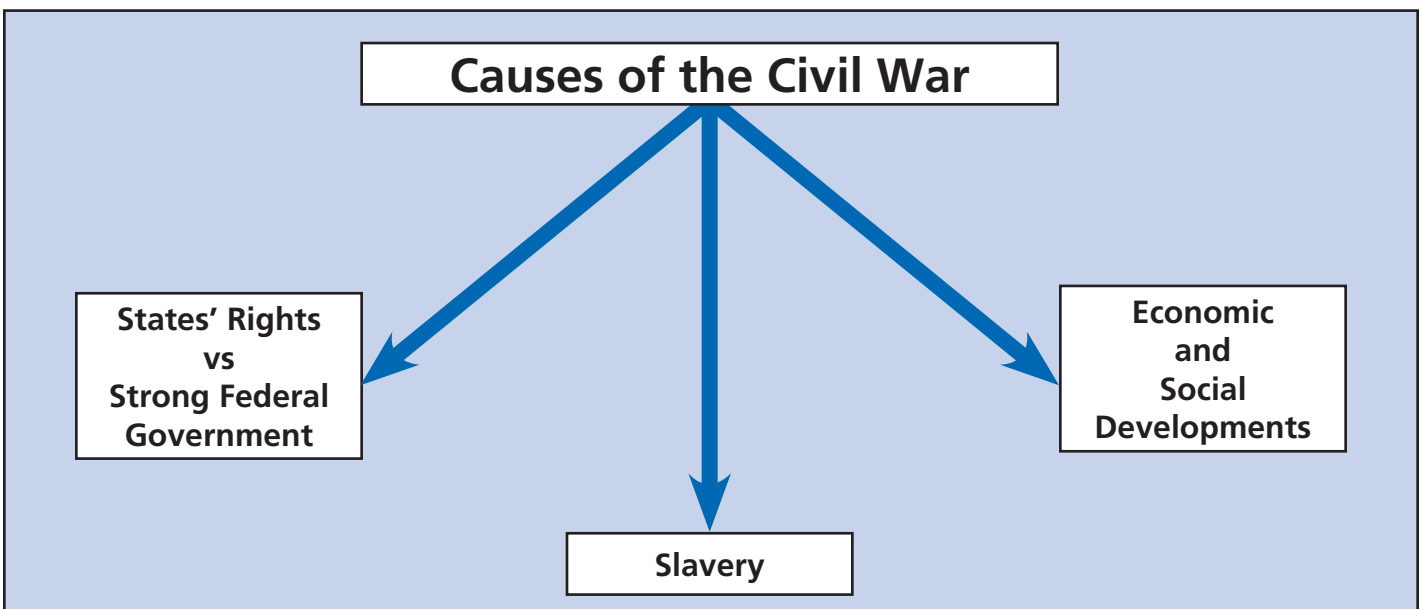
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The Industrial Revolution with its machines and factories set the stage for an industrial, urban culture. Cities in the North and Midwest expanded quickly as workers left the farms to earn a living that was not dependent on the weather. The population of the North was large and people came from many different backgrounds. They welcomed change, new ideas, and an economy based on business and commerce. A new class, the middle class, took its place between the rich and the poor.

Southerners found the climate in their states perfect for growing cotton, tobacco, and other

plantation crops. From colonial times on, slaves brought from Africa did the hard labor in the fields and homes. Wealthy plantation owners could focus on life in a society that remained stable. Southerners did not want to change their way of life to match the ambitious North, where agriculture was not as profitable and slaves were not needed.

By the 1850s, the country had divided into two distinct sections—the North and the South. The term “**sectionalism**” best describes the status of the United States just before the Civil War.



STATES' RIGHTS

In the years leading up to the Civil War, political authority in Washington, D.C. was shifting. The North and the Midwest gained political power because of the sharp rise in their populations. Southerners had not forgotten the **Tariff of Abominations**, a time when they had to pay tariffs on imported goods. They felt the government, with support from Northern businessmen, had levied these taxes in order to force Southerners to buy goods produced in the North instead of those made abroad.

As the people of the South watched their influence diminish, they felt the need to get out from under federal authority. The laws of each state should govern the state, and the national government in Washington, D.C. should not have the power to make laws for all the states to follow. This issue of "**States' Rights**" fueled the anger of the South. Some states wanted to **secede**, or break away from the Union.

SLAVERY

The question of slavery had troubled the nation since its beginnings. Before the Revolution most Americans had regarded slavery as a "necessary evil." As time progressed, more and more people in the Northern states objected to slavery. Most Southerners supported slavery, afraid the economy of the South would fail without the slaves. Slaves were property and the Constitution guaranteed the right to own property. It protected people against the seizure of property.

The Founding Fathers had been unable to **abolish** slavery. Making the Constitution the framework for uniting all thirteen colonies into one Union carried the most importance. Therefore, the states compromised on slavery. The Constitution included the requirement that Congress not be able to regulate the slave trade until 1808.

Events Lead to an Explosion

CIVIL WAR

- 
- 1861: Confederates attack Fort Sumter
 - 1861: Southern states secede
 - 1860: Lincoln elected President
 - 1859: John Brown's Raid
 - 1857: Dred Scott Decision
 - 1855: "Bleeding Kansas"
 - 1854: Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe writes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - 1850: Compromise of 1850| Fugitive Slave Law
 - 1820: Missouri Compromise Slavery in America

Tension Mounts Over Slavery: The Missouri Compromise

By 1819, the Union included 11 slave states and 11 free states. Missouri wanted to be admitted as a slave state. The North objected. This would have tipped the balance in favor of the South. Henry Clay suggested the following compromise:

- Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state.
- Maine would enter the Union as a free state.
- Slaves would not be allowed in new territories or states north of Missouri's southern border.

In 1820 Congress passed the **Missouri Compromise**, which held until 1854. Then it was repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law

The population of California exploded during the Gold Rush. It skipped the stage of being a territory and wished to join the Union as a free state. Once again a furious debate arose over the balance of power between slave and free states. Henry Clay came out of retirement to propose another compromise, the **Compromise of 1850**. It stated:

- California would enter as a free state.
- The slave trade—but not slavery—would be abolished in Washington, D.C.
- Voters in new territories would decide whether to allow slavery.
- A new **Fugitive Slave Law** made it a federal crime to aid an escaping slave.

The Abolitionist Movement

Abolitionists, people who wanted to do away with slavery, had begun speaking out in the 1830s. Groups like the Anti-Slavery Society led by the Grimke sisters, formed to speak out against slavery. In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison, editor of ***The Liberator***, published articles calling for Congress to outlaw slavery.

Refusing to obey the Fugitive Slave Law, other abolitionists organized the **Underground Railroad**. This was a chain of homes and farms where escaping slaves could hide. The Underground Railroad ran through the states up to Canada. **Harriet Tubman**, a freed slave, guided at least 300 slaves to freedom along this Underground Railroad.

Sojourner Truth, a slave freed in 1827, gave lectures that spoke of the plight of the slaves in the South. Even President Lincoln asked for her advice.

Frederick Douglass, born into a slave family in Maryland, taught himself to read and write. He ran

Harriet Tubman, shown on the left in this photo, led slaves to freedom.



away and wrote an autobiography of his life as a slave. Douglass had to leave the country so he would not be arrested as a fugitive slave. When he returned, he bought his freedom and went on to publish an antislavery newspaper, **North Star**.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Harriet Beecher Stowe, from New England, visited a plantation in Kentucky. There she witnessed the harsh living conditions and cruel treatment imposed on the slaves. In 1852, she wrote **Uncle Tom's Cabin**, about the fictional characters Uncle Tom and Little Eva, slaves who suffered at the hand of their master. The book, a best seller in the North, inflamed people's opposition to slavery. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was banned in the South. In 1862, when she visited President Lincoln during the Civil War, it is said that he greeted her as "the little lady who made this big war."

Bleeding Kansas

Congressman Stephen Douglas proposed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act** in 1854. It gave new states and territories the right to vote on whether or not to allow slavery. Politicians from both the North and the South realized this would be a critical time. What followed earned the name, "**Bleeding Kansas**." Pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups rushed to Kansas. Violence broke out because both sides were heavily armed. About 200 people died in the next few months. Bleeding Kansas pushed the tide further toward war.

In 1855, the Democratic candidate, James Buchanan, who had had little to do with the Compromise of 1850, won the Presidential election. John Fremont, the Republican candidate, had run on an anti-slavery platform.

The Dred Scott Decision

A slave, Dred Scott, accompanied his owner from Missouri to the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase, a free territory. When they returned to Missouri in 1856, he sued for his freedom. Scott claimed he had become free when he lived in free territory. The case reached the Supreme Court. The Dred Scott case put three issues before the Court:

- Was Scott a citizen of the United States?
- Did living on free soil for a time make him free?
- Was the ban on slavery in parts of the Louisiana Purchase constitutional?

In what is known as the **Dred Scott Decision**, the Court decided against Scott on all three counts. It was a victory for the South. Republicans worried about the ruling, fearing slavery would spread.

The Lincoln - Douglas Debates

In 1858, little known **Abraham Lincoln** ran for the U.S. Senate on the Republican ticket in Illinois. His Democratic opponent, Stephen Douglas, had held that seat since 1847. Lincoln had to think of a way to make himself known. He challenged Douglas to a number of debates about the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Lincoln centered the debates on slavery and the spread of slavery to the West.

Lincoln claimed that African Americans were entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," as stated in the Constitution. He said that the country could not remain half slave and half free. Douglas responded, "Let each state mind its own business and leave its neighbors alone." He said the Republicans wanted every state to be a free state and that could only end in war between the North and the South. The debates made Lincoln famous, but Douglas won the election.



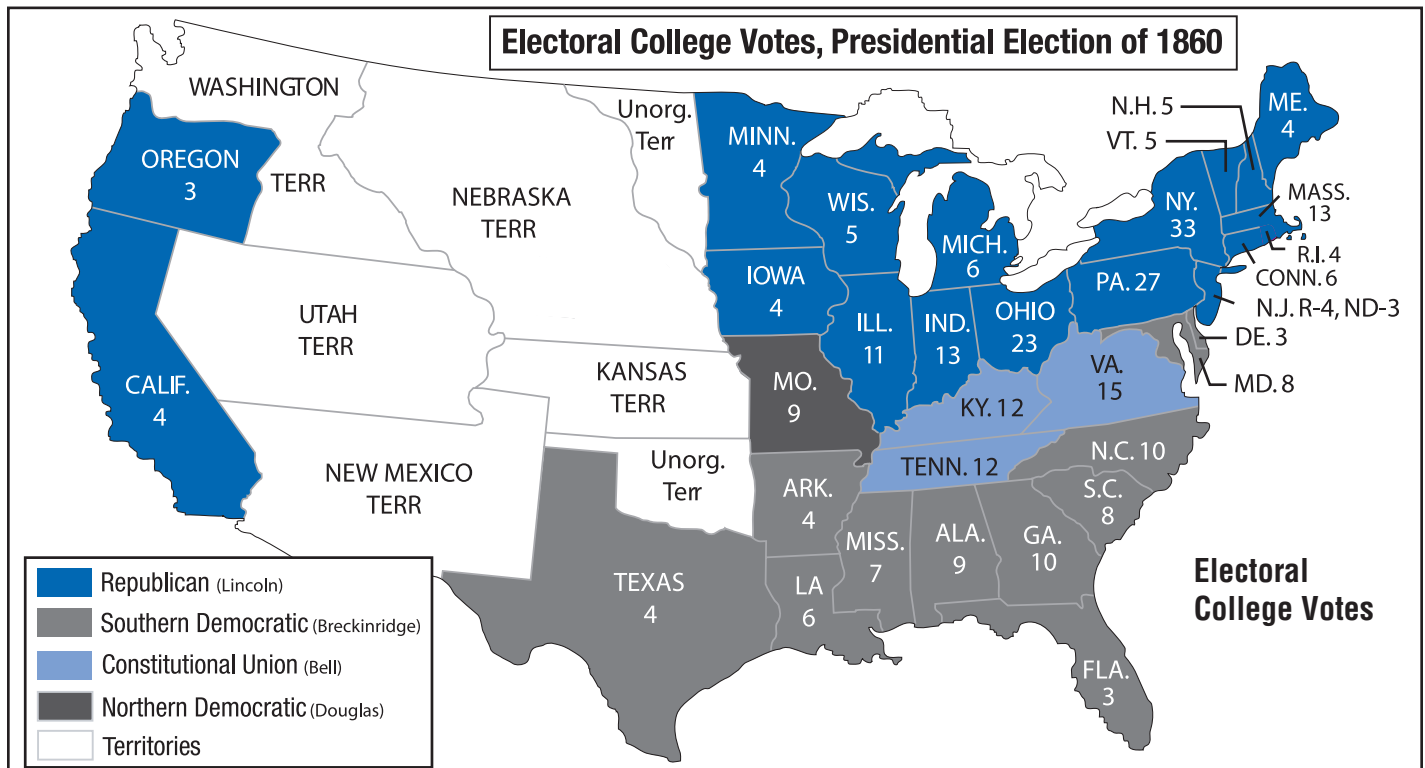
The Lincoln and Douglas debate at Galesburg, Illinois, October 7, 1858

John Brown's Raid

Violence in connection with the Kansas-Nebraska Act continued. **John Brown**, a radical abolitionist from Kansas, became furious as pro-slavery forces won in the courts, in Congress, and in the territories. In 1859, he raided the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He planned to start a slave uprising by arming the slaves in the area with guns and ammunition from the arsenal. He was caught and hanged. Although his raid failed, Brown had rallied the abolitionists of the North. They considered him a martyr, a person who gives his life for a cause. More people in the South began talking about getting out of the Union.

Abraham Lincoln Wins the Presidency in 1860

In 1860 four candidates ran for President. The Northern Democrats picked Stephen Douglas to run. The Southern Democrats chose John Breckinridge. The Constitution Party proposed John Bell, and the Republicans put up Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln did not win a single southern state, yet he won election. The South was even more convinced that it had lost its political power.



A NATION DIVIDED

The South Secedes

Although Lincoln vowed that he would not change slavery in the Southern states, he could not save the Union. Southern leaders reasoned that because a state had voted to join the Union, it could also vote to withdraw. South Carolina seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860. Other southern states followed.

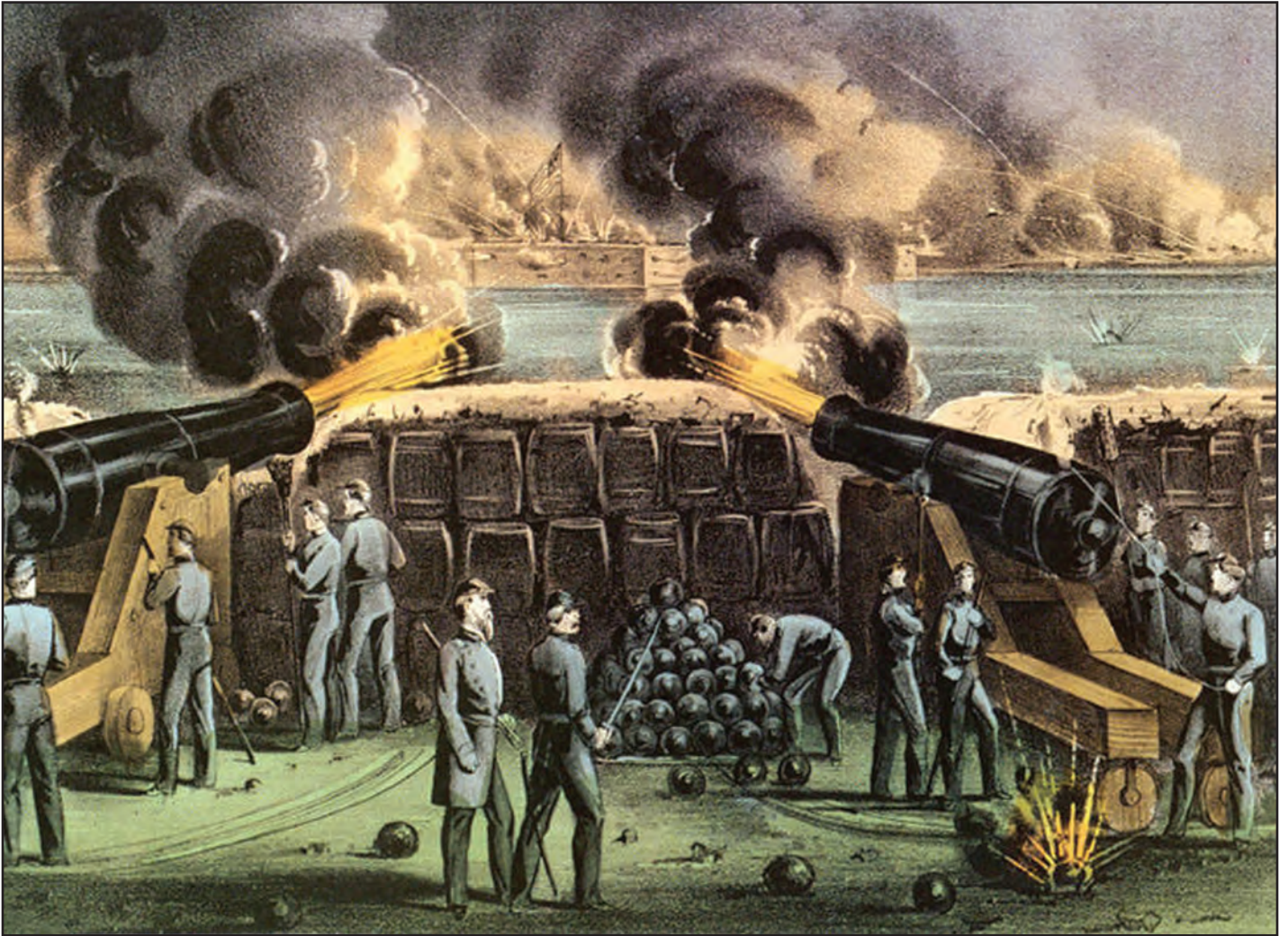
By the time Abraham Lincoln took office in March 1861, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas had also seceded from the Union. They established the **Confederate States of America** and adopted a constitution almost the same as the U.S. Constitution with the exception that its citizens could own slaves. The South chose **Jefferson Davis**, a former United States Senator from Mississippi, to be their President. Richmond, Virginia became their capital city.

Fort Sumter

Tensions grew. In April 1861, Lincoln informed Davis that a ship would be bringing supplies to the federal troops stationed at **Fort Sumter**, located on an island in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. President Davis had to choose whether to let the supplies in or to attack the fort. Davis chose to start the first battle of the Civil War by firing on Fort Sumter. After 30 hours of assault, the Fort surrendered. The Civil War had begun.

Preparations for War Begin

After the capture of Fort Sumter, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee voted to leave the Union. This brought the number of Confederate states to 11. The **border states**, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, were very important to both the North and the South. The people of these states



Confederate attack on Fort Sumter

were divided, but remained with the Union. Virginia separated, forming two states. The new state, West Virginia, joined the Union in 1863.

Both the North and the South needed volunteers, since neither side was prepared for war. Thousands rushed to join the armies. In the border states, members of the same family often joined opposing sides. Four of Mrs. Lincoln's brothers fought in the Confederate Army.

Both armies relied on civilian volunteers. They raised money, ran hospitals, rolled bandages, and sent food and medicine to the soldiers.

In Virginia, President Davis appointed **Robert E. Lee** head of the Confederate Army. General Lee had an outstanding reputation. He had attended West Point and fought in the Mexican War. President Lincoln had asked Lee to serve in the Union Army. Lee opposed secession and slavery. However, his loyalty lay with his birthplace, Virginia. He resigned from the United States Army and went home to fight.

Ulysses S. Grant volunteered for the Union Army. President Lincoln made him a general based on his performance in the Mexican War.