

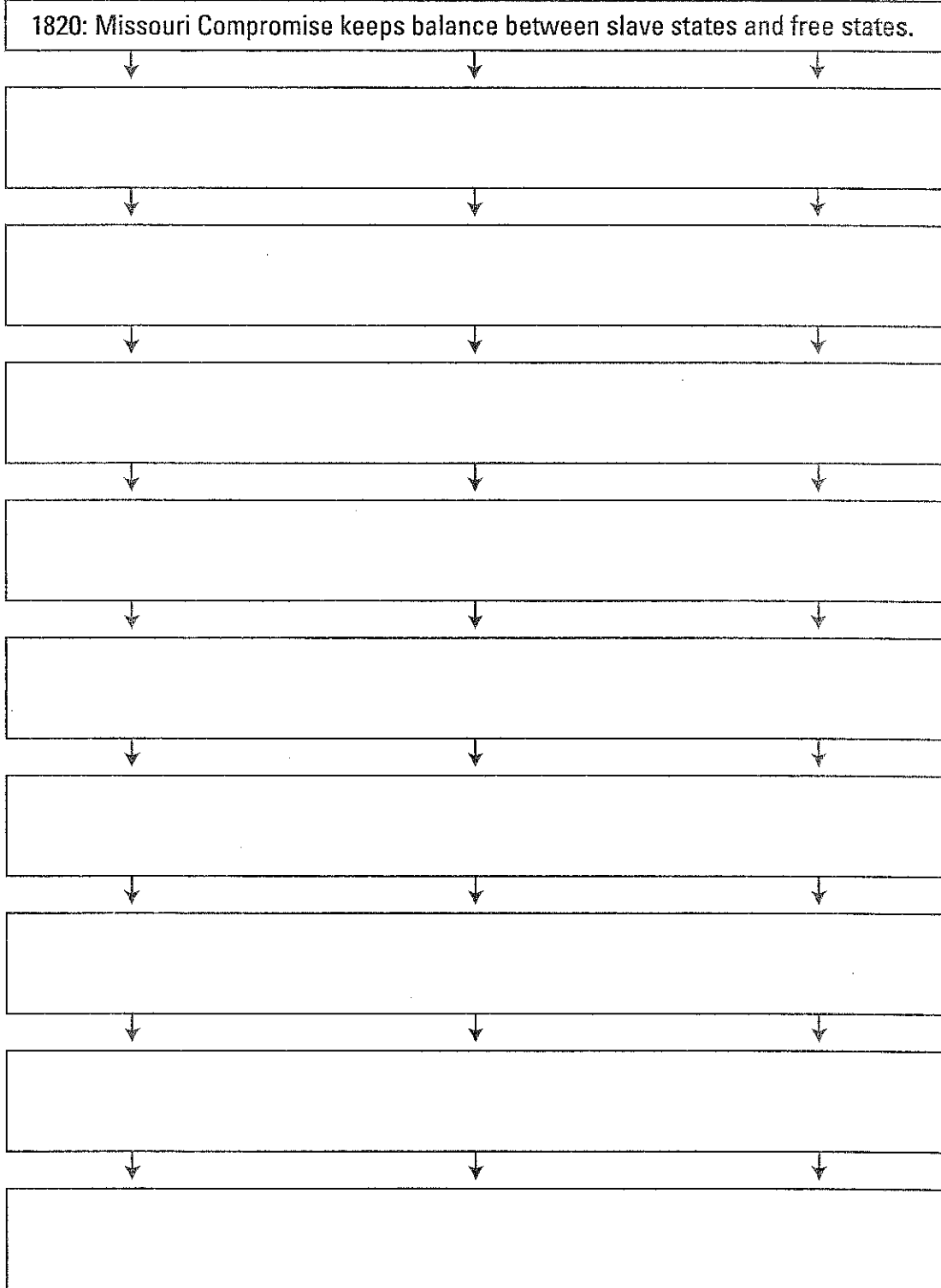
CHAPTER  
**3**  
SECTION 1

# Note Taking Study Guide

## THE UNION IN CRISIS

**Focus Question:** How did the issue of slavery divide the Union?

*As you read, trace the sequence of events that led to the division of the Union.*



## CHAPTER

## 3

## SECTION 1

## Section Summary

## THE UNION IN CRISIS

## READING CHECK

What was popular sovereignty?

---



---



---

During the Mexican-American War, the question of slavery in the West emerged as a major issue. In 1846, the **Wilmot Proviso** was introduced in Congress to ban slavery in any territory that the United States gained from Mexico as a result of the war. Although it never became law, it contributed to increasing tension over slavery.

In 1848, northern opponents of slavery formed the **Free-Soil Party** to prevent the expansion of slavery into the western territories. When California applied to enter the Union as a free state, Congress passed the **Compromise of 1850**, which allowed voters in the territories acquired from Mexico to decide the slavery issue for themselves. This approach was known as **popular sovereignty**. The Compromise of 1850 also included a Fugitive Slave Act that required all citizens to help capture runaway slaves. Northern opponents of the law mounted an intense resistance. Resentment against the Fugitive Slave Act also spurred **Harriet Beecher Stowe** to write the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a powerful condemnation of slavery.

In 1854, Congress passed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**, which divided the Nebraska Territory into two territories. Voters in each territory would decide the issue of slavery. Soon, both proslavery and antislavery settlers were flocking to Kansas. Throughout the fall of 1856, there was so much violence perpetrated by both sides that the territory became known as "Bleeding Kansas." In 1861, Kansas finally entered the Union as a free state.

In 1857, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the Supreme Court ruled that African Americans were not citizens and therefore not entitled to sue in the courts. The Court also ruled that Congress did not have the power to ban slavery in any territory and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

The 1858 Illinois Senate race pitted Republican **Abraham Lincoln** against Democratic Senator Stephen Douglas. Although Douglas won the race, the debates brought Lincoln national attention.

In the fall of 1859, radical abolitionist **John Brown** and a small band of followers seized the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, hoping to inspire a slave uprising. Instead, Brown was executed, which increased northern opposition to slavery and inflamed southern anger and suspicion.

## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *intense* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle the word below that is a synonym for *intense*.

- weak
- extreme

## READING SKILL

**Recognize Sequence** What event led to "Bleeding Kansas"?

---



---



---

## Review Questions

1. What was one effect of the Fugitive Slave Act?

---



---

2. What did the Supreme Court decide in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*?

---



---

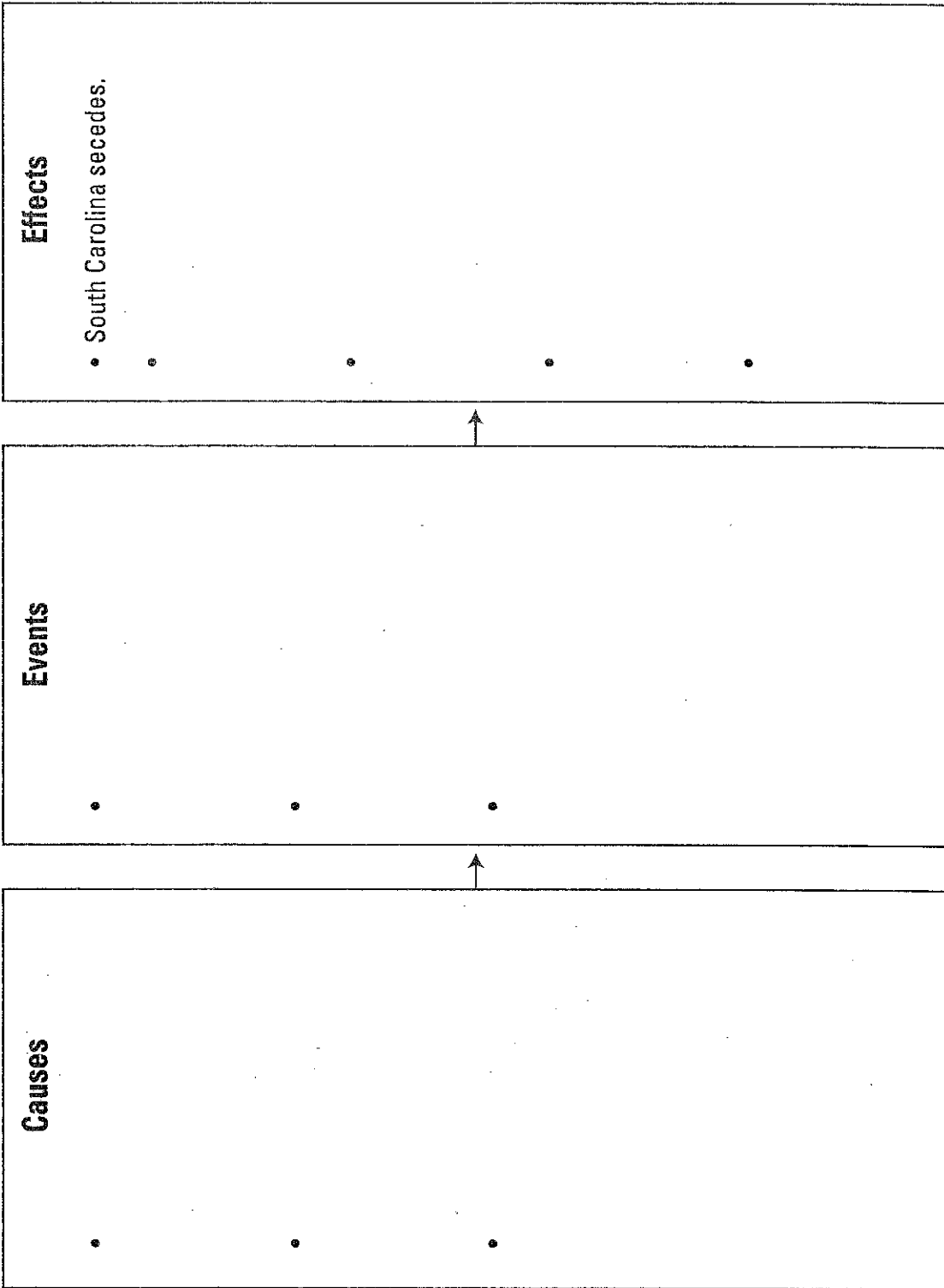
CHAPTER  
**3**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## LINCOLN, SECESSION, AND WAR

**Focus Question:** How did the Union finally collapse into a civil war?

*Fill in the cause-and-effect chart below to show the events that led to secession.*



CHAPTER <b>3</b> SECTION 2	<b>Section Summary</b> <b>LINCOLN, SECESSION, AND WAR</b>
----------------------------------	--

**READING CHECK**

What was the Crittenden Compromise?

---



---



---

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *stipulated* mean in the underlined sentence? Circle the word below that is a synonym for *stipulated*.

- denied
- specified

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Causes and Effects**

How did the split in the Democratic Party lead to Lincoln's victory in the 1860 election?

---



---



---

In 1860, anxiety ran high in both the North and the South as the presidential election approached. Mississippi Senator **Jefferson Davis** convinced Congress to restrict federal control over slavery in the territories and assert that the Constitution prohibited Congress or any state from interfering with slavery in states where it already existed. During the election of 1860, the Democrats split into two parties. Northern Democrats backed Stephen A. Douglas, who supported popular sovereignty, while southern Democrats nominated Vice President **John C. Breckinridge**, who wanted to expand slavery into the territories. The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln. Their platform called for an end to slavery in the territories. They stipulated that there should be no interference with slavery in the states. The split in the Democratic Party kept those candidates from getting enough votes to win the election. Instead, Lincoln won with 40 percent of the popular vote—but not a single southern electoral vote.

When Lincoln's election was confirmed, South Carolina seceded from the Union. In the next few weeks, six other states of the Deep South seceded. In February 1861, they established the **Confederate States of America**. The Confederate constitution stressed each state's independence and protected slavery. However, to win the support of Britain and France, it prohibited importing new slaves. The Confederacy chose Jefferson Davis as its President. In an attempt to compromise with the South, Kentucky Senator John Crittenden proposed a new constitutional amendment. If it had passed, the **Crittenden Compromise** would have allowed slavery in western territories south of the Missouri Compromise line. In his last weeks in office, President Buchanan told Congress that he had no authority to prevent secession.

In his inaugural address, Lincoln said that he did not intend to interfere with slavery in states where it existed. He intended to preserve the Union, but he would not start a war. When South Carolinians fired on **Fort Sumter**, a Union fort guarding the harbor at Charleston, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to fight against the Confederacy.

**Review Questions**

1. What was Lincoln's position on slavery during the presidential campaign of 1860?

---



---

2. What events led to the outbreak of war?

---



---



**CHAPTER**  
**3**  
**SECTION 3**

**Section Summary**  
**THE CIVIL WAR**

**READING CHECK**

Name the speech that President Lincoln gave that reaffirmed the ideas the Union was fighting for.

---



---

Between 1861 and 1865, the Union and the Confederacy fought each other in the Civil War. The urbanized North was able to produce the supplies necessary to wage war. Given such advantages, northerners anticipated a quick victory. By contrast, the more rural South had skillful and experienced military leaders, such as General **Robert E. Lee**.

The North adopted a strategy known as the **Anaconda Plan**, which aimed to starve the South into submission. For its part, the South hoped to wait out the war until northerners became tired of fighting. Although each side won some battles, a stalemate developed. The combination of new weapons and limited medical care led to a high number of casualties.

In 1863, Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**, which freed all slaves in areas rebelling against the Union. Although it did not actually free any slaves, it redefined the war as being "about slavery."

Some northerners opposed Lincoln's conduct of the war. To deal with dissent, Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of **habeas corpus**, which guarantees that no one can be held in prison without specific charges being filed. Meanwhile, the South was struggling with economic problems. Doubts about the true value of Confederate money led to severe **inflation**, or price increases.

In the summer of 1863, Union General **Ulysses S. Grant** won several victories and split apart Confederate territory. In the East, Confederate troops were defeated in the **Battle of Gettysburg**. A few months later, President Lincoln gave a speech known as the **Gettysburg Address**, in which he reaffirmed the ideas that the Union was fighting for.

In 1864, Union General **William T. Sherman** led more than 60,000 troops on a 400-mile march of destruction through the South. The march was part of a strategy of **total war**, which targeted all the resources needed to support an army. On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant. In the North, the Civil War helped modernize society by encouraging agricultural and industrial growth. By contrast, the South was in shambles. Because most of the battles took place in the South, much of its agriculture was destroyed.

**Review Questions**

1. What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

---



---

2. How did the Civil War change northern society?

---



---

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *anticipated* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *guessed* is a synonym of *anticipated*. Use this synonym to help you figure out the meaning of *anticipated*.

---



---

**READING SKILL**

**Recognize Sequence** Number the following events in chronological order.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Battle of Gettysburg
- \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln suspends habeas corpus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sherman uses strategy of total war.

CHAPTER  
**3**  
 SECTION 4

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA**

**Focus Question:** What were the immediate and long-term effects of Reconstruction?

*As you read, identify the political, social, and economic aspects of Reconstruction.*

Political	Social	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radical Republicans clash with President.</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharecropping develops.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

CHAPTER <b>3</b> SECTION 4	<b>Section Summary</b> <b>THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA</b>
----------------------------------	---

**READING CHECK**

Which amendment ended slavery?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

During the Civil War, Union politicians debated ways to achieve **Reconstruction**, or bringing the South back into the Union. For President Lincoln, the major goal was to reunify the nation. Some congressional leaders favored a harsh Reconstruction plan. However, Lincoln and Congress agreed to create the **Freedmen's Bureau**, an agency designed to aid freed slaves and relieve the South's needs.

On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was assassinated and Vice President **Andrew Johnson** assumed the presidency. Johnson wanted to restore southern political power, if southerners accepted the **Thirteenth Amendment**, which ended slavery. In contrast, **Radical Republicans** wanted to punish the South and protect full rights for African Americans. Johnson and the Radicals in Congress clashed repeatedly. In 1868, Congress began **impeachment** proceedings against Johnson. Although Johnson was not removed from office, Ulysses S. Grant was elected President a few months later.

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What is the meaning of the word *status* in the underlined sentence? Circle any words or phrases in the surrounding sentences that help you figure out the meaning of the word.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

With Congress firmly in their control, Radical Republicans divided the South into five military districts. As a condition of readmission to the Union, states had to grant the vote to African American men. Radicals also passed the **Fourteenth Amendment**, which guaranteed full citizenship status and rights to every person born in the United States. In 1870, the **Fifteenth Amendment** was passed, guaranteeing male citizens the right to vote.

Most black farmers came to work under a system called **sharecropping**. In return for advancing materials to the sharecroppers, landowners received a share of the crop's value. Often, the crops did not cover the cost, leaving most sharecroppers in debt. Meanwhile, organized secret societies, such as the **Ku Klux Klan**, used terror and violence to prevent African Americans from voting.

The presidential election of 1876 signaled the end of Reconstruction. In exchange for becoming President, Republican Rutherford B. Hayes promised to withdraw all remaining federal troops from the South. Although the nation was reunited and the South began to rebuild, the political rights of African Americans continued to erode. **Segregation**, or legal separation of the races, became the law in all southern states.

**READING SKILL**

**Categorize** Which aspects of Reconstruction were unsuccessful?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Review Questions**

1. What did Rutherford B. Hayes promise in return for becoming President?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. How did President Johnson's approach to Reconstruction differ from that of Radical Republicans?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_