

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

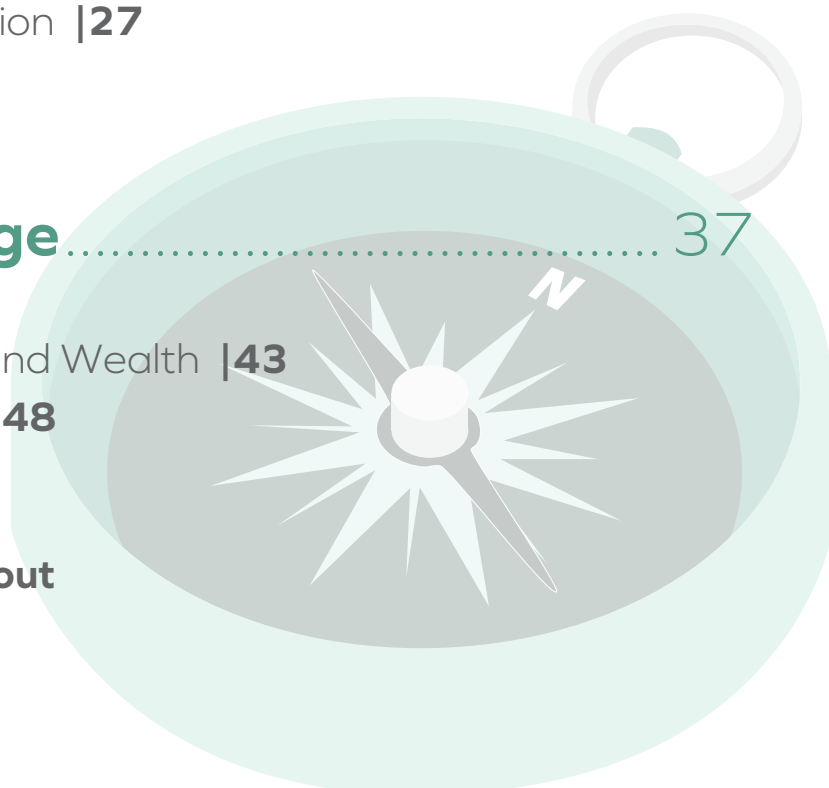
STUDENT BOOK

▶ **5th Grade** | Unit 5

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 505

A NATION DIVIDED

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LIFEPAC Test	Pull-out



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A NATION DIVIDED

Seven states seceded from the Union after Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860. Shortly after that, the Union and the new Confederacy went to war. Four more states joined the Confederacy after the fighting began. The first section of this LIFE PAC® will cover the bloody, four-year long Civil War which finally ended slavery in America.

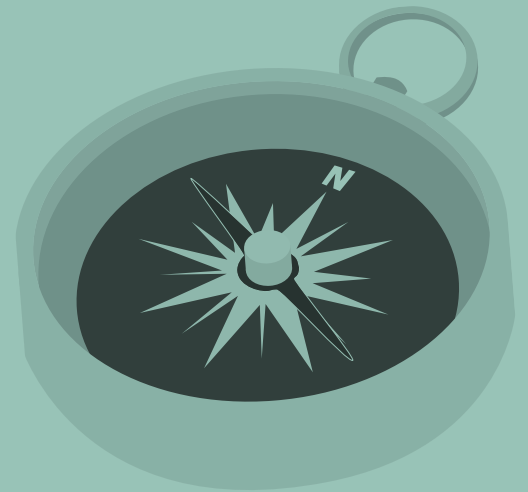
After the war, the fighting continued during the time known as Reconstruction, which is covered in the second section. The South, which lost the war, was occupied by Union troops and forced to accept many changes in their laws and way of life. However, the South resisted, refusing to accept blacks as equals in law or life. Eventually, the North quit trying and the South succeeded in making blacks live separate lives with few rights or opportunities for almost a hundred years.

The last section of this LIFE PAC is about the time after the Civil War. It was known as the Gilded Age. It was a time when many clever men became rich building new industries in America. It was also a time of widespread cheating in government and industry. The rich people put on an elegant show, but the nation was still divided, now between the rich and poor instead of the North and South.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe the course of the Civil War and name the key battles.
2. Describe the strategies and advantages of each side.
3. Describe the course of Reconstruction and its major events.
4. Name the contents of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.
5. Describe life in the Gilded Age in America.
6. Explain how the railroad and Homestead Act encouraged settlement of the Great Plains.
7. Name some of the key people of the era and their accomplishments.
8. Describe some of the problems of the Gilded Age and the attempts to correct them.



1. THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865. It was a bitter, bloody war. More Americans died in the Civil War than in any other war except World War II! Many families had men fighting on opposite sides. New rifles that could fire rapidly left thousands of men dead or wounded in just a one-day battle. The war was fought with all the bitterness and hatred of a divided family.

The Civil War began as a war to restore the Union and became a war against slavery. The Union (the North) had many problems trying to find the right general to lead their army. The Confederacy (the South) won many important battles, but in the end, the huge resources of the North wore them down. The Union eventually won by blockading the Confederate coast, taking control of the Mississippi River, and destroying the armies of the South.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe the course of the Civil War and name the key battles.
2. Describe the strategies and advantages of each side.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAAC.

blockade (blo kād'). The blocking of a place by an army or navy to control who or what goes into or out of it.

emancipate (i man' sə pāt). To set free from slavery of any kind.

homespun (hōm' spun). Cloth made of yarn spun at home.

infection (in fek' shən). A causing of disease in people by bringing them into contact with germs.

junction (jungk' shən). A place of joining or meeting.

moral (môr' əl). Virtuous according to civilized standards or right and wrong; just.

timid (tim' id). Easily frightened.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rŭle; child; long; thin; /ʒh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

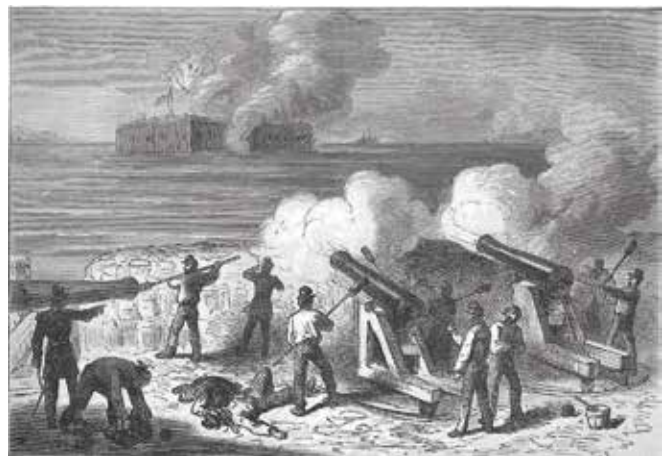
Starting and Strategy

War comes. Abraham Lincoln was elected president in November of 1860. He was not inaugurated as president until March of 1861 (that was the law at the time). During that time, seven states led by South Carolina seceded and formed the Confederate States of America (or the Confederacy) with Jefferson Davis as president. The Confederacy had a constitution similar to the United States except it protected slavery and forbade tariffs. Its first capital was Montgomery, Alabama.

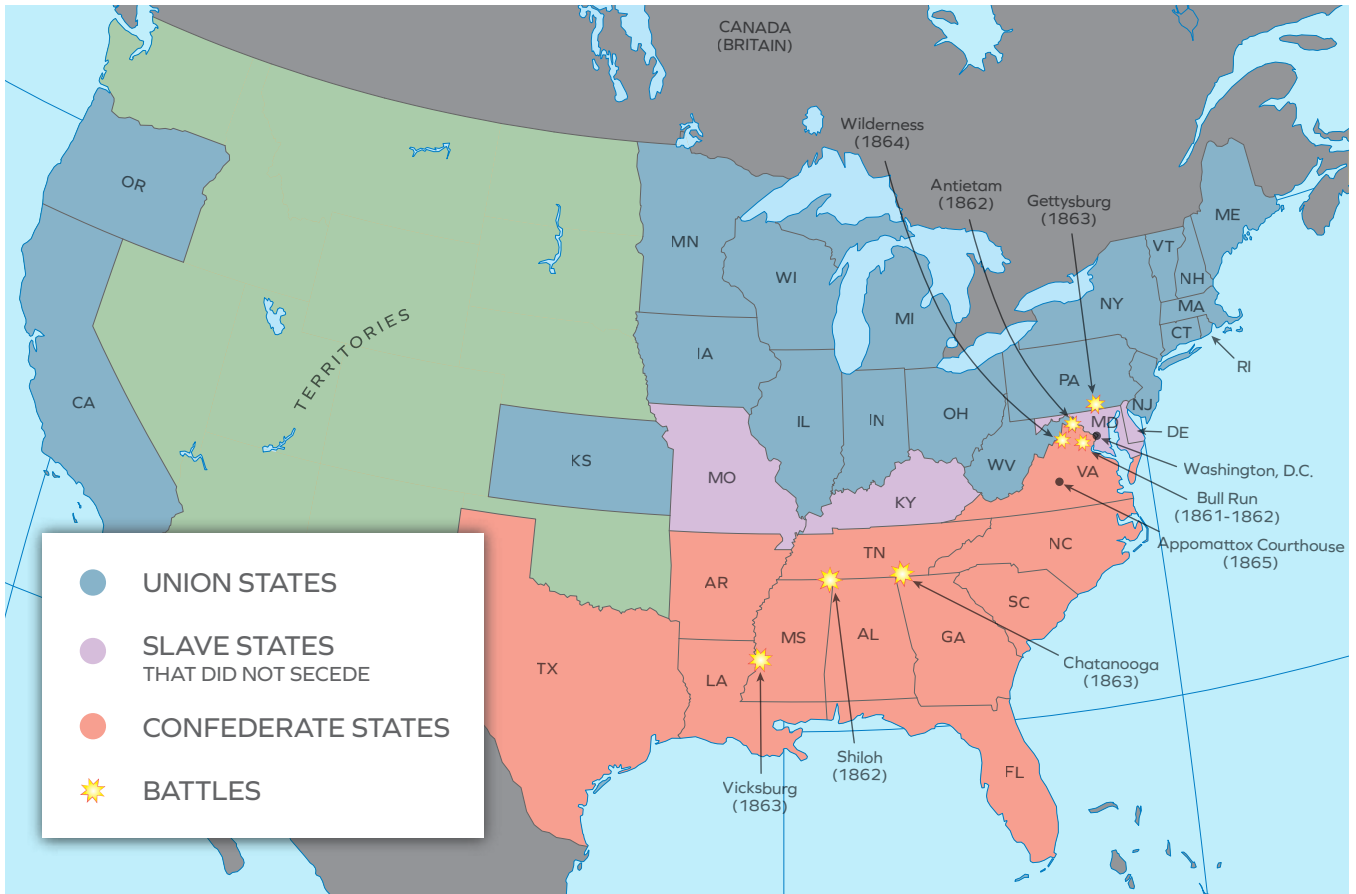
The U.S. president, James Buchanan, did nothing to stop the split. Several people did try to find a compromise that would stop the division of the country. The most important attempt was the *Crittenden Compromise*, proposed by Senator John Crittenden of Kentucky (a border state). It would have protected slavery south of the Missouri Compromise line by federal law, but both sides rejected the idea.

Lincoln acted calmly after he finally became president in March. He did not believe the southern states could leave the Union simply because they did not like the election results. However, he did not want to start a war. Matters were taken out of his hands on April 12, 1861 when Confederate troops in South Carolina opened fire on Fort Sumter, a Union fort in Charleston harbor. Lincoln immediately called for volunteers to fill the Union army.

The men of the North responded in huge numbers, furious that the “rebels” had fired on the American flag. This was the beginning of the Civil War.



| Attack on Fort Sumter



The start of the war convinced several more southern states to leave the Union. Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina seceded after Fort Sumter, bringing the total number of Confederate states to eleven. The Confederate capital was then moved to Richmond, Virginia, just 120 miles from Washington, D.C. However, the counties in northwest Virginia refused to secede and later joined the Union as the state of West Virginia. Four slave states along the border (Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware) also stayed with the Union.

Strengths and weaknesses. The Union had far more resources than the South in this war. It had more men, factories, railroads, farms, and ships. That meant the Union had a bigger army, could equip it with more guns and ammunition, could move it to battle faster, and could feed and supply it better than the Confederacy. The Union could also use its navy to stop southern trade while Union ships continued to trade with Europe for guns and supplies.

The Confederates did not think those advantages were important. They were very proud of themselves and their “superior way of life.” They did not believe that Yankee (northern) shopkeepers and factory workers could fight as well as southern gentlemen. The South also had some of its own advantages.

The Confederate army had much better generals than the Union and the Confederate soldiers were fighting for their way of life on their own land. The North had to defeat the South, capture their armies, and occupy their land to win. The South had only to survive to win.

The Confederacy also hoped to get help from Europe as America had in the Revolutionary War. Much of the cotton used to make cloth in British factories came from the southern United States in the 1860s. The Confederacy expected Britain to come to their aid to keep British cotton mills working. However, the Union sold Britain wheat and corn to feed its people. Also, many people in Britain hated slavery, so Britain stayed out of the war.

Northern Strategy. The Union had a basic strategy or plan that it followed throughout the Civil War. The first part of the Union strategy was to use a navy **blockade** of the ports in the South. This kept the South from getting supplies it desperately needed. At first, blockade runners (fast ships that worked at night) slipped past the Union navy to take out cotton and bring in guns, ammunition, and luxury items for Southern ladies. However, as the war went on the blockade grew stronger and the South began to run out of many important supplies like medicine for wounded soldiers, shoes, and even cloth for uniforms.

The second part of the Union strategy was to capture the Mississippi River. This would stop all trade and travel on this important route for the Confederacy. It would also cut off the eastern states from the states to the west.

The last part of the Union strategy was to divide the Confederacy into smaller parts and capture the capital at Richmond. This strategy eventually won the war. However, due to clever southern generals, valiant Confederate soldiers, and poor Union generals, it took four years of hard fighting to succeed.



| Ship cannons were used to stop blockade runners.

**Answer these questions.**

- 1.1** What were the two capitals of the Confederacy?

- 1.2** Who was president of the U.S. when the Confederacy was created?

- 1.3** What was the name of the compromise that would have protected slavery south of the Missouri Compromise line? _____
- 1.4** How and when did the Civil War start?

- 1.5** (Using the map) What were the eleven states of the Confederacy?

- 1.6** What advantages did the Union have in the Civil War?. _____

- 1.7** What advantages did the Confederacy have? _____

- 1.8** What were the three parts of the Union strategy? _____

- 1.9** Why did the Confederacy think Britain would help them? _____

- 1.10** Why didn't Britain help the Confederacy? _____

Before Gettysburg

Commanders. The biggest problem the Union had in the early part of the war was finding a general who could fight and win! Abraham Lincoln had to choose the commander for the Union. He went through no less than six men before he found what he needed in Ulysses S. Grant. Grant was a heavy-drinking man who was not brilliant, but went and did what was needed to win. Grant had several capable generals under him. William T. Sherman was the best known general under Grant, and became famous for the destruction he brought to the South. These men brought about the victories Lincoln needed to defeat the Confederacy.

The South had capable commanders from the start. Robert E. Lee was their commander for most of the war and probably the best general on either side. Lee was a brilliant fighter who constantly surprised his enemy with how, when, and where he attacked. He was a soldier in the U.S. army when the war began and moved to the Confederate army when his home state of Virginia seceded. He was aided by General Thomas Jackson who was equally brilliant in battle. Jackson won the nickname “Stonewall” for standing “like a stone wall” in the first Battle of Bull Run.

Bull Run. Both sides were eager for war in 1861. Neither believed the other could or would fight well. However, Irvin McDowell, the first Union commander, wanted time to teach his untrained volunteer troops the skills they needed to fight as an army, but Lincoln and the Union people pushed hard for the new army to go into battle. Even though McDowell thought his army was unprepared, he moved it into Virginia in July 1861.

The first full battle of the war was fought at Bull Run near Washington, D.C. Many people from Washington followed the army out with picnic lunches to watch. The inexperienced Union army was stopped at Bull Run by the inexperienced Confederate army. Eventually, the Union troops panicked and ran when more Southern soldiers arrived. It was a humiliating defeat for the Union.

(NOTE: The Union usually named battles after the nearest water like Bull Run, a creek. The Confederacy named them after the nearest town, calling Bull Run the Battle of Manassas. Therefore, many Civil War battles have two names. This LIFE PAC will use the Union names.)



| Robert E. Lee fought alongside Ulysses S. Grant in the Mexican-American War.

SELF TEST 1

Match these people (each answer, 3 points).

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1.01 | _____ became the Union commander after winning victories in the west | a. Abraham Lincoln |
| 1.02 | _____ organized the Union army but was slow and timid about going into battle | b. Ulysses S. Grant |
| 1.03 | _____ was president when the first 7 states seceded | c. George McClellan |
| 1.04 | _____ Tennessee Democrat, elected vice president | d. Robert E. Lee |
| 1.05 | _____ admiral who captured New Orleans | e. Stonewall Jackson |
| 1.06 | _____ Union general who destroyed all in his path on his March to the Sea | f. William T. Sherman |
| 1.07 | _____ president of the U.S. during the Civil War | g. James Buchanan |
| 1.08 | _____ president of the Confederacy | h. Jefferson Davis |
| 1.09 | _____ commander of the Confederate army | i. Andrew Johnson |
| 1.010 | _____ Confederate general accidentally killed by his own men | j. David Farragut |

Choose the correct place or battle from the list (each answer, 3 points).

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Gettysburg | Fort Sumter | Bull Run | Vicksburg |
| Antietam | Shiloh | Appomattox Courthouse | |
| Chickamauga | Atlanta | Petersburg | |

- 1.011** _____ The Union lost two battles here, Washington citizens brought picnics to the first one
- 1.012** _____ Sherman took this city and then destroyed it

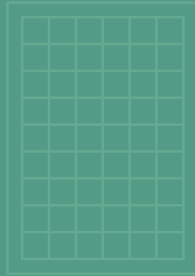
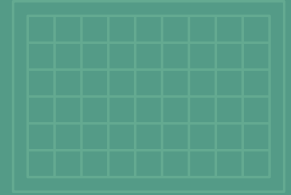
- 1.013** _____ Lee attacked Maryland, twenty thousand Americans killed or injured, Lee retreated, Lincoln used the victory to announce freedom for the slaves
- 1.014** _____ Lee surrendered
- 1.015** _____ Turning point of the war, Meade won in Pennsylvania, Pickett's charge failed to take Cemetery Ridge
- 1.016** _____ Grant pushed Lee back until the Southern army stopped to defend a railroad junction near Richmond
- 1.017** _____ General Grant laid siege to this fortress city on the Mississippi, it surrendered on the 4th of July
- 1.018** _____ Last battle won by the Confederacy
- 1.019** _____ Started the Civil War, Confederates bombarded a Union post in the South
- 1.020** _____ The Union army was surprised by the Confederates under Johnston, 24,000 Americans were killed or wounded

Answer these questions (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.021** What was unusual about the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*?

- 1.022** What was the Emancipation Proclamation? _____

- 1.023** What was the Crittenden Compromise? _____



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