

Student Worksheet #1

Regional Differences between the North and South at the Time of the Civil War

Listed below are human factors and ideas that identified the regions of the North and South during the Civil War. Decide in which region each factor or idea would belong and list it in the correct place on the chart.

- slavery was wrong and should end
- expand slavery to new states and territories
- most people lived in large cities
- economy based on growing cotton
- slavery was needed to make their living
- most people lived in the countryside
- do not allow slavery in new states and territories
- states should have more power
- economy based on manufacturing goods
- the federal government should have the most power

Regional Human Factors of the North and South

The North (Union)	The South (Confederacy)

Read the following paragraphs and answer the question.

Disagreement over these factors, as well as other ideas and events, finally brought the two regions to the edge of war. South Carolina was the first state to officially secede or break away from the United States. South Carolina was followed by six other Southern states that all joined together and formed a new country. They named the new country the Confederate States of America. They elected Jefferson Davis as their first President.

On April 12, 1861 the Confederate States of America attacked Fort Sumter, South Carolina. With this attack on the U.S Army, war began. Four more states seceded to the Confederacy, and President Lincoln called for volunteers from the loyal states to fight to put down the rebellion. The Civil War would last for four long years.

How did *sectionalism* (loyalty to the well-being of one’s own region rather than that of the whole country) lead to the start of the Civil War?

The Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863

A Transcription

By the President of the United States of America:
A Proclamation.

Whereas, ..., a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, ... in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana,... Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia,...

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service....

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three,....

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

5 W's Worksheet

Name _____

- Who?** The people involved
- What?** The event or idea
- When?** When the event happened
- Where?** The places involved
- Why?** The reasons for the action

Use your copy of the Emancipation Proclamation to record facts about the event.

Who? _____

What? _____

When? _____

Where? _____

Why? _____

Give two reasons why you think the President's announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation was an important event during the Civil War.

Writing Worksheet

You will write a paragraph describing at least two character traits you believe William Carney showed as he served to protect the United States government in the Union Army. Include at least three examples of his actions that support the traits you chose.

Remember that a paragraph has:

- a topic sentence,
- supporting details,
- relevant information, and
- concluding sentences.

When writing, include the following:

- a. Introduce your topic clearly.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, details, or other information and examples.
- c. Link ideas using words and phrases (e.g., in contrast, especially).
- d. Use precise language and vocabulary specific to social studies to tell about or explain the topic.
- e. Provide a concluding statement that supports the information presented.

You will be scored on the following:

The paragraph:

1. Has an introduction with a topic sentence – 5 points
2. Describes two character traits you believe William Carney showed by his actions – 10 points
3. Includes three examples of his actions that support your choice of traits – 15 points
4. Uses appropriate social studies vocabulary – 5 points
5. Has a concluding statement or sentences – 5 points

Total points possible – 40 points

Student Worksheet #1 Answer Key

Regional Human Factors of the North and South

The North (Union)	The South (Confederacy)
slavery was wrong and should end	expand slavery to new states and territories
most people lived in large cities	economy based on growing cotton
do not allow slavery in new states and territories	slavery was needed to make their living
economy based on manufacturing goods	most people lived in the countryside
the federal government should have the most power	states should have more power

How did *sectionalism* (loyalty to the wellbeing of one's own region rather than that of the whole country) lead to the start of the Civil War?

Answers may vary: should include idea that the regions disagreed on so many important ideas and had such different lives that they were not able to give in to the other side. They worried more about their regional problems than those of the whole country.

5 W's Worksheet Answer Key

Who? **Abraham Lincoln and slaves in the Confederacy**

What? **The slaves living in the states that rebelled (Confederacy) were granted freedom from slavery.**

When? **January 1, 1863**

Where? **In the states that rebelled/seceded (Confederacy) against the United States – or name them: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia**

Why? **Because the states rebelled against the government – and/or it was a plan to help stop the rebellion and end the war sooner**

Why do you think the President's announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation was an important event during the Civil War?

Answers may vary: should include idea that it was important because it freed a large number of slaves and that it brought former slaves into the Union or northern Army and Navy so there were more men to fight in the war.