

Words That Divided

Read how causes, leaders, events, and ideas shaped the Civil War.

8.8 "History. The student understands individuals, issues, and events of the Civil War. The student is expected to: explain the roles played by significant individuals during the Civil War, including Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the sentences that state Lincoln's or Davis's ideas about the Union, liberty, equality, or government. Write L or D in the margin beside each underlined idea so you can compare their views.

A Nation Divided

- ① Before the Civil War, the expansion of slavery into western territories divided the nation. Many Northerners opposed its spread, while many white Southerners sought to protect slavery and argued that states had rights to govern themselves. These conflicts deepened sectionalism. Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, said the Union must be preserved. Jefferson Davis became president of the Confederate States. In his 1861 inaugural address, Davis defended secession, describing the Confederacy as states acting separately, and argued that its government rested on consent of the governed.
- ② In April 1861, Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter, beginning open war. Robert E. Lee commanded the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. His 1862 invasion of Maryland ended at Antietam, a bloody battle that gave Lincoln a chance to announce the Emancipation Proclamation. It declared freedom for enslaved people in areas then in rebellion. In 1863, Union forces won at Gettysburg and captured Vicksburg under Ulysses S. Grant, who led Union armies. Sergeant William Carney and sailor Philip Bazaar earned Medals of Honor for courageous service.
- ③ Grant's campaigns helped force Lee to surrender the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House in April 1865. Days later, Lincoln was assassinated. Lincoln's First Inaugural Address called the Union perpetual. His Gettysburg Address linked the nation's founding to liberty and equality, and called for government "of the people, by the people, for the people." His Second Inaugural Address treated slavery as a central cause of the war and urged "malice toward none." Unlike Davis's inaugural address, Lincoln presented the Union as lasting, Davis defended secession by separate states.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did the expansion of slavery lead to sectionalism and disagreement about states' rights?

2 How did Lincoln's view of the Union differ from Davis's view in their inaugural addresses?

3 What action did Lincoln take after Antietam, and what did that action declare?

4 How do the passage details show different wartime roles for Grant, Lee, Carney, and Bazaar?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write one 90 to 110 word museum label about the Civil War. Explain one cause, two Civil War events and an effect, compare one idea from Lincoln with one from Davis, and name one significant person's role.

[illegible]

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the sentences that state Lincoln's or Davis's ideas about the Union, liberty, equality, or government. Write L or D in the margin beside each underlined idea so you can compare their views. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the expansion of slavery lead to sectionalism and disagreement about states' rights?	Northerners opposed the spread of slavery, while many white Southerners wanted to protect it and argued that states could govern themselves. These conflicts deepened sectionalism.
2	How did Lincoln's view of the Union differ from Davis's view in their inaugural addresses?	Lincoln called the Union perpetual and lasting. Davis defended secession and described the Confederacy as separate states acting on their own.
3	What action did Lincoln take after Antietam, and what did that action declare?	Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation. It declared freedom for enslaved people in areas then in rebellion.
4	How do the passage details show different wartime roles for Grant, Lee, Carney, and Bazaar?	Grant led Union armies, and his campaigns helped force Lee's surrender. Lee commanded the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Carney and Bazaar earned Medals of Honor for courageous service.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Slavery's expansion into western territories increased sectional conflict because Northerners and white Southerners disagreed about its spread and about state power. After Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter, open war began. Antietam gave Lincoln the chance to announce the Emancipation Proclamation for enslaved people in rebellious areas. Lincoln argued that the Union was perpetual and connected the nation to liberty and equality. Davis defended secession by separate states. Grant led Union armies and helped bring about Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House in 1865, showing how military events helped decide the conflict.

Accept equivalent accurate descriptions of the conflict over slavery's expansion, states' rights, Union, and secession. For the museum label, check for all required elements, factual accuracy, and a response between 90 and 110 words.