

Civil War Connections

Trace causes, choices, and effects during the Civil War.

USI.9 “The student will apply history and social science skills to understand the cause, major events, and effects of the Civil War by describing how slavery and its expansion was the primary cause of the cultural, economic...”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the sentences that explain a cause or effect of the Civil War. Circle the names of people or political texts that influenced the war.

A Nation Divided

- ① Slavery and its expansion into western territories were the main cause of the Civil War. They created cultural, economic, and constitutional arguments about power and freedom. The North had many factories, railroads, and paid workers. The South depended largely on cotton grown by enslaved people. Northern industry supplied more weapons, clothing, and railroad transport, helping the Union win the war.
- ② President Abraham Lincoln used speeches and laws to preserve the Union. His First Inaugural Address opposed secession. The Emancipation Proclamation declared freedom for enslaved people in Confederate-held areas, changing the war's purpose. At Gettysburg, Lincoln called for “a new birth of freedom,” and his Second Inaugural Address urged healing. Jefferson Davis led Confederacy. Grant, Lee, Jackson, and Sherman shaped military campaigns.
- ③ War affected people in different ways. Union and Confederate soldiers faced danger, wounds, and separation from home. Many women, including Clara Barton, nursed wounded soldiers, helping more survive. Harriet Tubman guided enslaved people to freedom and aided Union efforts. Robert Smalls escaped slavery by sailing a Confederate ship to Union lines, giving useful information. Indigenous people faced divided loyalties and loss, while free Blacks sought equal rights and chances to serve.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 Why does the passage identify slavery and its expansion as the main cause of the Civil War?

2 How did the North's economy help the Union win the war?

3 How did the Emancipation Proclamation change the purpose of the war?

4 Choose Clara Barton, Harriet Tubman, or Robert Smalls. What did that person do, and how did the action influence the war?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write a three-sentence explanation of how slavery connected the differences between the Northern and Southern economies to the Union victory. Use at least two details from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the sentences that explain a cause or effect of the Civil War. Circle the names of people or political texts that influenced the war. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why does the passage identify slavery and its expansion as the main cause of the Civil War?	It created cultural, economic, and constitutional arguments about power and freedom.
2	How did the North's economy help the Union win the war?	Northern industry supplied more weapons, clothing, and railroad transport to the Union.
3	How did the Emancipation Proclamation change the purpose of the war?	It declared freedom for enslaved people in Confederate-held areas, so the war also became a fight connected to freedom.
4	Choose Clara Barton, Harriet Tubman, or Robert Smalls. What did that person do, and how did the action influence the war?	Clara Barton nursed wounded soldiers, helping more survive. Harriet Tubman guided enslaved people to freedom and aided Union efforts. Robert Smalls brought a Confederate ship to Union lines and gave useful information.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Slavery and its expansion divided the nation because people argued about freedom and power in the territories. The South depended on cotton grown by enslaved people, while the North had factories and railroads. During the war, Northern industry gave the Union more supplies and transport, helping it win.

Accept clear cause-and-effect explanations supported by passage details. For the open response, students should connect slavery, economic differences, and Northern supplies or transportation to the Union victory.