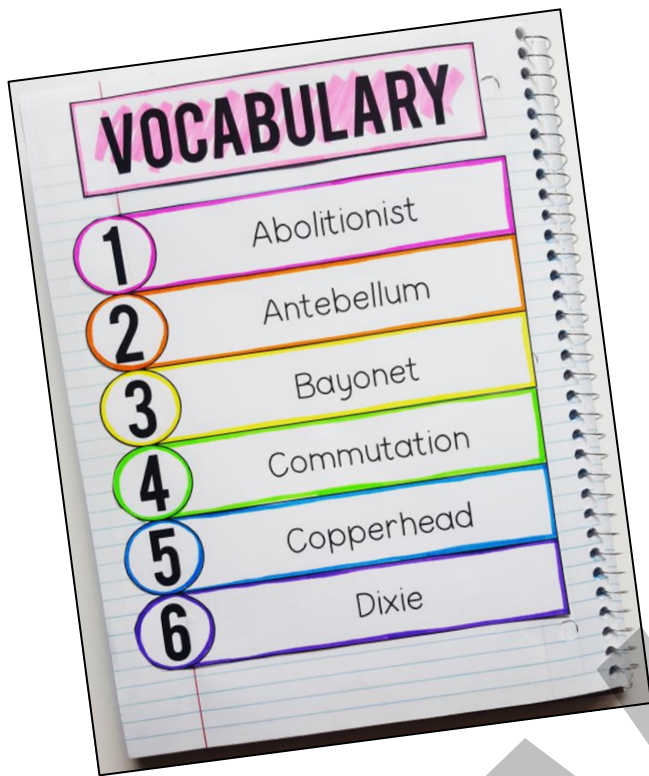


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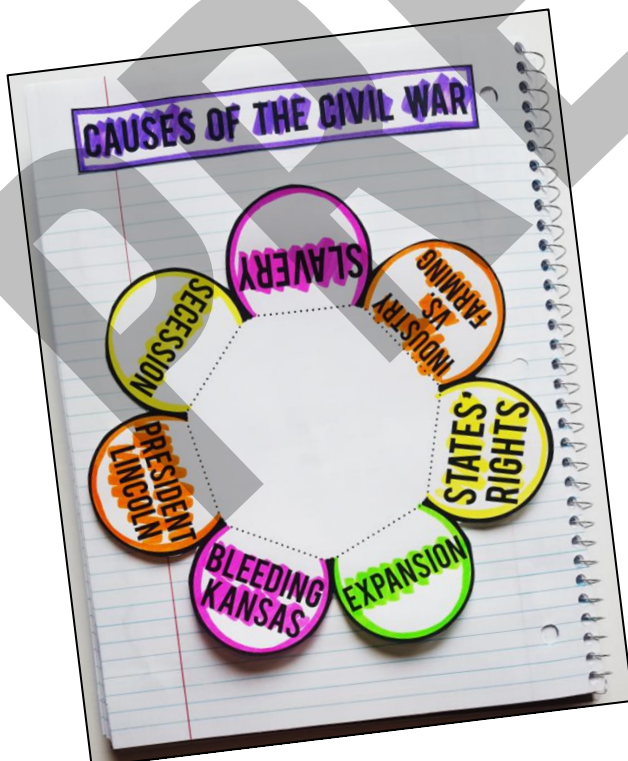
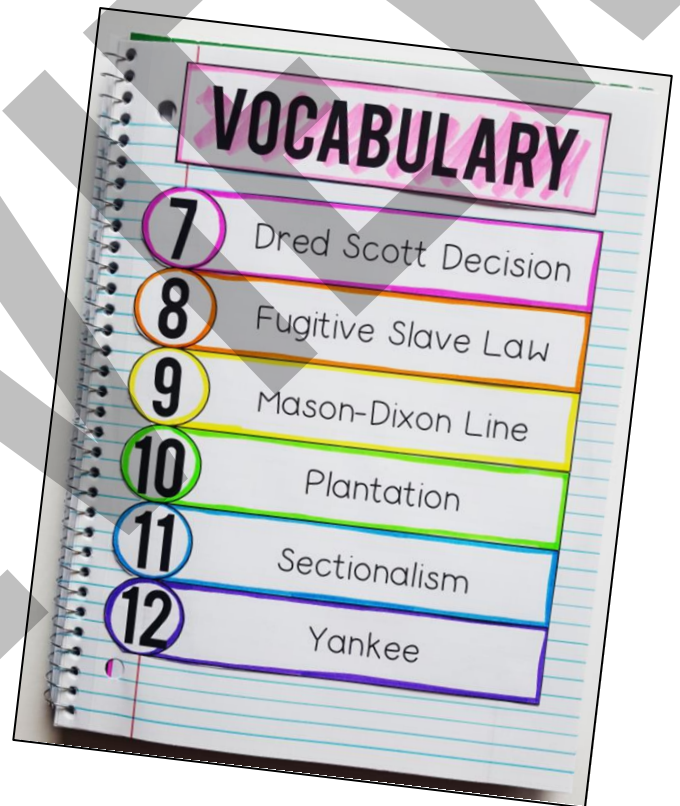
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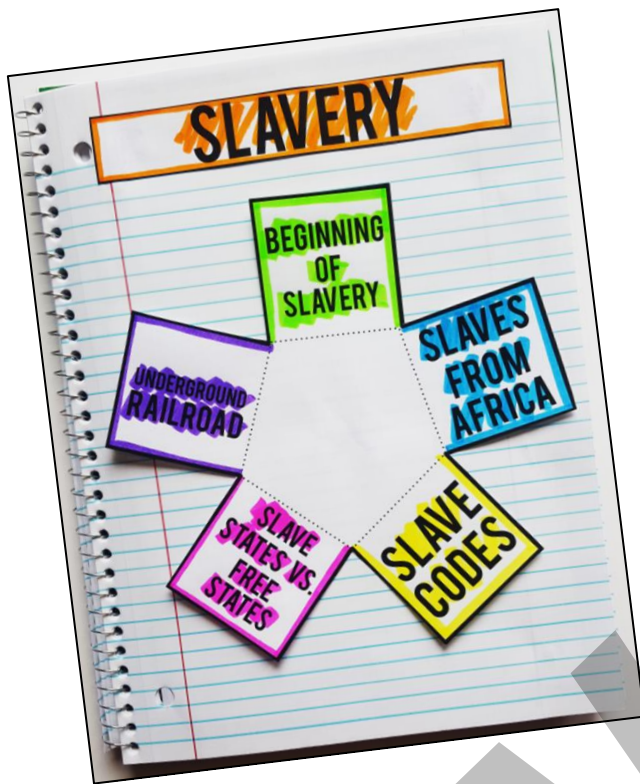
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These key vocabulary terms will help with your students' overall understanding of the Civil War.

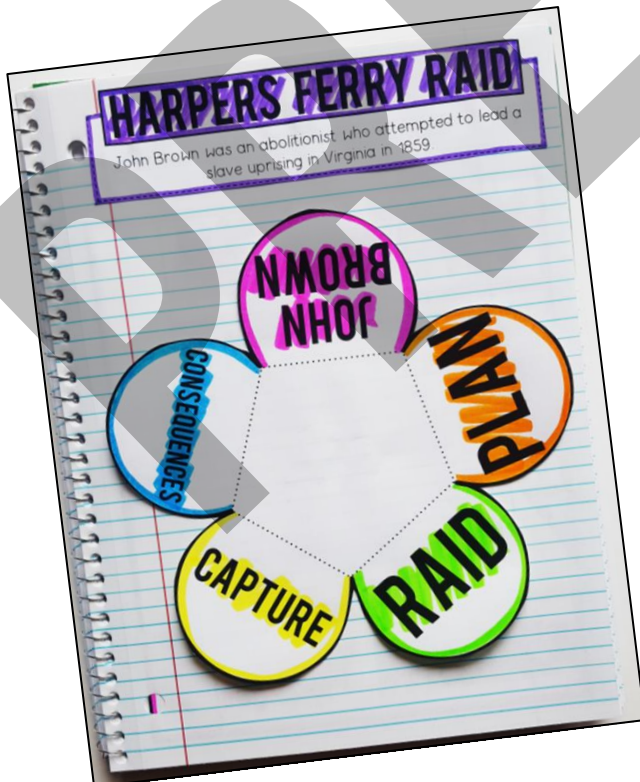
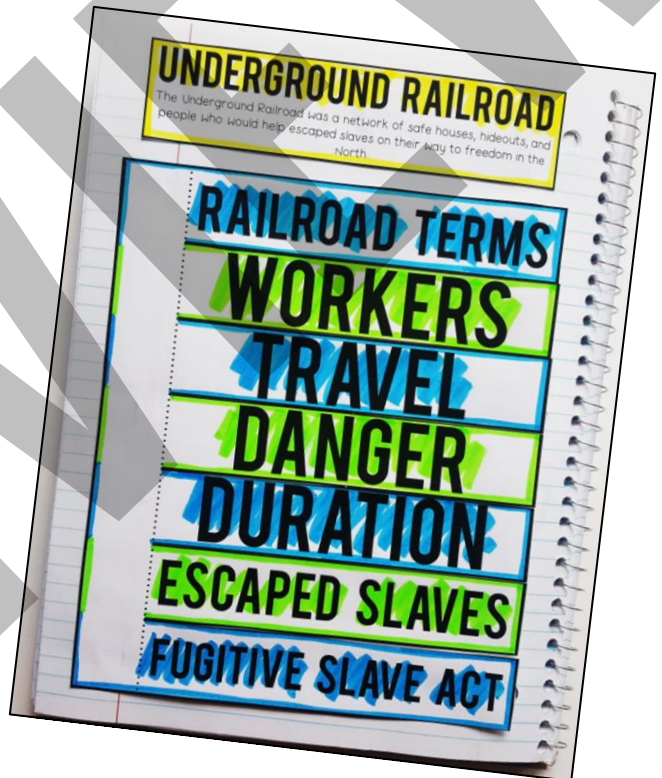


Graphic organizer to describe the causes of the Civil War.

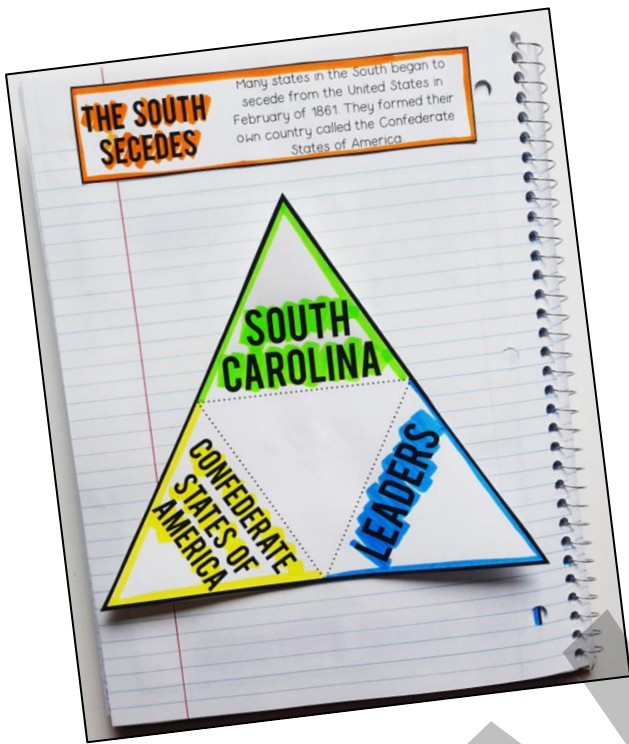


Graphic organizer to describe slavery.

Flippable about the Underground Railroad.

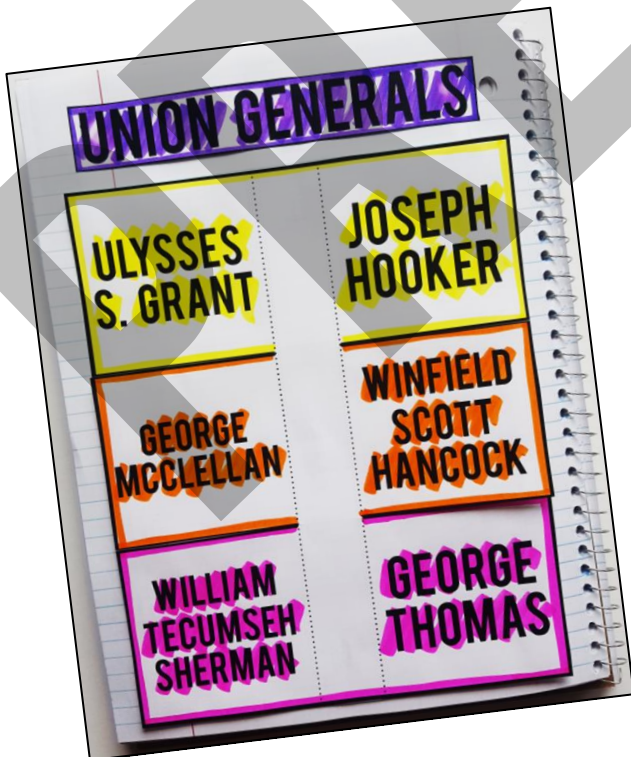
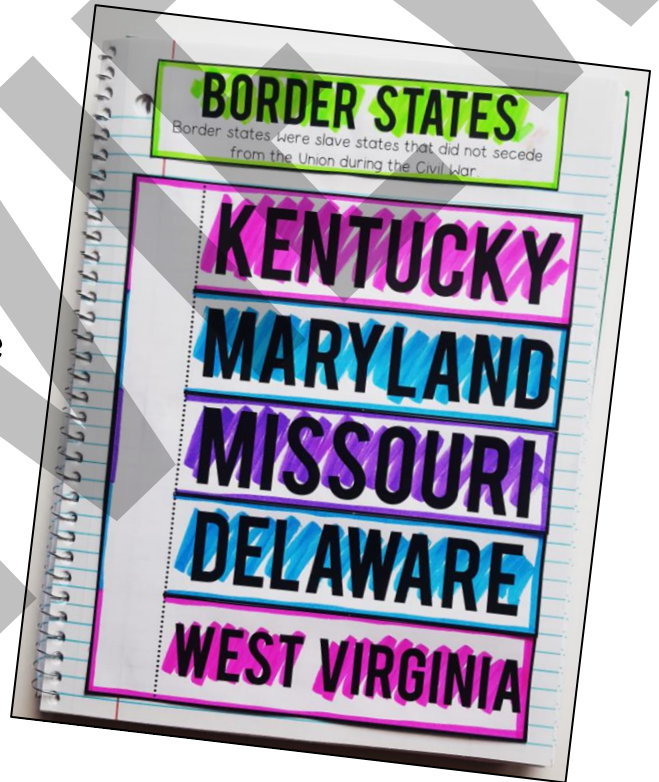


Graphic organizer to describe the Harpers Ferry Raid.

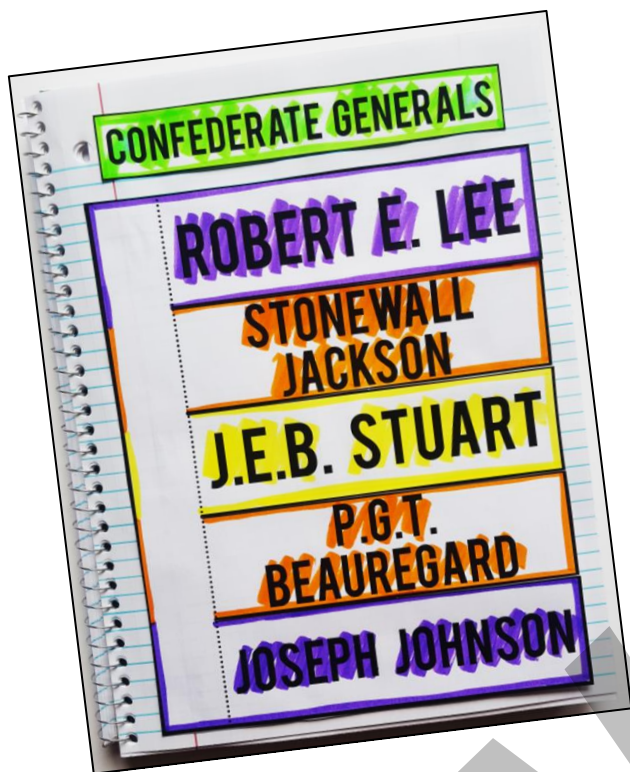


Graphic organizer about how the South seceded from the Union.

Flippable to describe the five border states.

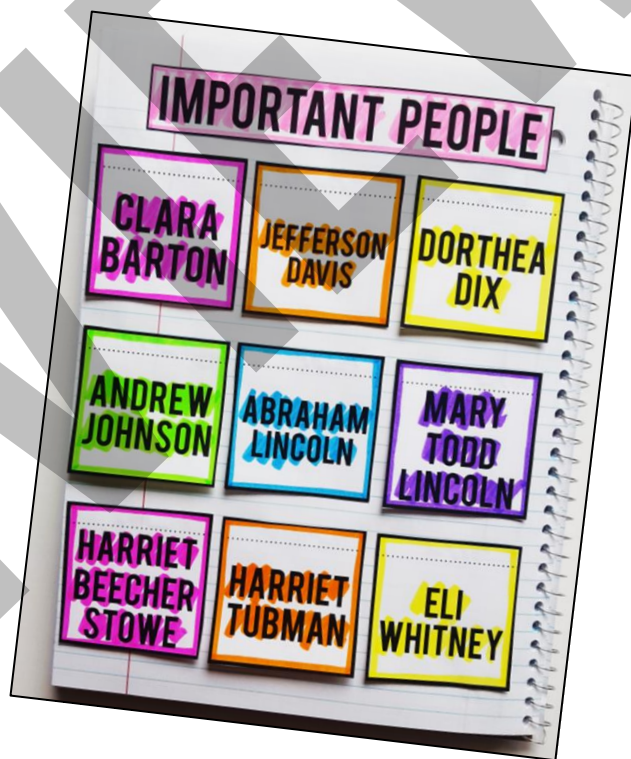


Flippable with important Union generals.

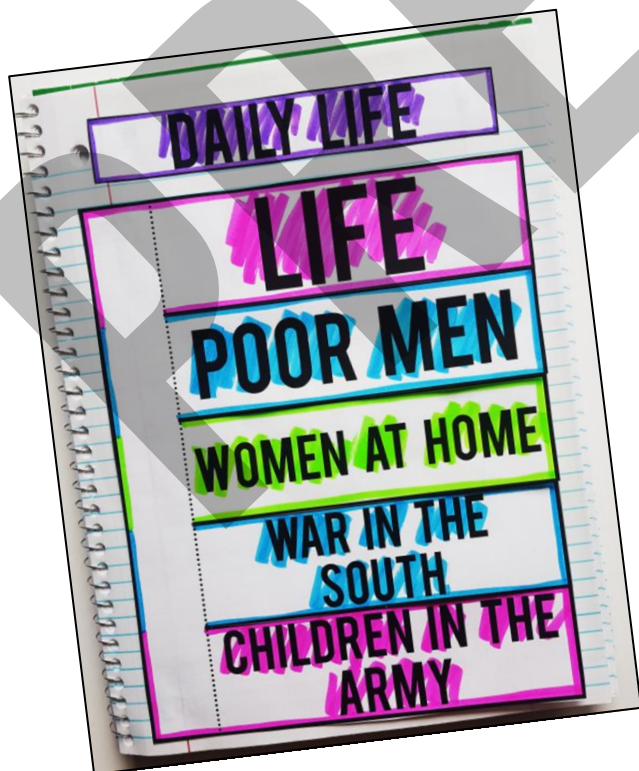


Flippable with important Confederate generals.

Flippable with important Civil War figures.



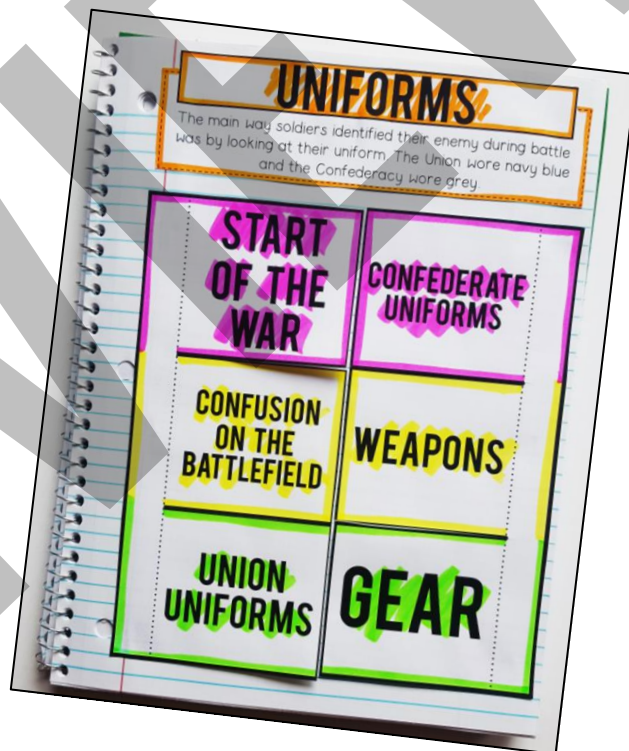
Flippable that describes daily life during the Civil War.



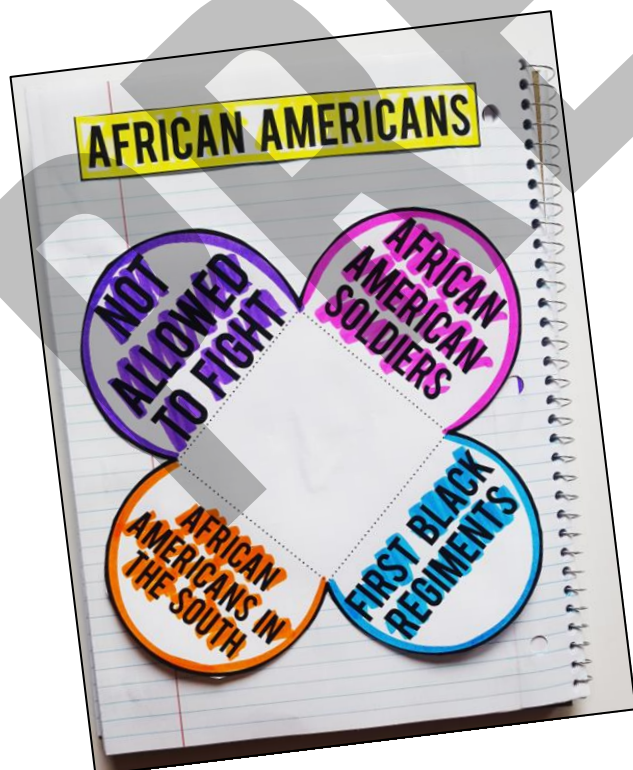


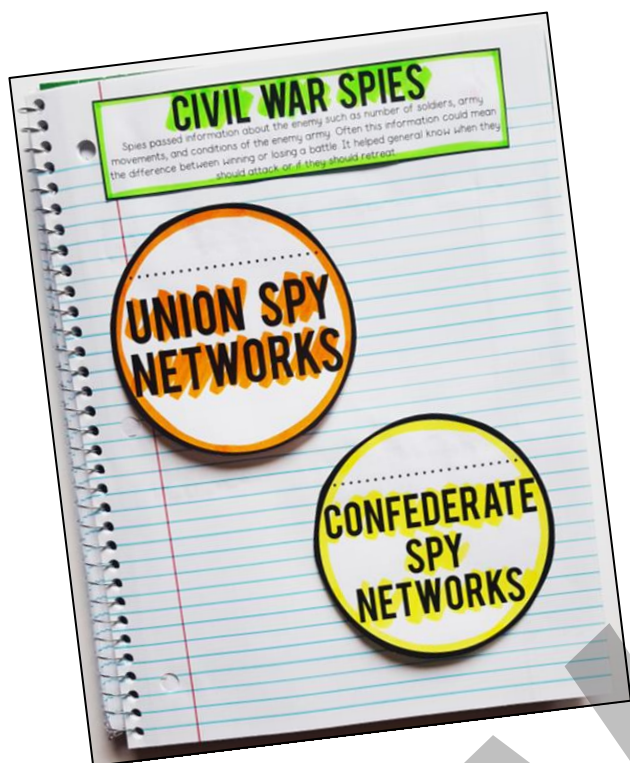
Graphic organizer to describe life as a soldier.

Flippable to describe Civil War uniforms.

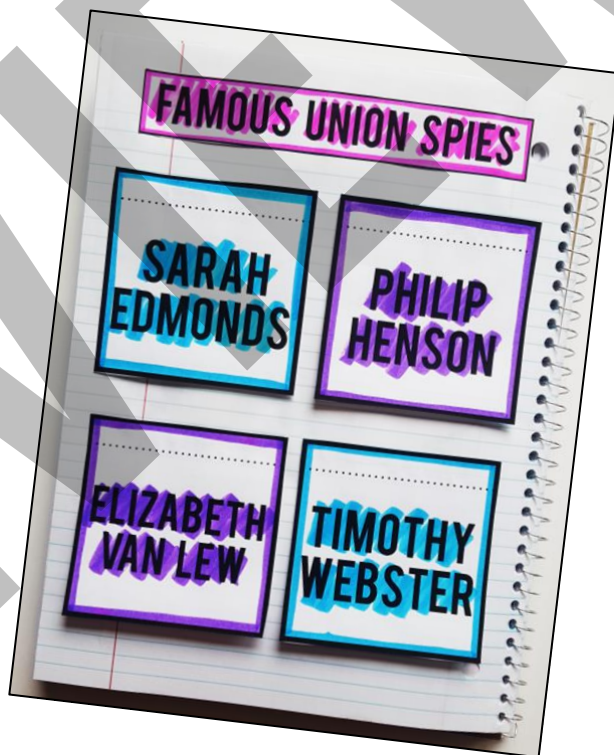


Graphic organizer about African Americans during the war.

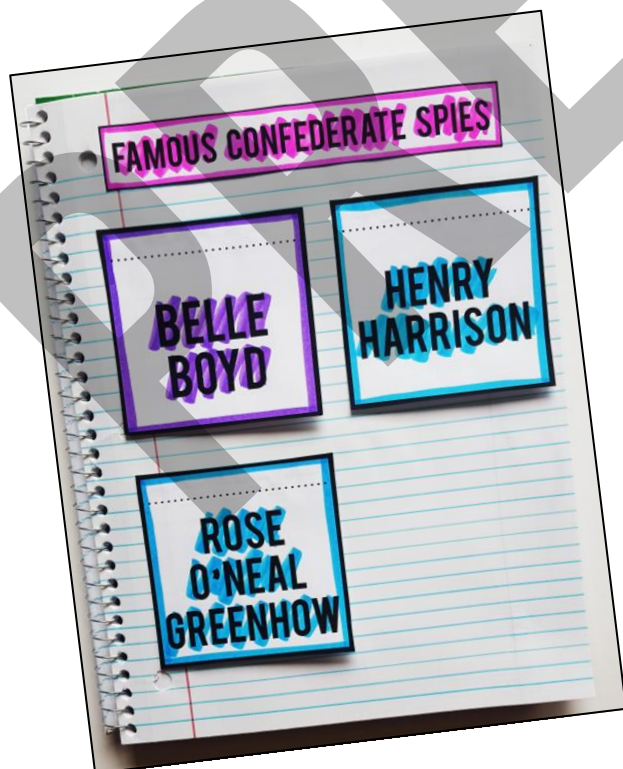




Graphic organizer to describe Civil War spies.



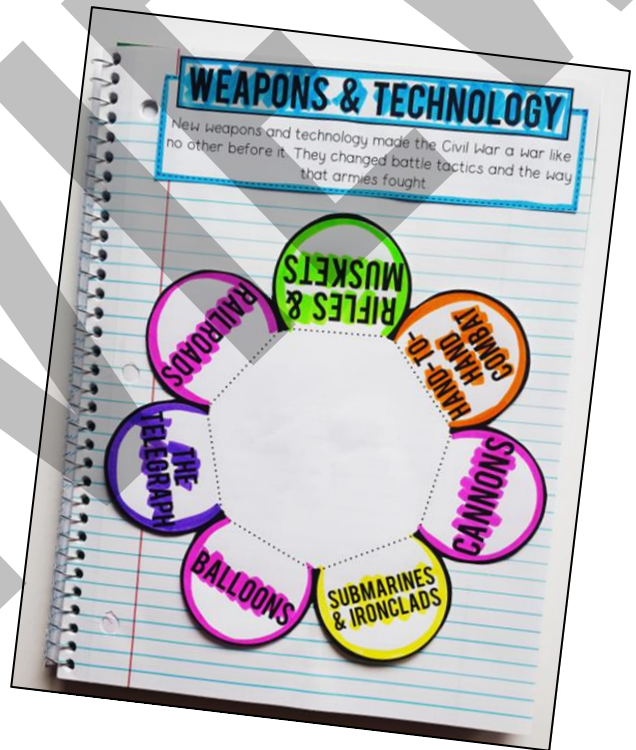
Flippables with important Civil War spies.



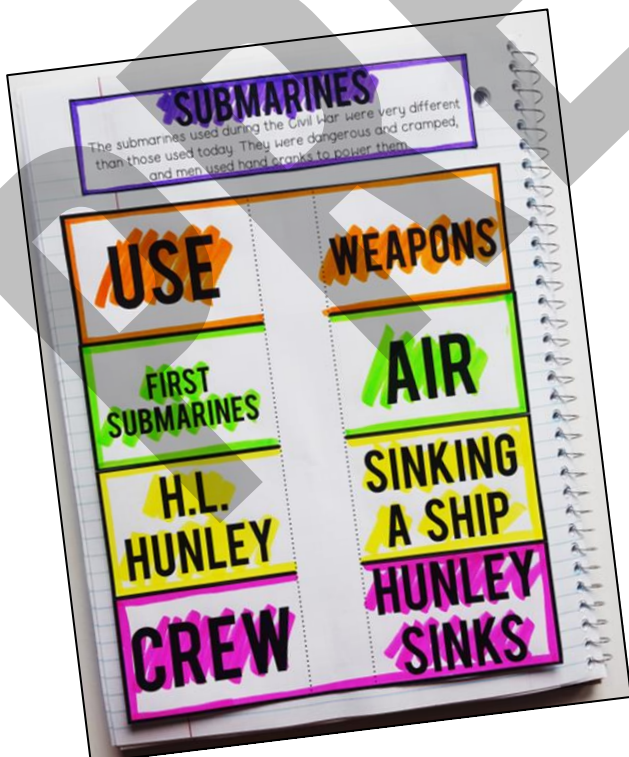


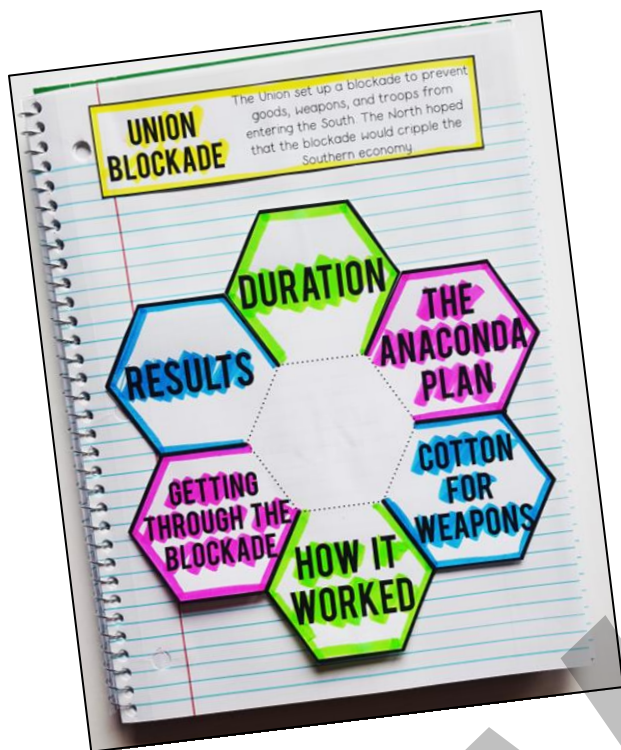
Flippable to describe medicine during the Civil War.

Graphic organizer about Civil War weapons and technology.



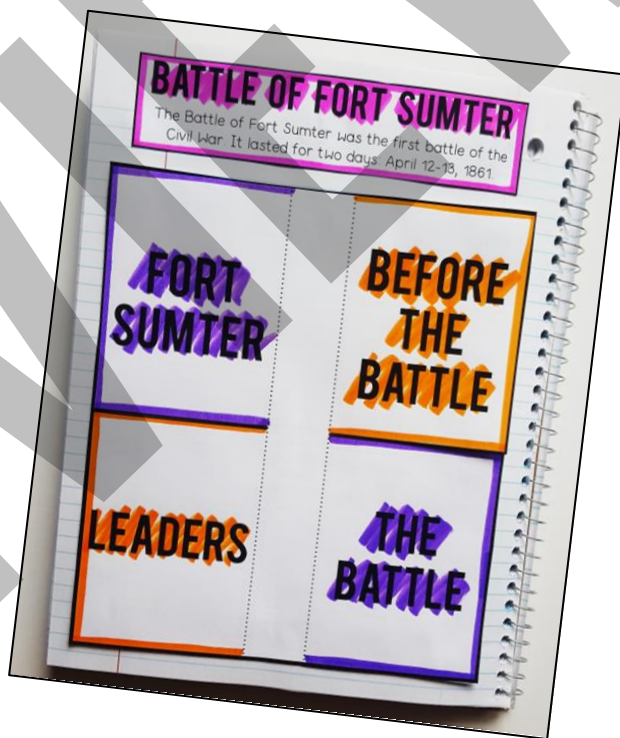
Flippable about submarines.



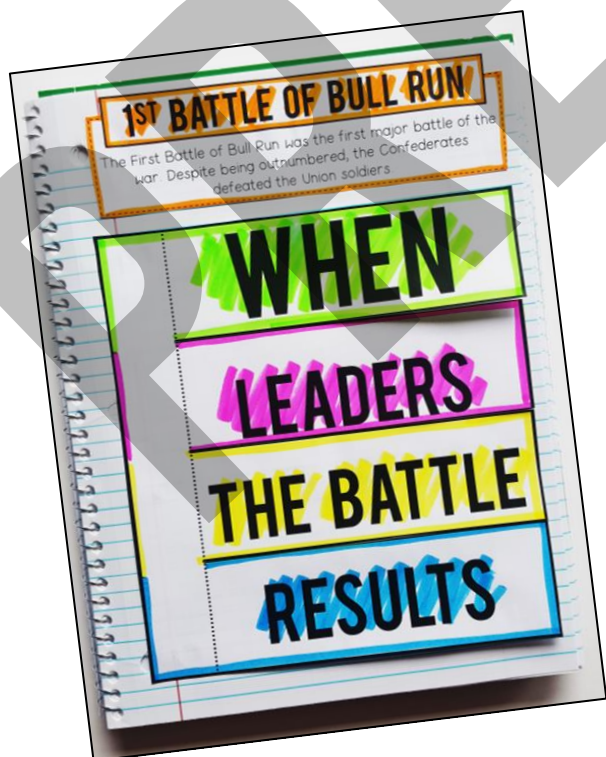


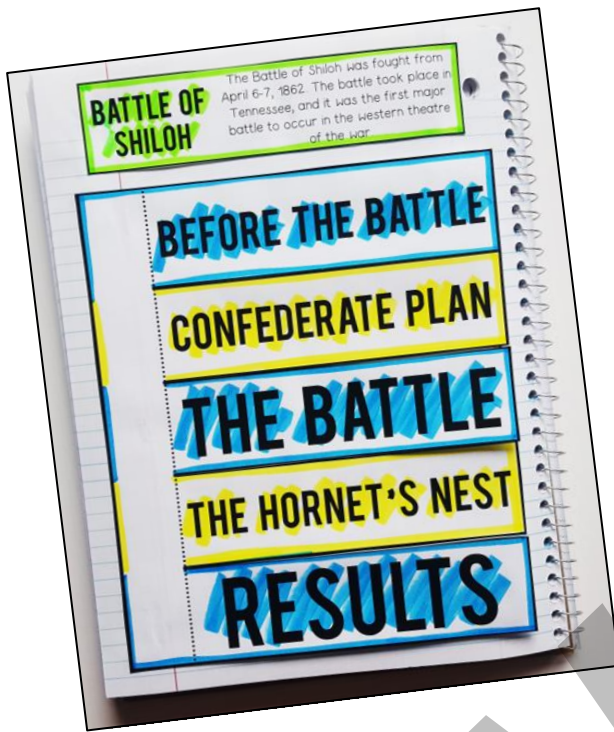
Graphic organizer to describe the Union blockade.

Flippable to describe the Battle of Fort Sumter.



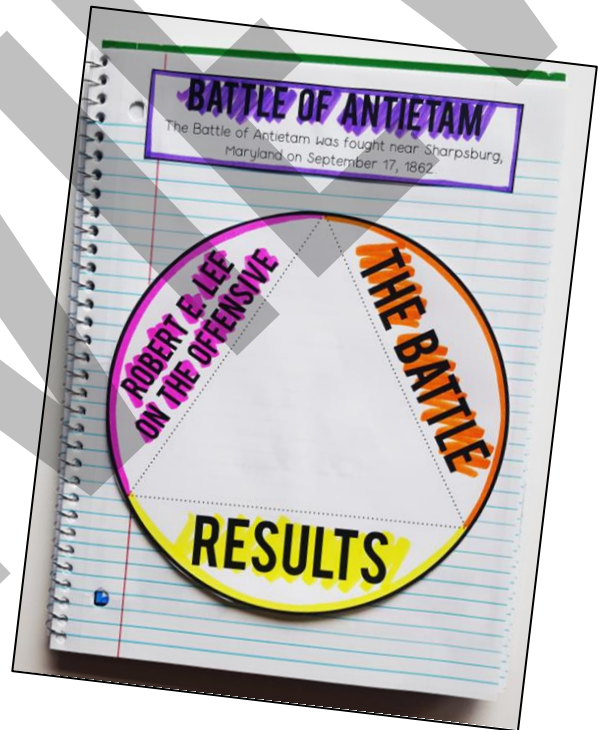
Flippable about the First Battle of Bull Run.



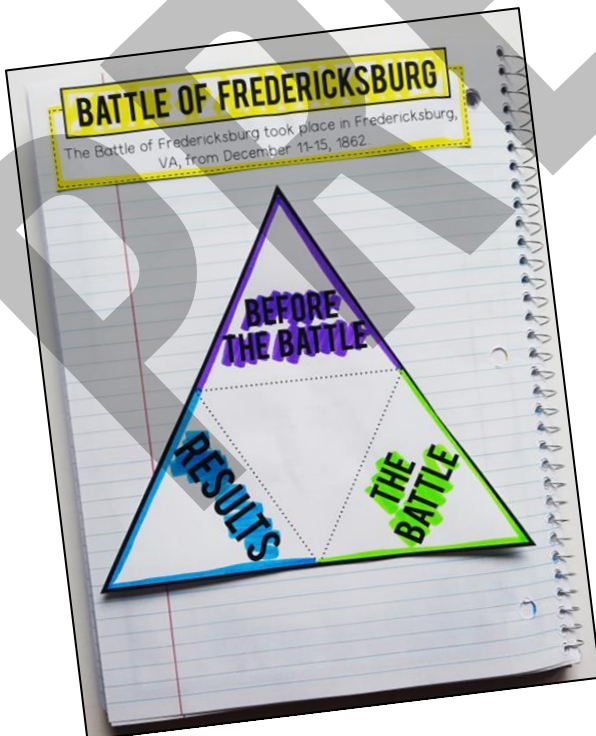


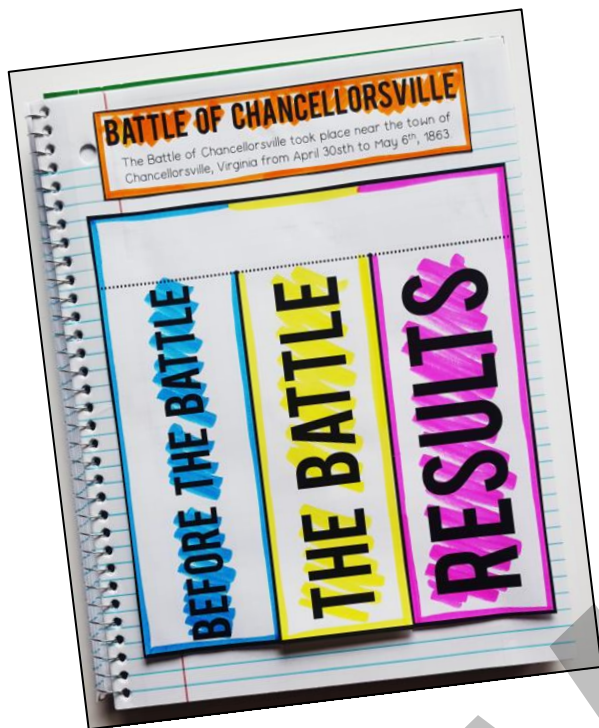
Flippable about the Battle of Shiloh.

Graphic organizer to describe the Battle of Antietam.



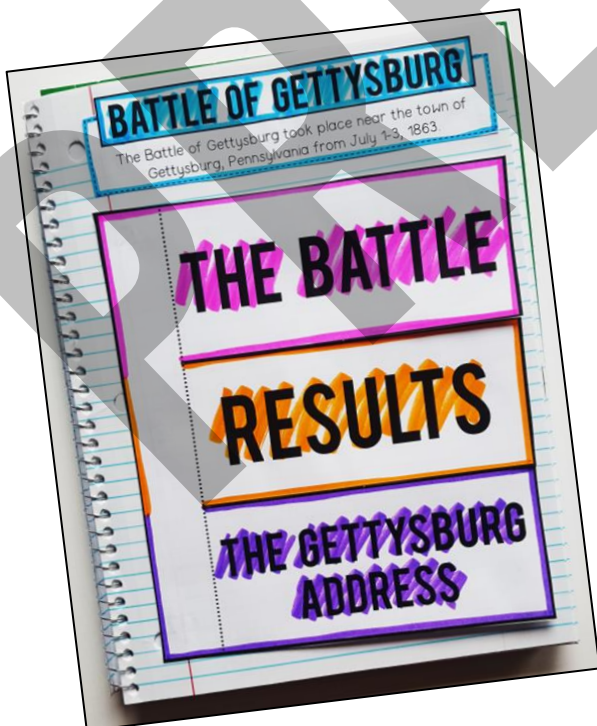
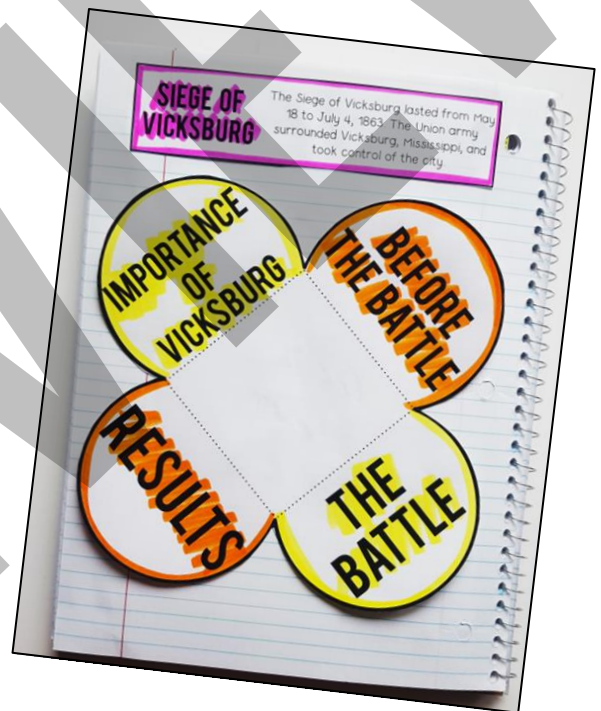
Graphic organizer to describe the Battle of Fredericksburg.



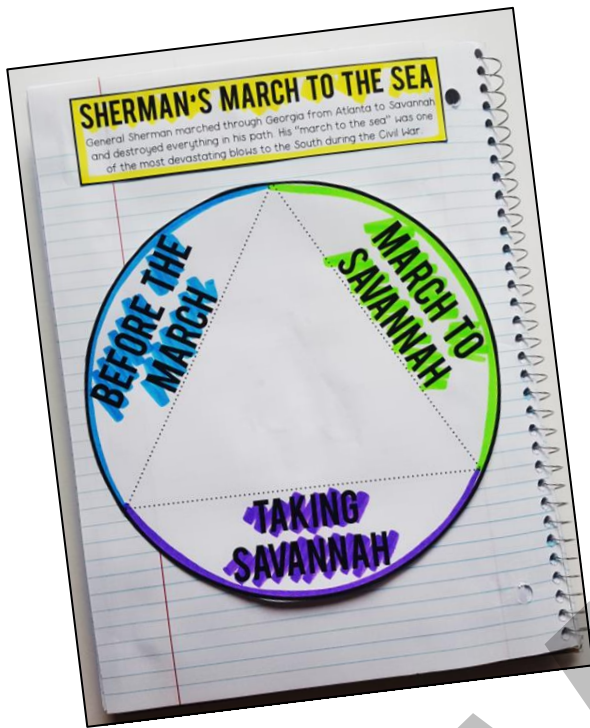


Flippable about the Battle of Chancellorsville.

Graphic organizer to describe the Siege of Vicksburg.

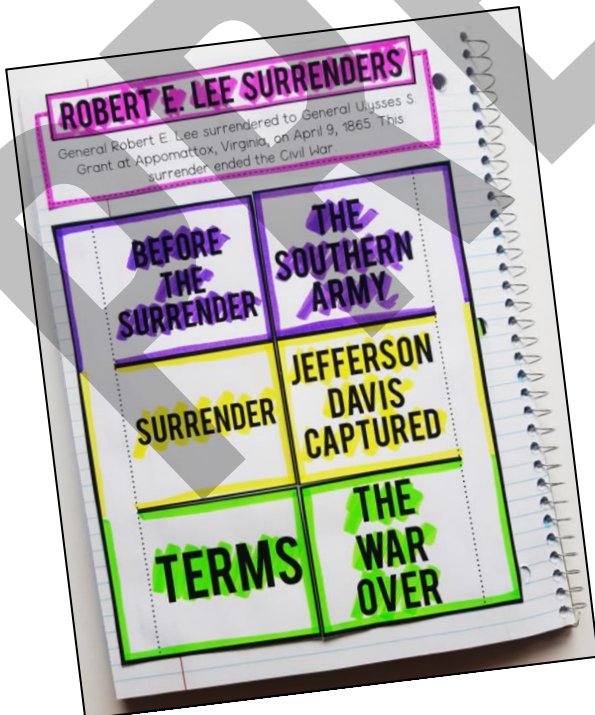
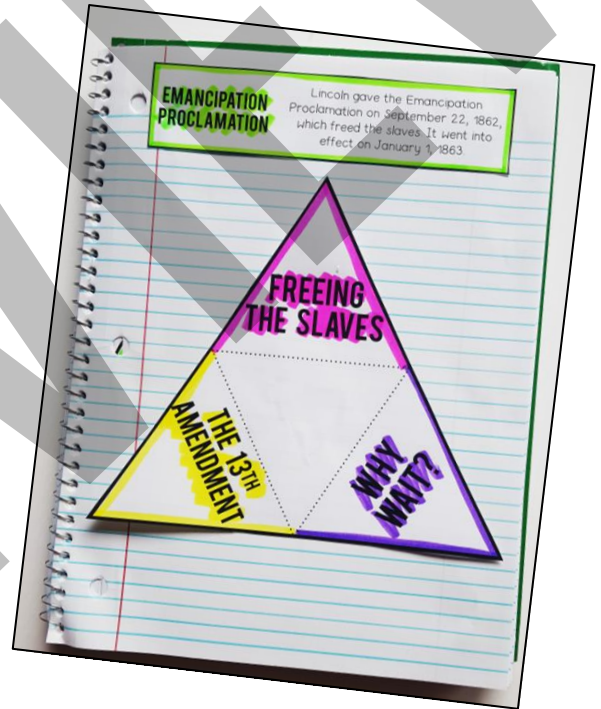


Flippable about the Battle of Gettysburg.



Graphic organizer to describe Sherman's March to the Sea.

Graphic organizer about the Emancipation Proclamation.



Flippable about Robert E. Lee's surrender.



Graphic organizer to describe Lincoln's assassination.

Suggested Answer Keys (12)

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

Vocab

- Abolitionist – a person who thought slavery should be abolished
- Antebellum – “before the war,” used to describe the U.S. before the Civil War
- Bayonet – a long blade attached to the end of a musket, used like a spear in close combat
- Communitarian – when a person would pay a fee instead of being drafted into the army
- Copperhead – northerners against the Civil War
- Dixie – nickname for the South
- Dred Scott decision – Supreme Court decision that said Congress could not outlaw slavery and that people of African descent were not necessarily U.S. citizens
- Fugitive Slave Law – law passed by Congress in 1850 that said escaped slaves had to be returned to their owners
- Mason-Dixon Line – border that split slave states from free states it crossed between Pennsylvania to the north and Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware to the South
- Plantation – a large farm in the south, many workers on plantations were slaves before the Civil War
- Sectionalism – putting local interests ahead of the entire country
- Yankee – nickname for people from the North and for Union soldiers

Causes of the Civil War

- Slavery – the South relied on slave labor to support their plantation-based economy. However, many Northerners believed that slavery was wrong. Abolitionists wanted slavery to be outlawed in the U.S. The South feared that an end to slavery would bring about an end to their way of life.
- Industry vs. Farming – the North had become much more industrialized than the South by the outbreak of the Civil War. Many Northerners lived in large cities and worked in factories. The Southern economy was based on large farming, which was maintained by slave labor.
- States' rights – The issue of states' rights has been debated and fought about since the founding of the U.S. The Southern states feared that the government was taking away many of their rights and powers.
- Expansion – As the U.S. expanded west, each new state added to the country shifted the delicate balance of slave vs. free state. The South began to worry that if more populous free states were added to the U.S., they would lose power and their rights.
- Bleeding Kansas – In 1854 the federal government passed the Kansas-Nebraska act, which allowed the people of Kansas to decide if it would be a free or slave state. People from both sides (slave vs. free) flooded the area and fought over the issue. People were killed in small skirmishes, which gave the whole confrontation the name “bleeding Kansas.” Kansas voted to become a free state in 1861.
- President Lincoln – the election of Abraham Lincoln was the final straw because Lincoln was a member of the anti-slavery Republican Party. The South felt that Lincoln would abolish slavery while he was President.
- Secession – eleven states, starting with South Carolina, seceded from the U.S. after the election of Lincoln and formed the Confederate States of America. Lincoln told them that they did not have the right to secede, and sent federal troops to the South to stop them. This turned into the Civil War.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Slavery

- Beginning of slavery – slaves first arrived to the American colonies in 1619. They arrived in Jamestown, VA on a Dutch ship. Over 600,000 slaves were brought to the American colonies over the next 200 years. Most slaves were brought to work in the cotton and tobacco fields.
- Slaves from Africa – slaves were brought to the Americas from Africa, most from the west coast where the slave trade ports were located. Conditions on the slave ships were horrendous: slaves were tightly packed into ships and were chained together. Many slaves died on the journey from starvation or disease.
- Slave codes – laws specifically about slaves. Slave codes dealt with punishment for slaves who tried to escape, that slaves were not allowed to own weapons, harm a white person, or leave their owner's plantation. Other codes made it illegal to help a slave hide, pay them for work, or teach them how to read.
- Slave States vs. Free States – the U.S. quickly became divided between free states and slave states. When new states were added to the U.S., a major issue was if the state would be a slave state or a free state. The Missouri Compromise in 1820 decided that Missouri would enter as a slave state while Maine would enter as a free state to even out the balance.
- Underground Railroad – abolitionists helped slaves escape slavery via the Underground Railroad, which was a network of safe houses, hideouts, and people who would help them on their way to freedom in the North.

The Underground Railroad

- Railroad terms – the people on the Underground Railroad used railroad terms to describe the organization. Conductors were the people who led escaped slaves along the route. Stations or depots were homes or hideouts where slaves hid along the way. Stockholders were people who helped by giving food or money.
- Workers – people from all kinds of backgrounds worked on the Underground Railroad. Harriet Tubman was a famous conductor who escaped slavery herself and returned to the South to help more slaves escape. Abolitionists who believed that slavery was wrong (such as the Quakers) also helped.
- Travel – travel was dangerous and difficult. Escaped slaves often traveled at night and on foot, typically 10 to 20 miles apart.
- Danger – helping a slave escape was illegal, so the Underground Railroad was dangerous for both slaves and conductors and stockholders. In many southern states, a person could be hanged if they were discovered helping a slave escape.
- Duration – the Underground Railroad ran from 1810 to the 1860s, and peaked in the 1850s right before the Civil War.
- Escaped slaves – historians are not sure exactly how many slaves escaped on the Underground Railroad. It is estimated that over 100,000 were able to escape via the Railroad.
- Fugitive Slave Act – the Fugitive Slave Act was passed in 1850. It said that runaway slaves who were discovered in the North had to be returned to their owner in the South. After the passing of this law, the Underground Railroad began transporting escaped slaves to Canada to avoid recapture in Northern slaves.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Harper's Ferry Raid

- John Brown – an abolitionist who became passionate about putting an end to slavery once and for all. He came up with a radical plan to arm all of the slaves in the South and lead a revolt against their owners to gain their freedom. Since there were 4 million slaves in the South, they could easily gain their freedom if they revolted all at once.
- Plan – John began to plan this rebellion in 1859. He decided to take over the federal weapons arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, which held thousands of weapons.
- Raid on Harper's Ferry – John gathered a small force to raid the arsenal on October 16, 1859. 21 men participated. To white men and 3 African-Americans. Brown and the others captured the Arsenal at night and waited for the rest of the local slaves to come to his aid. They never came. The men were surrounded by the local people and militia to come to his aid. They offered John and his men the opportunity to surrender, but they refused. Many of the men were killed, and John was captured. He and four of his men were convicted of treason and were hanged on December 2, 1859.
- Consequences – John became a martyr for the abolitionist cause, and he became famous throughout the country, while many did not agree with his violent plan, they agreed that slavery was wrong and should be abolished. The Civil War began less than a year later.

The South Secedes

- South Carolina – the first state to secede on December 20, 1860.
- Leaders of the Confederacy – Jefferson Davis became the President of the Confederacy. It had its own constitution and laws. Famous military leaders such as Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and James Longstreet led the Confederate Army.
- Confederate States of America – the Confederacy had its own money, capital city (Montgomery, AL), then Richmond, VA), and attempted to form its own alliances. It tried to ally with Britain and France, but they did not recognize the Confederacy as a country.

Border States

- Kentucky – began the war as a neutral state, but came under Union control later during the war.
- Maryland – Maryland considered Kentucky's loyalty to be an important factor of the Union's victory.
- Missouri – Although Missouri remained in between Virginia and Washington D.C. Maryland that war with the Confederacy was wrong. During the war, many people in the state felt that the government was wrong. One voted to stay with the Union, while the other voted to secede. Therefore, there was a time during the Civil War when Missouri was claimed by both the Union and the Confederacy.
- Delaware – Delaware was a slave state. However, few people owned slaves when the Civil War broke out.
- West Virginia – West Virginia broke away from the state of Virginia when Virginia seceded from the Union. However, the people of West Virginia were split on the issue, and about 20,000 West Virginians fought for the Confederacy.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY CONT.

Important Generals

- Union
 - Ulysses S. Grant – led the Army of Tennessee in the early years of the war. He was nicknamed the “Unconditional Surrender” after he won major victories at Vicksburg and Shiloh. Lincoln promoted Grant to lead the entire Union Army. He won many major battles and eventually accepted General Robert E. Lee's surrender.
 - George McClellan – appointed head of the Union Army after the First Battle of Bull Run. He was a timid general who always thought his army was outnumbered when the opposite was true. He was relieved of his command after he refused to pursue the Confederates after the Battle of Antietam.
 - William Tecumseh Sherman – led under general Grant at Shiloh and Vicksburg. He was later given command of his own army and conquered Atlanta. He is known for his famous “march to the sea” from Atlanta to Savannah, where he destroyed anything that could be used against his army on his way to Savannah.
 - Joseph Hooker – commanded several major battles including the Battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. He was put in charge of the Army of the Potomac, but suffered heavy defeat at the Battle of Chancellorsville. He was removed from his command shortly before the Battle of Gettysburg.
 - Winfield Scott Hancock – considered one of the most brave and talented commanders of the Union Army. Commanded several major battles including the Battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and Spotsylvania Courthouse.
 - George Thomas – won several important victories in the western theatre of the war. Most famous for his defense at the Battle of Chickamauga, which gave him the nickname “the rock of Chickamauga.” He also won the Battle of Nashville.
- Confederate
 - Robert E. Lee – leader of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He won many battles including the Second Battle of Bull Run, the Battle of Fredericksburg, and the Battle of Chancellorsville.
 - Stonewall Jackson – earned the nickname “Stonewall” during the First Battle of Bull Run when he and his soldiers held strong against Union soldiers like a “stone wall.” He won several battles and his soldiers held strong against Union soldiers during the Valley Campaign, but was accidentally killed by his own men at the Battle of Chancellorsville.
 - J.E.B. Stuart – top cavalry commander for the Confederate army. He was a great commander, but made a crucial mistake during the Battle of Gettysburg that may have cost the Confederates the battle. He was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern.
 - P.G.T. Beauregard – led the Confederate Army in capturing Fort Sumter in the first battle of the war. He is known for holding off Union soldiers at St. Petersburg long enough for reinforcements to arrive.
 - Joseph Johnston – led the Confederates to their first major victory at the First Battle of Bull Run. He did not get along with President Jefferson Davis. He suffered major defeats at Vicksburg and Chickamauga and surrendered his army to General Sherman at the end of the war.