Students if you are reading this then it is time for snow day packets 6-10. My intention is to give you every resource that I would have used in class, so I will be sending power points and giving themes/chapter summaries. Instead of assigning outlines, I am going to give you information through power points and I am going to hold you to the honor system. You need to make sure you are reading on your own and completing the work given. You will get behind if you do not read. You may continue to complete the outlines on your own, but it is currently something I am not going to require of you considering the circumstances.

Please view the websites below to bring you back up to memory on what we have covered so far and will be covering during the time outside of school.

<http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/period/4>

<http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/period/5>

March 26th Snow day 6- Chapter 19- Focus Questions

March 27th Snow day 7- Chapter 19 continued- Examining the evidence/ Varying Viewpoint

March 30th Snow day 8- Chapter 20 Begin- Focus Questions

March 31st Snow day 9- Chapter 20 continued: Review Questions- Page 434A-434B

April 1st Snow day 10- Chapter 21 Begin- Focus Questions

March 26th- Snow Day 6

Begin Chapter 19 Focus Questions. You should have the reading for chapter 19 complete, as well as the outline. I will be giving a grade on chapter 19 outline when we return, but because of the uncertainty of recent events, I am not going to make the outlines a requirement at this moment. However, if you wish to continue outlining the chapter for your own knowledge, please do. We will pick up in class right where we leave off here. I will send all outlines to you while we are off in the form of a power point. Please make sure you continue to read the text and keep yourself updated so that you do not get behind.

CHAPTER 19

Drifting Toward Disunion, 1854–1861

# Focus Questions

1. Who authored literature related to slavery that aroused sympathy in the North and ire in the South?

2. How did events unfold in Kansas after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

3. What was the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?

4. How did John Brown’s actions further entrench sectional differences?

5. Who were the candidates for president in 1860, where did each get most of his support, and what were the results of the election?

6. What happened in the time between the election of 1860 and the inauguration of the new president?

# Chapter Themes

**Theme:** A series of major North-South crises in the late 1850s culminated in the election of the antislavery Republican Lincoln to the presidency in 1860. His election caused seven southern states to secede from the union and form the Confederate States of America.

chapter summary

The 1850s were punctuated by successive confrontations that deepened sectional hostility, until it broke out in the Civil War.

Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* fanned northern antislavery feeling. In Kansas, proslavery and antislavery forces fought a bloody little preview of the Civil War. Buchanan’s support of the proslavery Lecompton Constitution alienated moderate northern Democrats such as Douglas. Congressman Brooks’s beating of Senator Sumner aroused passions in both sections.

The 1856 election signaled the rise of the sectionally based Republican Party. The Dred Scott case delighted the South, while northern Republicans pledged defiance. The Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 deepened the national controversy over slavery. John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry made him a heroic martyr in the North but caused outraged southerners to fear a slave uprising.

The Democratic Party split along sectional lines, allowing Lincoln to win the four-way 1860 election. Seven southern states quickly seceded and organized the Confederate States of America.

As southerners optimistically cast off their ties to the hated North, lame-duck President Buchanan proved unable to act. The last-minute Crittenden Compromise effort failed because of Lincoln’s opposition.

March 27th- Snow Day 7

Continuing Chapter 19

Turn to page 398 in the textbook and read the “Examining the Evidence: Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*”

There are questions at the end of the reading in the tan box on the page. Read the excerpt and answer the questions that follow. Please write the questions and answer them in complete sentences.

When you finish, turn to pages 415-416 and read the Varying Viewpoints- The Civil War: Repressible or Irrepressible. There are multiple arguments within the Varying Viewpoints. I want you to tell me the arguments that are being made within the section about the Civil War and who made them. This should be done in complete sentences. Then answer the following questions:

# questions about the “varying viewpoints”

1. How does each of these views see the relationship between slavery and sectional feeling?

2. What does each of these views see as the relationship between slavery and other issues in the 1850s?

3. How would each of these historians interpret the decline of the Whigs and the rise of the Republicans in the 1850s?

March 30th-Snow Day 8

Today you should begin reading chapter 20. Go through the power point that I sent via Live Grades, read the themes and the chapter summary, and then start the focus questions below.

CHAPTER 20

Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861–1865

# Focus Questions

1. What did Lincoln do that provoked South Carolina to bombard Fort Sumter, and what did Lincoln do immediately following the attack?

2. Which states were Border States and how did they influence Lincoln’s statements and actions?

3. At the outbreak of war, what advantages did the South have and what advantages did the North have?

4. Why did the South believe they would be able to enlist foreign intervention and why were they unable to do so?

5. What incidents threatened peaceful relations between the Union and Britain?

6. How did the war impact the economy in the North and the economy in the South?

# Chapter Themes

**Theme:** The North effectively brought to bear its long-term advantages of industrial might and human resources to wage a devastating total war against the South. The war helped organize and modernize northern society, while the South, despite heroic efforts, was economically and socially crushed.

**Theme:** Lincoln’s skillful political leadership helped keep the crucial Border States in the Union and maintain northern morale, while his effective diplomacy kept Britain and France from aiding the Confederacy.

chapter summary

South Carolina’s firing on Fort Sumter aroused the North for war. Lincoln’s call for troops to suppress the rebellion drove four upper South states into the Confederacy. Lincoln used an effective combination of political persuasion and force to keep the deeply divided Border States in the Union.

The Confederacy enjoyed initial advantages of upper-class European support, military leadership, and a defensive position on its own soil. The North enjoyed the advantages of lower-class European support, industrial and population resources, and political leadership.

The British upper classes sympathized with the South and abetted Confederate naval efforts. But effective diplomacy and Union military success thwarted those efforts and kept Britain, as well as France, neutral in the war.

Lincoln’s political leadership proved effective in mobilizing the North for war, despite political opposition and resistance to his infringement on civil liberties. The North eventually mobilized its larger troop resources for war and ultimately turned to an unpopular and unfair draft system.

Northern economic and financial strengths enabled it to gain an advantage over the less-industrialized South. The changes in society opened new opportunities for women, who had contributed significantly to the war effort in both the North and South. Since most of the war was waged on Southern soil, the South was left devastated by the war.

March 31st- Snow Day 9

Continuing chapter 20, today I would like for you to complete one activity. I would like for you to turn to page 434A and 434B in your textbook and answer the AP Review Questions 1-16 for chapter 20. You do not have to write the questions, just give me the letter.

April 1st- Snow Day 10

Today you should begin reading chapter 21. Go through the power point that I sent via Live Grades, read the themes and the chapter summary, and then start the focus questions below.

CHAPTER 21

The Furnace of Civil War, 1861–1865

# Focus Questions

1. How successful was McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac?

2. What are some of the pivotal battles of the Civil War and what was the outcome of each?

3. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do and how did it affect the Union cause?

4. How successful was Lee as commander of the Confederate army?

5. Once he was put in charge of the entire Union army, how did Grant prosecute the war until its end?

6. What was the political situation as the election of 1864 approached, and how did Lincoln win a reelection?

7. What were the costs of the Civil War?

# Chapter Themes

**Theme:** The Civil War, begun as a limited struggle over the Union, eventually became a total war to end slavery and transform the nation.

**Theme:** After several years of seesaw struggle, the Union armies under Ulysses Grant finally wore down the Southern forces under Robert E. Lee and ended the Confederate bid for independence, as well as the institution of slavery.

chapter summary

The Union defeat at Bull Run ended Northern complacency about a quick victory. George McClellan and other early Union generals proved unable to defeat the tactically brilliant Confederate armies under Lee. The Union naval blockade put a slow but devastating economic noose around the South.

The political and diplomatic dimensions of the war quickly became critical. In order to retain the Border States, Lincoln first deemphasized any intention to destroy slavery. But the Battle of Antietam, in 1862, enabled Lincoln to prevent foreign intervention and turn the struggle into a war against slavery. Blacks and abolitionists joined enthusiastically in a war for emancipation, but white resentment in part of the North created political problems for Lincoln.

The Union victories at Vicksburg in the West and Gettysburg in the East finally turned the military tide against the South. Southern resistance remained strong, but the Union victories at Atlanta and Mobile assured Lincoln’s success in the election of 1864 and ended the last Confederate hopes. The war ended the issues of disunion and slavery, but at a tremendous cost to both North and South.