

**CHAPTER 8: THE CIVIL WAR****LEARNING TARGETS**

- 1. I can identify the differences between the North and the South.*
- 2. I can explain the causes and effects of the Civil War.*
- 3. I can name Minnesota's contributions to the Civil War.*
- 4. I can identify the impact the Civil War had on Minnesota.*

**DIRECTIONS**

Read Chapter 8 (pages 148 – 161) in your textbook. Use the information to complete the following:

**Introductory Section (pg. 148)**

1. After reading the introductory section, complete the table below listing major differences between the North and the South.

## ➤ North

- NO SLAVERY
- Big Cities
- Industrial
  - Big Factories
    - Small Farms
- Higher population
- More Immigrants
- More telegraph wires
- More Money
- Away Team

## ➤ South

- SLAVERY
- Few Large Cities
- Few Factories
- Rural / Agricultural
  - Sugar, tobacco, cotton
- Fewer Railroad tracks
- Less Telegraph wires / communication
- Less money
- Home Team

**Blue Box: Dred and Harriet Scott (pg. 149)**

2. What did the Supreme Court decide in the Dred Scott case?
  - The Supreme Court ruled that African Americans were not citizens and had no rights under the Constitution
    - Said that slaves were “property” & that citizens could not be denied their property

## Land of the Free? (pg. 149 – 151)

3. What events led to the Civil War? Finish the following chain reaction.

**Lincoln is elected  
President in 1860**

**Southern States  
Secede**

**The Civil War  
BEGINS**

**The First  
Minnesota  
Regiment forms in 1861**

4. The North and the South had different views of slavery. Write those differences below.

➤ North

- More people believed that slavery was morally wrong
  - Abolitionist
    - Those wanting to end slavery
- Some states made it illegal (MA, NH, PA)
- Did not want slavery to spread west
- Minnesotans
  - Varied feelings about slavery

➤ South

- Some believed it was wrong
- Most believed it was essential to their way of life
  - Farmers (Plantations – very large farms)
    - Needed cheap labor in order to make sugar, tobacco, cotton
    -

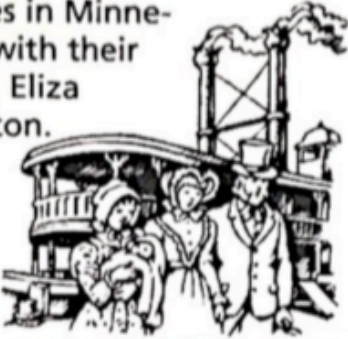
## Green Box: The Economics of Slavery (pg. 150)

5. The North and South were connected economically. Look at the circular flow model of cotton and clothing. Then, fill in the blanks below.

Southern plantations received money in exchange for providing cotton to northern clothing factories. Those factories in the North received money in exchange for selling clothing to people in the South.

## Freedom for Eliza Winston (pg. 152 - 153)

6. Read about Eliza Winston. Then, finish the cartoon that tells her story. You may draw pictures, write a summary, or a combination of both.

<p>The Christmas family arrives in Minnesota with their slave, Eliza Winston.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliza Winston knows she is in a free state and can walk away.</li> <li>• Emily and Ralph Grey, free African American abolitionists, help Winston escape.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Greys convince a judge to consider Winston's case.</li> <li>• Judge Vandenburg orders Winston taken into custody to protect her freedom.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judge Vandenburg holds a court hearing and grants Winston her freedom.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some Minnesotans are angry because they do not want to lose money from Southern tourists.</li> <li>• An angry mob tries to return Winston to the Christmas family.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winston is sent to Canada for safety.</li> <li>• Winston returns later to speak in favor of the abolition of slavery.</li> </ul>

## Land of the Free (pg. 159)

7. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?

- Freed all slaves in rebelling states

8. How did it change the goals of the war?

- Made it clear that if the North won the war, the slaves would be freed.
  - This was a new goal and cause for the North, in addition to the original goal of maintaining the Union

## Blue Box: Life in Minnesota During the War (pg. 159)

9. Name three (3) ways that people back home in Minnesota supported the war and the soldiers.

1. First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Regiment a. 1,009 men b. trained at Fort Snelling	2. gathered supplies and sent many letters and packages to the battlefield	3. helped families of war casualties by offering them \$
4. when men went off to war: wives, sons and daughters did more work at home to keep the farms running		

## Journey to Freedom (pg. 159 - 161)

10. What were some of the difficulties Robert Hickman and his group faced after escaping Missouri?

- When Hickman's group arrived in MN, some riverfront workers tried to stop the boat from landing. They were afraid of losing their jobs.

## The War Ends (pg. 161)

11. In the chart below, list two (2) effects the Civil War had on the United States AND Minnesota.

- U.S.
  - 600,000 dead
  - many parts of the South lay in ruins
- Minnesota
  - Escaped the ravages of the war
    - State's economy flourished
      - Farm prices doubled
      - Immigrants continued to move it
  - Felt more included with the rest of America
  - Problems
    - Families were broken
    - Bodies were crippled

## Gold Box: The Reconstruction Amendments (pg. 160)

12. Three Amendments (or changes) were made to the U.S. Constitution as a result of the Civil War.

**Complete the table below:**

Amendment	What It Did	What It Means
13th Amendment (1865)	Outlawed slavery in the United States	Slavery could no longer exist in any state or territory
14th Amendment (1868)	Provided citizenship to all people born in the United States, regardless of race	African Americans now had the same legal rights and protection as other American citizens
15th Amendment (1870)	Said that the right to vote cannot be denied because of race or skin color	African American men now had the right to vote*

\*The U.S. Constitution did not provide women with the right to vote until 1920.