



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War - Section 1: Sectionalism and Secession **Guided Reading**

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. _____ is the withdrawal of a state from the Union.
2. _____ is the freeing of slaves.
3. Between 1820 and 1850, political disputes arose over the related issues of _____, its _____, and _____.
4. The principle of _____ emphasizes the rights of individual _____ over the rights of the _____ government.
5. In the _____, the economic system was dependent on _____.
6. As the United States grew in the years following the _____, repeated disagreements arose about whether newly acquired _____ and _____ would come into the Union with or without _____.
7. The _____ of 1820 set a _____ between slave and free states, along the southern border of the new state of Missouri.
8. David Wilmot wrote _____ that would prohibit _____ in any new territory acquired as a result of the Mexican-American War, which was called the _____.
9. Finally, Congress reached a five-part compromise called the _____, which dealt with _____ in the new Southwest territories and a law regarding _____.
10. _____ is the ability of the people of an area to decide an _____, such as whether to allow _____, for themselves.
11. The _____ was designed to ensure southern _____ that they could _____ slaves who escaped to free states.
12. A novel, _____, published in 1852, created great sympathy for the _____ of slaves and advanced the _____ cause in the North.



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13. Political parties retained their _____ throughout the 1850s, but the ongoing _____ over slavery's existence and extension began to _____ loyalty to a political party.
14. This way of _____ the country based on slave or free was called _____.
15. By the time of the _____, the previous party system, dominated by the Democrats and Whigs, had come _____.
16. _____ of Illinois was the fourth candidate in the presidential race of 1860. He represented the six-year-old _____.
17. Republicans believed that _____ was a negative social force and that it _____ the dignity of free laborers.
18. Most _____ were so anti-Republican that Abraham Lincoln did not even appear on the _____ in ten of the fifteen slave states, including _____. Thus, when Lincoln was elected _____ in November 1860, many southerners felt his election was _____.
19. Although he had originally _____ withdrawing from the Union, Louisiana Governor _____ began to move the state toward _____ soon after Lincoln's _____, by taking over federal facilities along the Mississippi River.
20. In December 1860, the Louisiana _____ called an election for delegates to consider the question. The balance of elected delegates who were for and against secession was _____.
21. By the time those _____ gathered to debate the issue in Baton Rouge, the tide had shifted toward _____ from the Union.
22. Louisiana _____ from the United States on _____, _____.
23. In early April, _____ joined six other slave states in the newly formed _____.

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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War - Section 2: The Civil War Begins

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The _____ assault on _____ led to cries for war on both sides.
2. In the war's early months, many men eagerly _____ to serve in the CSA army. Thousands of _____ volunteers organized within standing _____ units or created entirely new ones.
3. Major _____ organized one of the volunteer units most closely identified with _____. Their _____ and legendary _____ gained them the nickname the "Fighting Tigers" or "Wheat's Tigers."
4. Despite initial _____ for serving in the conflict, the numbers of _____ fell sharply as _____ mounted and it became clear the war would be a long, bloody _____.
5. To make service more _____, the Confederate government first offered a _____ to men who were willing to _____.
6. The Confederate Congress passed the war's first _____, an act to set up a _____ for southern men. The act _____ the initial one-year term of _____ to three years, and required all able-bodied men between _____ and _____ to enlist for the three-year term.
7. Over the next few weeks after the Battle of Shiloh, _____ soldiers and the _____ of those killed arrived back in Louisiana, bringing the war home to the _____ population.
8. Because _____ transport was so important to the South's _____, the Union quickly adopted the _____ of a blockade of the region's ports.
9. A _____ is the use of naval forces to _____ a seaport and _____ ships from entering or leaving it.
10. With a Union blockade at the _____ of the Mississippi, _____ and _____ had already begun to run short in New Orleans. Because ships could neither leave nor enter the port, normal _____ operations _____.



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11. Despite repeated warnings that New Orleans was vulnerable to Union attack, _____ and _____ were the city's only protection to the south.
12. A Union naval fleet led by flag officer _____ began to _____ those forts in mid-April of 1862.
13. On May 1, David _____ turned New Orleans over to Union General _____.
14. Butler vigorously enforced the _____. This allowed the Union army to confiscate the _____ of those who continued to support the _____.
15. Butler was also accused of allowing his _____ to engage in war _____, making an unfair _____ on essential goods during _____ times.
16. Union _____ spread to other parts of the state as well. In early May 1862, _____ fell to Farragut's fleet.
17. The _____ for controlling the Mississippi River was called the _____. Its goal was to _____ its opponent into submission, like an *anaconda* did its victim.
18. Union forces had taken control of much of _____ Louisiana, including _____ and _____, in 1862.
19. By the end of April, Union forces controlled most of southwestern Louisiana, including _____, _____, and _____.
20. The siege of _____ lasted forty-eight days, the longest in Civil War history. A _____ is a tactic where an army tries to capture a fort or town by _____ it and _____ supplies from reaching it.
21. Events upriver at _____, Mississippi, led to a Confederate _____.
22. Like General Banks at Port Hudson, Grant created a _____ around _____. _____ forces surrendered on July 4, 1863.
23. Upon hearing the news, the remaining Confederate _____ at Port Hudson _____ to General _____ on July 9, 1863.

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Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War - Section 3: The Last Years of the War

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The Confederate losses of _____ and at _____ turned the tide of war in the _____ favor, but the conflict _____ for another year and a half.
2. In Louisiana, the _____, the _____, and displaced _____—both free and slave— were on the _____ in the last years of the war.
3. When _____ surrendered to Union forces in May 1862, Governor _____ was forced to move the state _____. He relocated first to _____ and then to _____.
4. _____ provided its required number of _____ to the Confederacy, but this left _____ very little _____ to protect the people.
5. _____ ran unopposed for _____ in 1863.
6. Allen opened a trade channel with _____ through _____. Although some in the Confederacy _____ the decision, the trade route allowed him to exchange _____ for desperately needed _____ and _____.
7. During the spring of 1864, Union General _____ led a _____ in which he hoped to take possession of _____ called the Red River Campaign.
8. The _____ yielded little in the way of meaningful military victory. Still, _____ and other forces pushed Union troops back toward _____ Louisiana, preventing them from _____ the entire state and from extending Union control into Texas.
9. Many _____ were forced to flee Union forces or were made _____ when their localities became active war zones.
10. People who managed to stay in their homes were subjected to repeated _____ by Union and Confederate forces, who helped themselves to _____, _____, and any other _____.
11. Whether they lived in _____ - or _____-occupied Louisiana, people had to be _____ just to get by.

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12. Some people resorted to using _____, which is a bitter herb whose _____ was ground to serve as a replacement for _____.
13. On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln's _____ went into effect. Lincoln's proclamation was a war measure, designed to create _____ because it only _____ slaves in _____-occupied areas.
14. _____ was reelected _____ in November 1864.
15. The _____ official end took place on _____, _____.
16. It took _____ additional months for all the Confederate capitals to _____. Louisiana's Confederate capital at _____ was the last to do so, surrendering on _____, _____.
17. President _____ was assassinated by an actor and Confederate sympathizer named _____. _____ is the murder of a prominent person, usually for _____ reasons.
18. Much of the South's _____ had been destroyed by _____ and _____.
19. It would take _____ for many _____ to make their way home to Louisiana.
20. _____ was never again as it had been before the _____, particularly because _____ came to an end.
21. Although they now had their _____, the former _____ also had a _____ journey ahead.
22. Many newly freed people _____ to cities like New Orleans, looking for _____ opportunities beyond agriculture. Former slaves who stayed in the same locations still had to learn to _____ for _____ with their former masters.
23. Many _____ southerners had a difficult time accepting Confederate _____ and the end of _____.
24. Some _____ whites would turn to _____ in the years to come.
25. The _____ of putting the _____ and the _____ back together would be a long, _____, and sometimes brutal one.