

# **SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Our History, Our Home**

## **Chapter 9**

**The Civil War**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Matching

Directions: Match the vocabulary words in Column A with their definitions in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

### COLUMN A

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Blockade
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Casualties
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Conscripted
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Emancipation
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Forage
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Freedmen
- \_\_\_\_ 7. Heist
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Hoarding
- \_\_\_\_ 9. Inflation
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Ironclad
- \_\_\_\_ 11. Siege
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Speculation
- \_\_\_\_ 13. Swath
- \_\_\_\_ 14. Total War

### COLUMN B

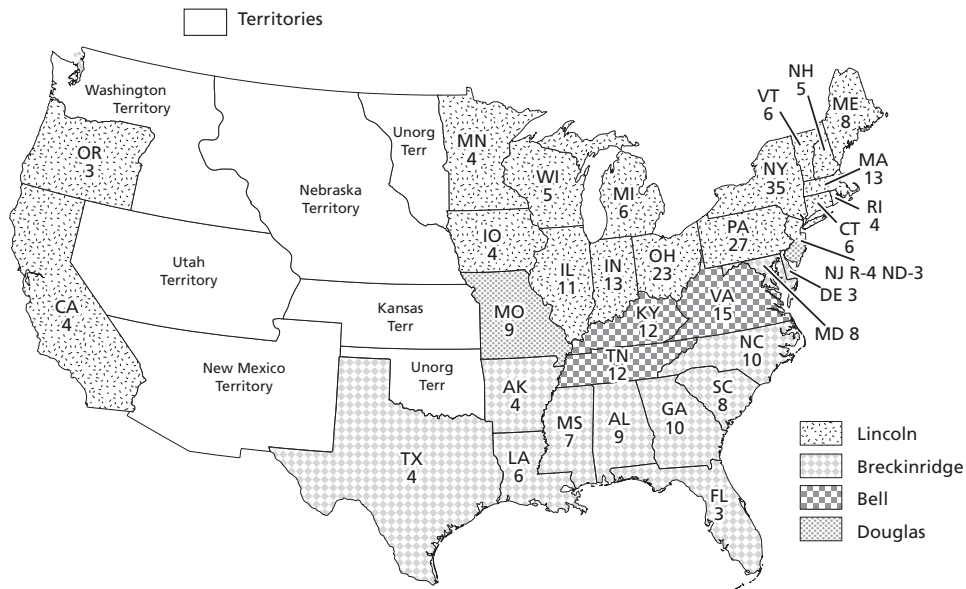
- A. armored ship
- B. conflict that involves all the people and resources of a society
- C. drafted
- D. long, broad strip
- E. collecting and hiding a large amount of something valuable
- F. former slaves
- G. use of naval forces to stop shipping
- H. the freeing of slaves
- I. to take supplies wherever they could be found
- J. theft
- K. period when prices rise rapidly and money buys less
- L. people killed, wounded, captured, or missing
- M. tactic that involves surrounding a place to cut off its supply lines
- N. buying and selling things in hope of a large profit but with the risk of a large loss



## Section 1 The Presidential Election of 1860

Directions: In national elections, the president is not elected directly by the voters. Instead, a group of electors is chosen by the voters in each state. It is the electors who vote for the president. The following table and map show the results of the election of 1860. Use the information in the table and in the map to answer the questions below.

Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
<b>Abraham Lincoln</b>	<b>1,865,908</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Stephen A. Douglas</b>	<b>1,380,202</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>John C. Breckinridge</b>	<b>848,019</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>John Bell</b>	<b>590,901</b>	<b>39</b>



- Which state had the greatest number of electoral votes? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many states did John Bell win? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which candidate won South Carolina's electoral votes? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many popular votes were cast? \_\_\_\_\_ How many electoral votes were cast? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Which candidate received the fewest electoral votes? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. Where did that candidate rank in the popular vote? \_\_\_\_\_
- Calculate the percentage of the popular vote for each candidate.  
 Lincoln: \_\_\_\_\_ Douglas: \_\_\_\_\_ Breckinridge: \_\_\_\_\_ Bell: \_\_\_\_\_
- Calculate the percentage of the electoral vote for each candidate.  
 Lincoln: \_\_\_\_\_ Douglas: \_\_\_\_\_ Breckinridge: \_\_\_\_\_ Bell: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Section 1

# The South Carolina Act of Secession

Directions: After years of maintaining its rights as a sovereign state, and especially after the election of Abraham Lincoln who had promised an end to the spread of slavery, South Carolina took steps to end its relationship with the United States through an act of secession. Led by this act, other southern states soon followed suit. Their actions shortly led to the Civil War.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Secession Act, South Carolina  
December 20, 1860

An Ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled “The Constitution of the United States of America.”

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the “United States of America,” is hereby dissolved.

Done at Charleston the twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

1. How long had South Carolina been a state before it seceded?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Explain the meaning of “repealed” and “dissolved” in this document.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Section 2

# The Emancipation Proclamation

Directions: Read the excerpts from the Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Abraham Lincoln at the Antietam Battlefield in Maryland on September 22, 1862. The provisions of the Proclamation were to go into effect on January 1, 1863. This particular part of the document lists the geographic regions where slavery was abolished.

After reading the excerpts from the Proclamation, use the information to answer the questions that follow.

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

1. How did Abraham Lincoln justify freeing the slaves?
2. How much time was there between the time the Proclamation was issued and the time it was implemented?
3. Why were certain parts of states listed as exceptions to the terms of the Proclamation?
4. How many states were affected by this part of the Proclamation? Name them.
5. Why did Lincoln say the executive, military, and naval authorities will recognize the freedom of the slaves?
6. What did Lincoln ask the newly freed slaves to do?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2

# The Underground Railroad

Directions: Go to <https://freedomcenter.org> to find information on the Underground Railroad. Use the information you find to answer the questions that follow.

1. What was the Underground Railroad?
2. From where does the term Underground Railroad come?
3. What were some myths associated with the Underground Railroad?
4. What was the major route of the Underground Railroad?
5. Name some cities that played a major role in the Underground Railroad.
6. Summarize the role or accomplishment of each of the following persons to the Under- ground Railroad movement.
  - A. Henry “Box” Brown—
  - B. Margaret Garner—
  - C. John Parker—
  - D. Rev. John and Jean Rankin—
  - E. Robert Smalls—
  - F. William Still—
  - G. Harriet Tubman—



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 3

## Dear John: A Letter from Home

Directions: Women were the long-suffering, overworked heroes of the South Carolina home front during the Civil War. Read "The Role of Women on the Homefront." Based on your own interests, write a letter to a soldier on the battlefield describing what you and other women are doing to support the war while husbands, brothers, and friends are fighting to maintain a way of life. Be sure to include the date the letter was written.

Dear John,

Your loving,



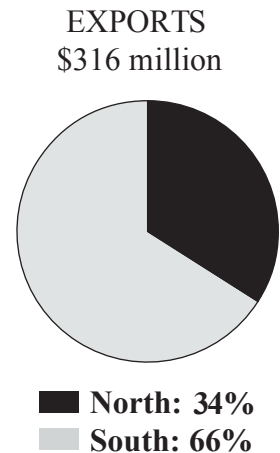
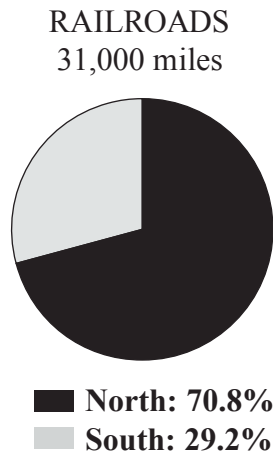
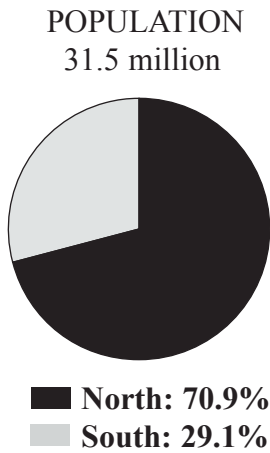


**Section 3**  
**Civil War Mathematics**

Directions: During a period of inflation, the prices of goods increase. Inflation often takes place during wars, and this was true of the Civil War. Listed below are the prices of five items in 1862 and in 1865. Calculate the amount the price of each item increased and the percentage of that increase. (FYI: The average Confederate soldier was paid \$11 a month for his service in the army.)

Item	Price in 1862	Price in 1865	Amount of Increase	Percentage of Increase
Bacon	\$ 0.33/pound	\$ 7.50/pound		
Eggs	\$ 0.35/dozen	\$ 5.00/dozen		
Corn	\$ 1.00/bushel	\$ 30.00/bushel		
Wheat	\$ 3.00/bushel	\$ 50.00/bushel		
Flour	\$18.00/barrel	\$500.00/barrel		

Directions: Use the following pie charts (based on 1860 data) to answer the questions below.



- What was the population of the North and the South?  
North: \_\_\_\_\_ South: \_\_\_\_\_
- If 60 percent of the South's population was white and 40 percent was black (both free and slaves), how many whites and blacks lived in the South in 1860?  
White: \_\_\_\_\_ Black: \_\_\_\_\_
- How many miles of railroad were in the North and in the South?  
North: \_\_\_\_\_ South: \_\_\_\_\_
- What was the value of the goods exported by the North and by the South?  
North: \_\_\_\_\_ South: \_\_\_\_\_



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**Section 4****Civil War Battles in South Carolina**

Directions: The early battles in Virginia between North and South went well for the Confederacy, aided by many soldiers from South Carolina. Go to [https://americancivilwar.com/statepic/south\\_carolina.html](https://americancivilwar.com/statepic/south_carolina.html) or another website to find information about Civil War battles in South Carolina. Click on the battle to find information. Use the information you find to complete the chart that follows.

Battle	Date	Location	Winner	Significance
Fort Sumter I				
Grimball's Landing				
Honey Hill				
Rivers Bridge				
Secessionville				
Simmon's Bluff				



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 4 Civil War Firsts

Directions: The Civil War is often called the first “modern” war. There were several inventions connected with it, in addition to changes in military methods and in social, political, and economic conduct. Examine the list of firsts, and then answer the questions that follow.

### Naval Warfare Firsts

- A successful submarine
- A “snorkel” breathing device
- Naval torpedoes (mines)
- Ironclad navy vessels
- Revolving gun turrets
- United States Navy admiral

### Weapons Firsts

- Flame throwers
- Use of periscope for trench warfare
- Practical machine gun
- Repeating rifles
- Mobile artillery on railroad cars
- Land mine fields
- Telescopic sights for rifles
- Antiaircraft fire

### Medical Firsts

- Organized medical and nursing corps
- Hospital ships
- Army Ambulance Corps
- Wide-scale use of anesthetics to treat the wounded
- Widespread use of rails for hospital trains

### Military Firsts

- Organized use of black troops in combat
- Widespread use of railroads to transport men and supplies
- Organized signal service

- Visual signaling by flags and torches during combat
- Military reconnaissance from manned balloons
- Bugle call “Taps”
- Commissioned army chaplains
- Armed services draft system
- Servicemen voting in the field for a national election
- Black U.S. Army officer (Major M. R. Delany)
- Medal of Honor
- Press correspondents on battlefields
- Field trenches on a grand scale
- Blackouts and camouflage for aerial observation
- Use of military telegraph
- Organized aerial psychological warfare (Kites were used to drop Lincoln’s Amnesty Proclamation behind southern lines)

### Economic Firsts

- Income tax
- Tobacco tax
- Union printed fake Confederate currency

### Other Firsts

- First American breadlines
- Formation of U.S. Secret Service
- First U.S. president assassinated
- First photographs taken in battle

1. Which items, strategies, or discoveries are obsolete?
2. Which items, strategies, or discoveries are still in use today?
3. In your opinion, which items were most important during the Civil War? Rank your top five choices. What about today? Would your choices change for modern times? Rerank your top five choices for today. (They may overlap.)



