

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 9: The Civil War

Section 1 The Coming of War

Directions: **Use the information from pages 264 - 269 to complete the following.**

1. The _____ of _____ had the most immediate and drastic consequences of any in our history.
2. The national _____ Party held its convention in Charleston in April 1860 to _____ a presidential candidate.
3. After ten days of power struggle, primarily over the issue of _____, the Charleston convention _____ produce a candidate.
4. The convention adjourned to try again several weeks later and there the convention _____ into two.
5. The _____ Democrats nominated Stephen A. _____ of Illinois; the _____ Democrats nominated John C. _____ of Kentucky.
6. The _____ Party, organized only six years earlier, had an excellent opportunity to _____ the election with its major competitor split apart.
7. Its convention avoided candidates who were too outspoken _____ slavery and the delegates nominated a moderate on the issue, _____ of Illinois.
8. The party's position on slavery was to _____ its _____ into the western territories.

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9. _____ won all the northern states, which had enough _____ votes to give him the victory.
10. Immediately after the election the South Carolina _____ called a convention in December 1860 to consider _____.
11. The delegates voted _____ on December 20 for secession.
12. In their "Declaration of the Causes of Secession," the convention made clear that the _____ to slavery and the southern way of life represented by the _____ of Lincoln was the immediate reason for the _____ of _____ from the United States.
13. By February 1861, _____ other states had followed South Carolina out of the _____.
14. The seven states created the _____ with its capital at first in Montgomery, _____.
15. Jefferson _____ of Mississippi was elected _____ and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia was elected vice president.
16. Stephens asserted that the new government was _____ on "the great truth that the Negro is not _____ to the _____ man — that _____ — subordination to the superior race — is his _____ condition."
17. Extensive efforts at _____ in early 1861 ended in _____.
18. Those arguing the case for _____ and the Republican majority in Congress promised that _____ would be protected where it already _____.

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19. However, they could _____ accept the possibility of _____ slavery to be extended to other _____ and territories.
20. Those arguing the case for the _____ states would not back down without assurances that slavery _____ be protected by the federal government and allowed to _____ into new states and territories.
21. When the states _____, they swiftly took control of most federal property and _____ within their borders.
22. But a few were harder to reach, such as _____ on an island in Charleston harbor. The fort became a _____ of national authority that Lincoln was determined to maintain.
23. The fort was running out of _____ and when Lincoln became president He announced he would send essential supplies for the _____ of the men, but not _____.
24. He was careful not to appear the _____. If _____ broke out, it must be started by the _____.
25. South Carolina could not _____ this symbol of national authority at the _____ to its major port..
26. The Confederacy had mustered an _____ of six thousand men in Charleston, commanded by General P. G. T. _____.
27. The general demanded the fort's _____ before the new supplies arrived.
28. Major Robert Anderson, _____ of the fort, _____.

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29. The _____ began _____ of the fort with their cannons and mortars on the morning of April 12, 1861. The _____ was on!
30. The _____ of the fort endured nearly two days of _____ before _____.
31. Lincoln's vigorous response to the _____ on Fort Sumter was to call for _____ volunteers to put down the _____.
32. This caused _____ of the border states [those states that border the first six Confederate states] to _____ the Confederacy.
33. Now the Confederacy was complete with _____ states and a new capital at _____, Virginia.