**South Carolina: Our History, Our Home Activity Sheets Answers**

Chapter 9

Vocabulary Matching

1. G
2. L
3. C
4. H
5. I
6. F
7. J
8. E
9. K
10. A
11. B
12. M
13. N
14. D

The Presidential Election of 1860

1. New York (35 votes)
2. 3
3. John C. Breckinridge
4. 4,685,030; Electoral: 303
5. Stephen A. Douglas; 2nd
6. Lincoln 40%; Douglas 29%; Breckinridge 18%; Bell 13%
7. Lincoln 59%; Douglas 4%; Breckinridge 24%; Bell 13%

The South Carolina Act of Secession

1. 72 years
2. Repeal: take back; reverse; declare no longer in effect

Dissolve: broken; taken apart

The Emancipation Proclamation

1. Answers will vary, but may include: He called this a war measure and hoped it would possibly suppress the war.
2. 100 days
3. Answers will vary, but may include that some parts of states were not in rebellion; they were loyal to the Union.
4. Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia
5. Answers will vary, but may include that they must do anything necessary to maintain the freedom of the former slaves.
6. Abstain from violence in self-defense; work for reasonable wages

The Underground Railroad

1. It was a symbolic term for a covert network of people and places who assisted slaves escape from slavery in the South.
2. There are three probable explanations. A free slave, Tice David*,* and a tortured slave in Washington D.C. are all credited with using the term when describing their movement from slavery to freedom. Also, a group of slave hunters in Pennsylvania supposedly used the term.
3. Most conductors on the railroad are described as white abolitionists when in reality blacks also led other blacks to freedom. Songs and quilts supposedly guided slaves along the railroad to the North and freedom. However, there is no undisputable evidence that this happened.
4. Major route was the Ohio River. In Ohio: Cincinnati, Ripley, and Oxford; In Indiana: Richmond, Madison, and New Port (now Fountain City); Others farther East: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Rochester, NY
5. Henry “Box” Brown--He had himself packed in a box and shipped to Philadelphia where he arrived a free man after seventy-two hours.
6. Margaret Garner—She was born into slavery in Kentucky. She escaped with some of her children and killed one of them rather than have her returned to slavery.
7. John Parker—He was a slave in Virginia and once walked in a chain gang from Virginia to Alabama. He purchased his freedom and helped others get theirs.
8. Rev. John and Jean Rankin—He was a Presbyterian minister. Their family lived in Ohio and helped perhaps 2,000 slaves get their freedom.
9. Robert Smalls—He was a slave in Charleston, SC when he and others captured a ship carrying cotton. They sailed the ship to the Union Navy where they surrendered and received their freedom.
10. William Still—He came from a family of former slaves. He worked as a janitor and clerk of the Philadelphia Abolitionist Society.
11. Harriet Tubman—She was a slave in eastern Maryland. She aligned with William Still and led thirteen voyages on the Underground Railroad.

Dear John: A Letter from Home

Answers will vary.

Civil War Mathematics

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Amount of Increase | Percentage of Increase |
| Bacon | $ 7.17 | 2173% |
| Eggs | 4.65 | 1329% |
| Corn | 29.00 | 2900% |
| Wheat | 47.00 | 1567% |
| Flour | 482.00 | 2678% |

Population: North: 22,365,000 South: 9,135,000

Population: Whites: 5,481,000 Blacks: 3, 654,000

Railroad: North: 22,010 South: 8,990

Value of Goods North: $107,440,000 South: $208,560,000

Civil War Battles in South Carolina

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Battle** | **Date** | **Location** | **Winner** | **Significance** |
| **Fort Sumter I** | Apr. 12-14  1861 | Charleston Harbor  Charleston  County | Confederates | Opening engagement of the civil war. Union forces surrendered the fort to the confederates. |
| **Grimball’s Landing** | July 16  1863 | City of Charleston  James Island | Inconclusive | Union forces wanted to divert Confederate forces from a renewed attack on Fort Wagner. Because of poor reconnaissance, Confederates became disorganized and aborted their attack. |
| **Honey Hill** | Nov. 30  1864 | Savannah Campaign  Jasper County | Confederates | Attempt to cut the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. Union general withdrew his troops so move was unsuccessful. |
| **Rivers Bridge** | Feb. 3  1865 | Bamberg County | Union | Union assault on Confederate troops which were trying to keep General Sherman from crossing the Salkehatchie River. Union forces prevailed and Confederates only delayed Sherman’s forces by one day. |
| **Secessionville** | June 16  1862 | City of Charleston  Charleston County | Confederate | A union Brig. General launched an attack against the orders of a Union Major General. The Brig. General (Henry Benham) was relieved of his command. |
| **Simmon’s Bluff** | June 21  1862 | City of Charleston | Union | Bloodless attempt to cut the Savannah and Charleston Railroad; Because Confederate forces scattered, Union forces abandoned the raid on the railroad. |

Civil War Firsts

1. Obsolete: Possible answers: railroads to transport men and supplies; draft system;

mobile artillery, railroad cars

1. Still in Use: Possible answers: black troops; organized signal system; Taps, flame

throwers, land mines, naval torpedoes, organized medical and nursing corps, income tax, Secret Service

1. Answers will vary.