
1. ESSAY

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

Between 1800 and 1860, economic, social, and political factors contributed to the development of sectional differences between the North and the South. These differences included how best to expand the United States economy, the extension of slavery into the territories, and the relationship between the states and the federal government. These differences laid the groundwork for the Civil War.

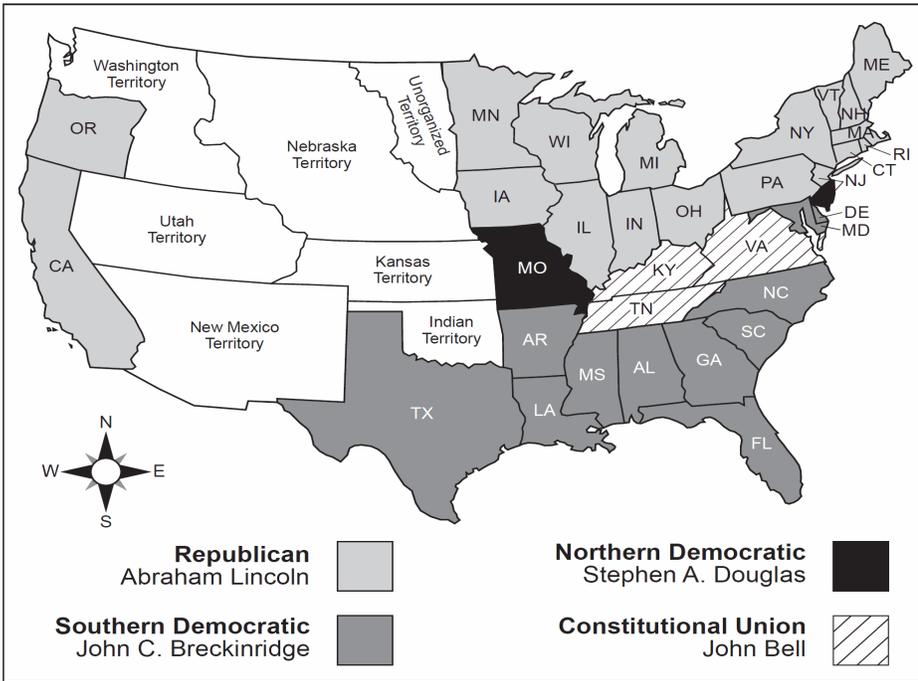
Task: Using your knowledge of United States history, write an essay in which you discuss the economic, political, *and/or* social differences between the North and the South that eventually led to the Civil War

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

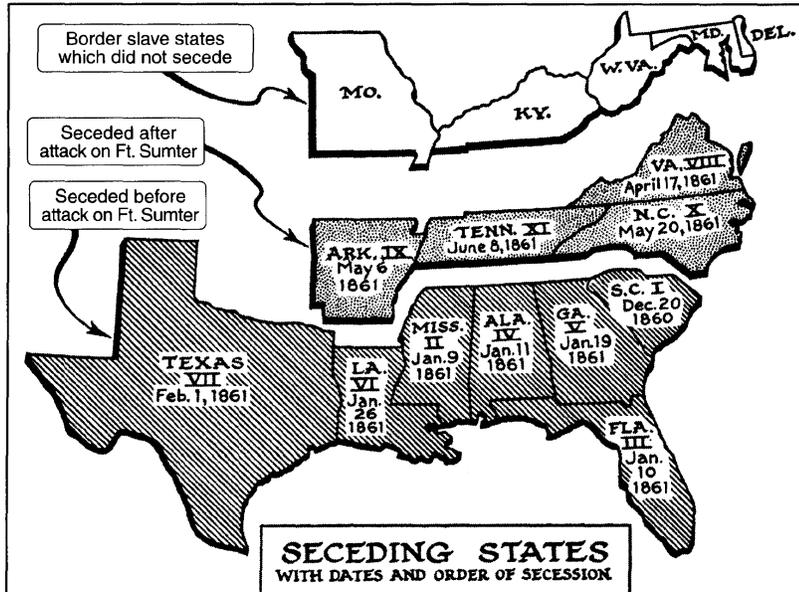
- Develop all aspects of the task
 - Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
 - Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme
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The Results of the Election of 1860



Source: Herman J. Viola, *Why We Remember*, Addison-Wesley Publishing (adapted)

2. A) Based on this map, why was Abraham Lincoln considered a sectional president?



Source: Kennedy and Bailey, eds., *The American Spirit, Volume I: To 1877*, Houghton Mifflin, 2002 (adapted)

3. A) Based on the information on this map, state *one* problem the United States faced under President Abraham Lincoln.

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4. Confederate General John B. Gordon was a civilian-turned-soldier who became one of General Robert E. Lee's most trusted commanders.

... The South maintained with the depth of religious conviction that the Union formed under the Constitution was a Union of consent and not of force; that the original States were not the creatures but the creators of the Union; that these States had gained their independence, their freedom, and their sovereignty from the mother country, and had not surrendered these on entering the Union; that by the express terms of the Constitution all rights and powers not delegated were reserved to the States; and the South challenged the North to find one trace of authority in that Constitution for invading and coercing a sovereign State.

The North, on the other hand, maintained with the utmost confidence in the correctness of her position that the Union formed under the Constitution was intended to be perpetual; that sovereignty was a unit and could not be divided; that whether or not there was any express power granted in the Constitution for invading a State, the right of self-preservation was inherent in all governments; that the life of the Union was essential to the life of liberty; or, in the words of Webster, "liberty and union are one and inseparable."...

Source: John B. Gordon, *Reminiscences of the Civil War*, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904

A) According to John B. Gordon, what was the Southern point of view regarding the power of states under the Constitution?

B) According to John B. Gordon, what was the Northern point of view regarding the Union created under the Constitution?

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5. ... Slavery was not the only cause of North–South confrontation during the 1830s and 1840s. Ever since the passage in 1828 of the high protective tariff, dubbed by Southerners "The Tariff of Abominations," the Southern states had been protesting not just its unfairness but also its illegality. They managed to get it reduced in 1832, though that was not enough for many South Carolinians who argued that an individual state, as a party to the original compact that created the Union, had the right to declare null and void within its borders a Federal law that it considered unconstitutional or unjust. On this basis a special state convention of South Carolina nullified the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, banned the collection of duties within its borders and declared that any use of force by the Federal government would justify secession from the Union. The Northern majority in Congress voted the President additional powers to enforce collection of the revenues, but others successfully sought conciliatory [friendly] ways to avoid an irrevocable [unstoppable] collision on this issue and the immediate crisis was averted, although South Carolinians did not discard their secessionist arguments....

Source: Batty and Parish, *The Divided Union: The Story of the Great American War, 1861–65*,

Salem House Publishers, 1987

A). According to Batty and Parish, what was **one reaction by South Carolina to the passage of federal tariffs?**

B). According to Batty and Parish, what was **one** Northern response to the actions taken by South Carolina regarding the tariff?

6.

April 15, 1861

By the President of the United States

A Proclamation.

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed [interfered with], in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law,

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate [total] number of seventy- five thousand [75,000], in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details, for this object, will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. .

..

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Source: Roy P Basler, ed., *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Volume IV,

Rutgers University Press (adapted)

A) According to this proclamation, what is **one** action President Abraham Lincoln took to enforce the laws of the United States?

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7. **Summary Assignment**: Write at least one paragraph discussing the political causes of the U.S. Civil War.
