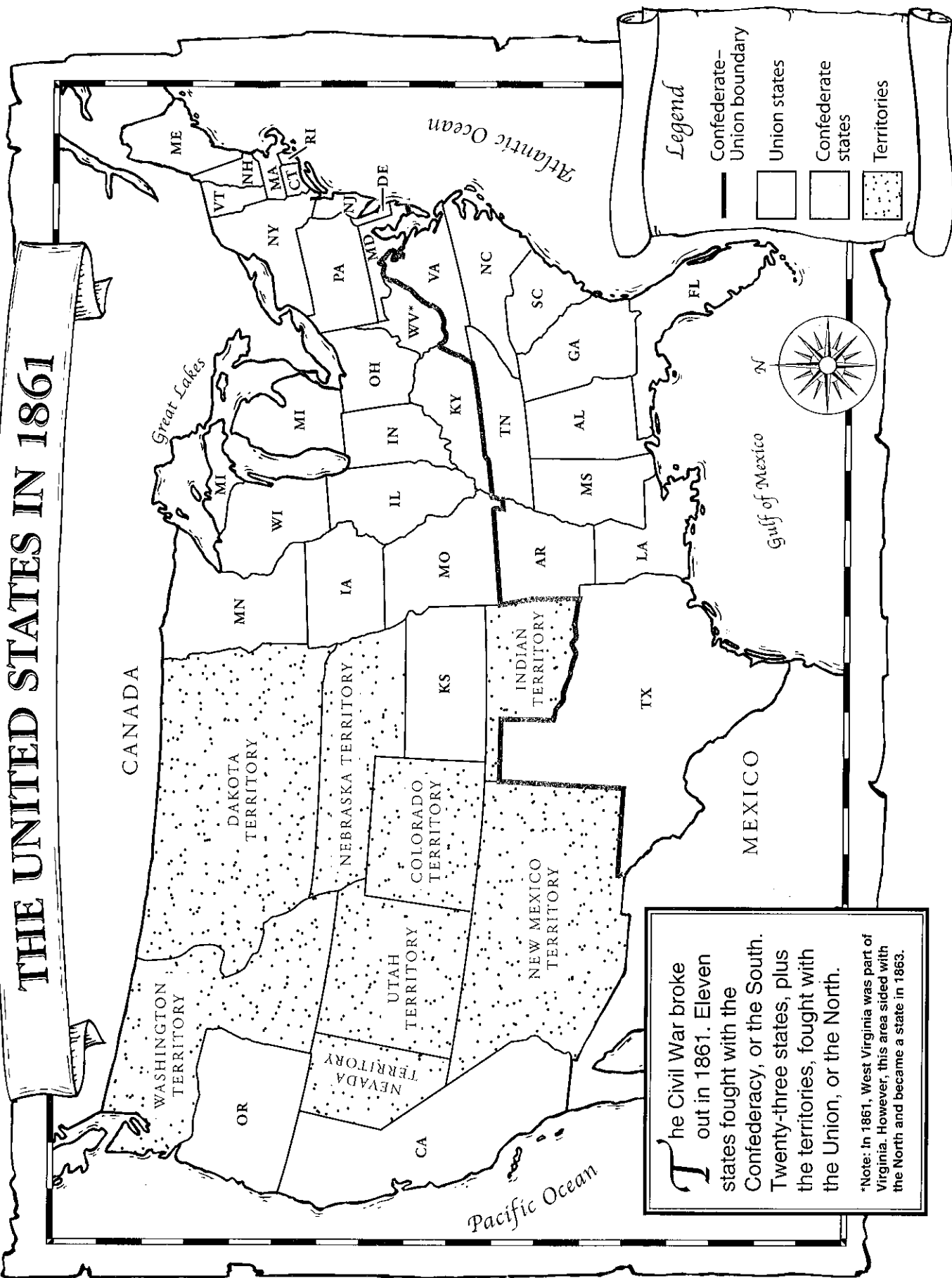


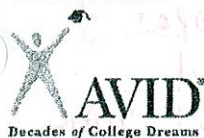
# THE UNITED STATES IN 1861



The Civil War broke out in 1861. Eleven states fought with the Confederacy, or the South. Twenty-three states, plus the territories, fought with the Union, or the North.

\*Note: In 1861, West Virginia was part of Virginia. However, this area sided with the North and became a state in 1863.

Note: Reproduce this page for each student to complete "The United States in 1861," as described on page 4.



Term and related drawings or questions:

Notes:

Missouri

Compromise  
of 1820

Maintained balance between slave state and free state  
36° 30' parallel stated States above were free states, States below were slave States.

Missouri remained a slave state

Compromise  
of 1850

Series of bills: ① Texas gave up land (present day Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona) ② Slave trade (not slavery) abolished in nation's capital ③ California admitted as ~~slave~~ state ④\* Established Fugitive Slave Act

Fugitive Slave Act

Required All citizens to assist in recovery of fugitive slaves. Slaves denied trial by jury. People paid \$5.00 if slave was released, \$10 if slave was returned to slave state

fugitive

Running from the law - fleeing from the law

Dred Scott

Slave that lived in free states with master. Master died. Petitioned courts to become free. Supreme Court denied

Summary:

because NO slave or descendants of slave could be citizens. Dred Scott was not a citizen therefore he could not petition for his freedom

Term and related drawings or questions:

Notes:

John Brown

Attacked a U.S. Federal Arsenal → (where weapons are stored), in hopes of freeing slaves. This raid was a beginning of The Civil War.

Kansas-Nebraska Act

Allowed the people living in Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether or not to allow slavery. This was 4 years after Compromise of 1850 so the 36°30' was not a rule anymore. People rushed to Kansas & Nebraska to skew voting in ~~bec~~ becoming a slave or free state. Violence erupted. Referred to as "Bleeding Kansas" because so much blood was lost over issue: free or slave State

Sovereignty

Authority of a state/country to govern itself

Abolitionist

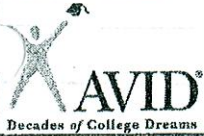
People working to get rid of slavery

Frederick Douglas

Best known abolitionist speaker. Himself a runaway slave. Great orator. Often people would stand up and cheer after hearing him speak against slavery.

Sojourner Truth

Born Isabella Van Wagener. Travelled the country speaking out against slavery. Believed God had called her to "travel up and down the land" to preach



3/4/16

Term and related drawings or questions:

Notes:

Harriet Tubman

Helped slaves escape to free states in what is called the Underground Railroad

South Carolina

First state to secede from the Union

Within weeks, other states followed and seceded also; Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana,

Confederate

Southern states battling in Civil War

Union

Northern states battling in Civil War

Robert E. Lee

General of Confederacy

Ulysses S. Grant

General of Union

Summary:

Term and related drawings or questions:

Notes:

Abraham  
Lincoln

President of the United States  
during the CIVIL WAR

Jefferson  
Davis

President of Confederate states

Fort  
Sumter

Beginning of Civil War. Attack on  
this fort went on for 34 hours.  
In a Confederate state owned by Union

Border  
States

States that permitted slavery but  
had not seceded; Delaware  
Kentucky Missouri Maryland

Emancipation  
Proclamation

Freed slaves that were living in  
parts of the South that seceded  
and were still fighting against Union

Gettysburg  
Address

13 minute speech yet one of  
the most inspiring speeches given  
by a U.S. president

Appomattox

Town in Virginia where Robert E.  
Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant.