

WEEK 5: 4/27 -5/1: U.S. HISTORY

ASSIGNMENT CHECK-LIST: DUE BY MONDAY 5/3

- MONDAY:** Sectionalism & War with Mexico Quiz – Complete the quiz using both your memory and the provided Week 4 Resources.
 - A quizlet set and kahoot game is linked to Mrs. Sellers' website if you would like to review before you take your quiz!
- TUESDAY:** CommonLit, The Revolutionary Rise of the Abolitionists - Read the provided text and answer the seven questions that follow.
 - There is a set of notes on Mrs. Sellers' website covering this topic if you are interested in further information!
- WEDNESDAY:** Myths of The Underground Railroad – Identify the facts and the myths of the Underground Railroad using the provided link below.
 - http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/bhistory/underground_railroad/myths.htm
- THURSDAY:** Civil War Triggers – Using the provided timeline, complete the Civil War Triggers chart.
- FRIDAY:** Take today to catch-up on anything you need extra time for.
 - There is also a video posted on Mrs. Sellers' website for more information regarding the events leading up to the Civil War and the Abolitionists – we will get further into the Civil War next week!

REMEMBER: Answers can be done on a print-out of the assignments or on a piece of paper. Pictures of your answers can be sent to your teacher via e-mail or Remind. You can also pick up this work as a packet from Cobb and turn it back to Cobb with your answers if you cannot access our websites, e-mail, or Remind.

Wishing you well!! -Mrs. Sellers (SellerL@leonschools.net), Mr. Allen (AllenClyde@leonschools.net), & Mr. Sears (SearsS@leonschools.net)

MONDAY: SECTIONALISM & WAR WITH MEXICO: QUIZ: Answer questions 1-4 below using your week 4 resources.

MATCHING: For numbers 1-3, match the various compromises to the correct description by drawing a line from the name of the compromise to the description it belongs to.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The Missouri Compromise | A. Decided by popular sovereignty, riots broke out during voting |
| 2. The Compromise of 1850 trade in Washington D.C. | B. California enters as a free state, Texas enters as a slave state, banned slave |
| 3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act | C. 1820 agreement on how states would enter the union, drew line through the LA Purchase impacted slave laws north of that line and south of that line |

4. Complete the chart below by adding the key details about the war with Mexico in the right-hand column.

U.S. GOALS (at least two)	
DATES (when war was officially declared, when Mexico City was captured, and when the treaty ending the war was signed)	
KEY U.S. MILITARY LEADERS (at least two)	
OUTCOME (how did the war end? What was the name of the treaty that ended the war? What was at least one term of that treaty?)	

TUESDAY: COMMONLIT: THE REVOLUTIONARY RISE OF ABOLITIONISTS: Read the provided text and answer questions 1-7 that follow.

The Revolutionary Rise of Abolitionists

By USHistory.org
2016

The American Revolutionary War marked the moment that the thirteen colonies declared independence from Great Britain and formed the United States of America. However, this was not the only struggle taking place. Within the newly founded nation, disagreement had broken out on the ethics of keeping slaves. Abolitionists' fight to end slavery would eventually reach its height with the Civil War, dividing the nation by its opinions on slavery. As you read, take note of how the armed conflicts depicted in the text influence the public's opinion on slavery.

When the Revolutionary War for American Independence from England broke out, the ideals of the new republic clashed with one of its foundational institutions: slavery. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness simply did not seem consistent with the practice of **chattel slavery**¹. How could a group of people feel so passionate about these **unalienable rights**², yet maintain the brutal practice of human bondage? Somehow slavery would manage to survive the revolutionary era, but great changes were brought to this peculiar institution nevertheless.

The world's first antislavery society was founded in 1775 by **Quakers**³ in Philadelphia, the year the Revolution began. By 1788, at least thirteen of these clubs were known to exist in the American colonies. Some Northern states banned slavery outright, and some provided for the gradual end of slavery. At any rate, the climate of the Revolution made the institution unacceptable in the minds of many Northerners, who did not rely on forced labor as part of the economic system. Northerners did not, however, go as far as to grant equal rights to freed blacks. Nonetheless, this ignited the philosophical debate that would be waged throughout the next century.

Many slaves achieved their freedom during the Revolution without formal **emancipation**⁴. The British army, eager to destroy the colonial economy, freed many slaves as they moved through the American South. Many slaves in the North were granted their freedom if they agreed to fight for the American cause. Although a clear majority of African Americans remained in bondage, the growth of free black communities in America was greatly fostered by the War for American Independence. Revolutionary **sentiments**⁵ led to the banning of the importation of slaves in 1807.

Slavery did not end overnight in America. Before any meaningful reform could happen, people needed to recognize that the economic benefit was vastly overshadowed by the overwhelming **repugnance**⁶, immorality, and inhumanity of slavery.

As the cotton industry grew and slavery became more and more **entrenched**⁷ across the American South, opposition to it also grew.

The first widely accepted solution to the slavery question in the 1820s was colonization. In effect, supporters of colonization wanted to **transplant**⁸ the slave population back to Africa. Their philosophy was simple: slaves were brought to America involuntarily. Why not give them a chance to enjoy life as though such a forced migration had never taken place? Funds were raised to transport freed African Americans across the Atlantic in the opposite direction. The nation of **Liberia**⁹ was created as a **haven**¹⁰ for former American slaves. But most African-Americans opposed this practice. The vast majority had never set foot on African soil. Many African-Americans rightly believed that they had helped build this country and deserved to live as free citizens of America. By the end of the decade, a full-blown Abolitionist **movement**¹¹ was born.

These new Abolitionists were different from their forebears. They were more radical than members of the early antislavery societies. Past Abolitionists had called for a gradual end to slavery. They supported compensation to owners of slaves for their loss of property. They raised money for the purchase of slaves to grant freedom to selected individuals.

The new Abolitionists thought differently. They saw slavery as a **blight**¹² on America that must be brought to an end immediately and without compensation to owners. They sent petitions to Congress and the states, campaigned for office, and flooded the South with **inflammatory**¹³ literature.

Needless to say, they raised eyebrows throughout the North and the South. Soon, the battle lines were drawn. President Andrew Jackson banned the post office from delivering Abolitionist literature in the south. A "gag rule" was passed on the floor of the House of Representatives forbidding the discussion of bills that restricted slavery. Abolitionists were physically attacked because of their outspoken antislavery views. While northern churches rallied to the Abolitionist cause, the churches of the South used the Bible to defend slavery.

Abolitionists were always a minority, even on the eve of the Civil War. Their **dogged**¹⁴ determination to end human bondage was a struggle that **persisted**¹⁵ for decades. While mostly peaceful at first, abolitionists and their opponents began to trade violence as each side became more and more firmly rooted in its beliefs. Another seed of sectional conflict had been deeply planted in America's **psyche**¹⁶.

1. "Chattel slavery" is when an enslaved person is owned forever and whose direct descendants are automatically enslaved.
2. Unalienable Rights- rights that cannot be taken away or denied
3. A "Quaker" is a member of the Religious Society of Friends, a Christian movement devoted to peaceful principles.
4. **Emancipation (noun)**: the fact or process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions
5. **Sentiment (noun)**: a view or attitude toward a situation or event; an opinion
6. **Repugnance (noun)**: intense disgust
7. **Entrench (adjective)**: firmly established and difficult or unlikely to change
8. **Transplant (verb)**: move or transfer something to another place or situation
9. **Liberia**- a country on the West African coast
10. **Haven (noun)**: a place of safety
11. **Abolitionist Movement**- a movement to end slavery
12. A "blight" refers to a disease or flaw.
13. **Inflammatory (adjective)**: tending to arouse anger, hostility, passion
14. **Dogged (adjective)**: determined to do something, even if it is very difficult
15. **Persist (verb)**: to continue to occur or exist beyond the usual, expected, or normal time
16. **Psyche**- the human soul, mind, or spirit

1. What is Abolitionism? When did Abolitionism reach its height?
2. Why is the concept of slavery inconsistent with the American ideals of "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?"
3. Who founded the world's first anti-slavery society?
4. How does the American Revolution relate to the outlawing of slavery (specifically in the North)?
5. How did some slaves earn their freedom during the American Revolution?
6. Why were some people in America in the early 1800s opposed to Abolitionism?
7. What are the economic advantages and disadvantages of slavery according to the text?

WEDNESDAY: MYTHS OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD: TWO TRUTHS AND A MYTH: Each item below contains two truths about the Underground Railroad and one myth. Using the provided source linked below, select which two items are truths and which one is the MYTH by circling TRUTH or MYTH below the statement. Then, correct the lie to make it true.

http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/bhistory/underground_railroad/myths.htm

1. The Underground Railroad did not exist as an organization in the south. Slaves rarely received any help until they reached a free, Northern State. They had to reach freedom on their own, which they usually did by foot.	2. There were distinct routes along the Underground Railroad that slaves followed.	3. While many slaves ventured for free northern states and Canada, some escaped to places like Florida to rural, isolated communities of blacks in the South.
TRUTH or MYTH	TRUTH or MYTH	TRUTH or MYTH
CORRECT THE MYTH TO MAKE IT TRUE:		

1. Quakers were heavily involved in the Underground Railroad because slavery was against their religious principles.	2. The term "Underground Railroad" was not coined until about 1840 and was used mostly in the North. Most slaves in the South would not have been familiar with the term.	3. The Underground Railroad was a loose network of houses and people, and slaves reached their destinations in different ways.
TRUTH or MYTH	TRUTH or MYTH	TRUTH or MYTH
CORRECT THE MYTH TO MAKE IT TRUE:		

1. While the number is often debated, some believe that as many as 100,000 slaves escaped on the Underground Railroad between 1800 and 1865.	2. Most people who helped escaping slaves were free blacks or escaped slaves.	3. A lantern in a window was a common sign used to identify a safe house along the Underground Railroad.
TRUTH or MYTH	TRUTH or MYTH	TRUTH or MYTH
CORRECT THE MYTH TO MAKE IT TRUE:		

1. Enslaved African Americans were not passive in their escapes. They planned and carried out their own escapes, usually alone.	2. Slaves made quilts that had specific symbols – or codes – that helped slaves escape. Slaves used the quilts since many of them were illiterate.	3. Although slaves had been escaping since they were brought to the New World, the loose "network" of routes and safe houses began to emerge in the 19th century.
TRUTH or MYTH	TRUTH or MYTH	TRUTH or MYTH
CORRECT THE MYTH TO MAKE IT TRUE:		

THURSDAY: CIVIL WAR TRIGGERS: Complete the chart using the provided timeline. Feel free to re-create this chart on a separate sheet of paper if you would like larger boxes for your answers.

EVENT	YEAR	IMPORTANT PEOPLE	WHAT HAPPENED?	HOW COULD THIS TRIGGER WAR?
Missouri Compromise				
Nat Turner's Rebellion				
Compromise of 1850				
Uncle Tom's Cabin				
Bleeding Kansas				
Dred Scott vs. Sandford				
John Brown's Raid				
Election of Lincoln				
Battle of Ft. Sumter				

Trigger Events of the Civil War

The Civil War was the culmination of a series of confrontations concerning the institution of slavery. The following is a timeline of the events that led to the Civil War.

1820 | The Missouri Compromise

In the growth years following the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, Congress was compelled to establish a policy to guide the expansion of slavery into the new western territory. Missouri's application for statehood as a slave state sparked a bitter national debate.

Ultimately, Congress reached a series of agreements that became known as the [Missouri Compromise](#). Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine was admitted as a free state, preserving the Congressional balance. A line was also drawn through the unincorporated western territories along the 36°30' parallel, dividing north and south as free and slave.

1831 | Nat Turner's Rebellion

Nat Turner interpreted two solar eclipses as instructions from God to begin his rebellion. (Library of Congress)

In August of 1831, a slave named Nat Turner incited an uprising that spread through several plantations in southern Virginia. Turner and approximately seventy cohorts killed around sixty white people. The deployment of militia infantry and artillery suppressed the rebellion after two days of terror.

Fifty-five slaves, including Turner, were tried and executed for their role in the insurrection. Nearly two hundred more were lynched by frenzied mobs. Although small-scale slave uprisings were fairly common in the American South, Nat Turner's rebellion was the bloodiest.

Virginia lawmakers reacted to the crisis by rolling back what few civil rights slaves and free black people possessed at the time. Education was prohibited and the right to assemble was severely limited.

1850 | The Compromise of 1850

With national relations soured by the debate over the Wilmot Proviso, senators [Henry Clay](#) and [Stephen Douglas](#) managed to broker a shaky accord with the [Compromise of 1850](#). The compromise admitted California as a free state and did not regulate slavery in the remainder of the Mexican cession all while strengthening the Fugitive Slave Act, a law which compelled Northerners to seize and return escaped slaves to the South.

While the agreement succeeded in postponing outright hostilities between the North and South, it did little to address, and in some ways even reinforced, the structural disparity that divided the United States. The new Fugitive Slave Act, by forcing non-slaveholders to participate in the institution, also led to increased polarization among centrist citizens.

1852 | Uncle Tom's Cabin

Harriet Beecher Stowe's fictional exploration of slave life was a cultural sensation. Northerners felt as if their eyes had been opened to the horrors of slavery, while Southerners protested that Stowe's work was slanderous.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was the second-best-selling book in America in the 19th century, second only to the Bible. Its popularity brought the issue of slavery to life for those few who remained unmoved after decades of legislative conflict and widened the division between North and South.

1854 - 1859 | Bleeding Kansas

The [Kansas-Nebraska Act](#) of 1854 established Kansas and Nebraska as territories and set the stage for "[Bleeding Kansas](#)" by its adoption of popular sovereignty. Under popular sovereignty, it is the residents of the territories who decide by popular referendum if the state is to be a free or enslaved. Settlers from the North and the South poured into Kansas, hoping to swell the numbers on their side of the debate. Passions were enflamed and violence raged. In the fall of 1855, abolitionist [John Brown](#) came to Kansas to fight the forces of slavery. In response to the sacking of Lawrence by border ruffians from Missouri whose sole victim was an abolitionist printing press, Brown and his supporters killed five pro-slavery settlers in the Pottawatomie Creek Massacre in Kansas in May, 1856.

Violence existed in the territory as early as 1855 but the Sack of Lawrence and the Pottawatomie Creek Massacre launched a guerilla war between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces. Although the violence was often sporadic and unorganized, mass feelings of terror existed in the territory. The violence subsided in 1859, the warring parties forged a fragile peace, but not before more than 50 settlers had been killed.

1857 | *Dred Scott v. Sanford*

Dred Scott was a Virginia slave who tried to sue for his freedom in court. The case eventually rose to the level of the Supreme Court, where the justices found that, as a slave, Dred Scott was a piece of property that had none of the legal rights or recognitions afforded to a human being.

The Dred Scott Decision threatened to entirely recast the political landscape that had thus far managed to prevent civil war. The classification of slaves as mere property made the federal government's authority to regulate the institution much more ambiguous.

Southerners renewed their challenges to the agreed-upon territorial limitations on slavery and polarization intensified.

1858 | Lincoln-Douglas Debates

In 1858, Democratic Senator Stephen Douglas faced a challenge for his seat from a relatively unknown one term former congressman and "prairie lawyer" Abraham Lincoln. In the campaign that followed Lincoln and Douglas engaged in seven public debates across the state of Illinois where they debated the most controversial issue of the antebellum era: slavery. Although Douglas won the senate race, these debates propelled Lincoln to the national spotlight and enabled his nomination for president in 1860. In contrast, these debates further alienated Douglas from the southern wing of the Democratic Party and the arguments Douglas made in these debates come back to haunt him in 1860 destroying his presidential chances.

1859 | John Brown's Raid

John Brown's stature grew in the months and years following his death. (Kansas Historical Society)

Abolitionist John Brown supported violent action against the South to end slavery and played a major role in starting the Civil War. After the Pottawatomie Massacre during Bleeding Kansas, Brown returned to the North and plotted a far more threatening act. In October 1859, he and 19 supporters led a raid on the federal armory and arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in an effort to capture and confiscate the arms located there, distribute them among local slaves and begin armed insurrection. A small force of U.S. Marines, led by Col. Robert E. Lee, put down the uprising. There were casualties on both sides; seven people were killed and at least 10 more were injured before Brown and seven of his remaining men were captured. On October 27, Brown was tried for treason against the state of Virginia, convicted and hanged in Charles Town on December 2.

1860 | Abraham Lincoln's Election

Abraham Lincoln was elected by a considerable margin in 1860 despite not being included on many Southern ballots. As a Republican, his party's anti-slavery outlook struck fear into many Southerners.

On December 20, 1860, a little over a month after the polls closed, South Carolina seceded from the Union. Six more states followed by the spring of 1861.

1861 | The Battle of Fort Sumter

Abraham Lincoln's skillful strategy forced the South to fire the first shot of the Civil War at the Battle of Fort Sumter. With secession, several federal forts, including Fort Sumter in South Carolina, suddenly became outposts in a foreign land. Abraham Lincoln made the decision to send fresh supplies to the beleaguered garrisons. On April 12, 1861, Confederate warships turned back the supply convoy to Fort Sumter and opened a 34-hour bombardment on the stronghold. The garrison surrendered on April 14.

The Civil War was now underway. On April 15, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to join the Northern army. Unwilling to contribute troops, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee dissolved their ties to the federal government.