

The Civil War and Reconstruction

my Story Spark

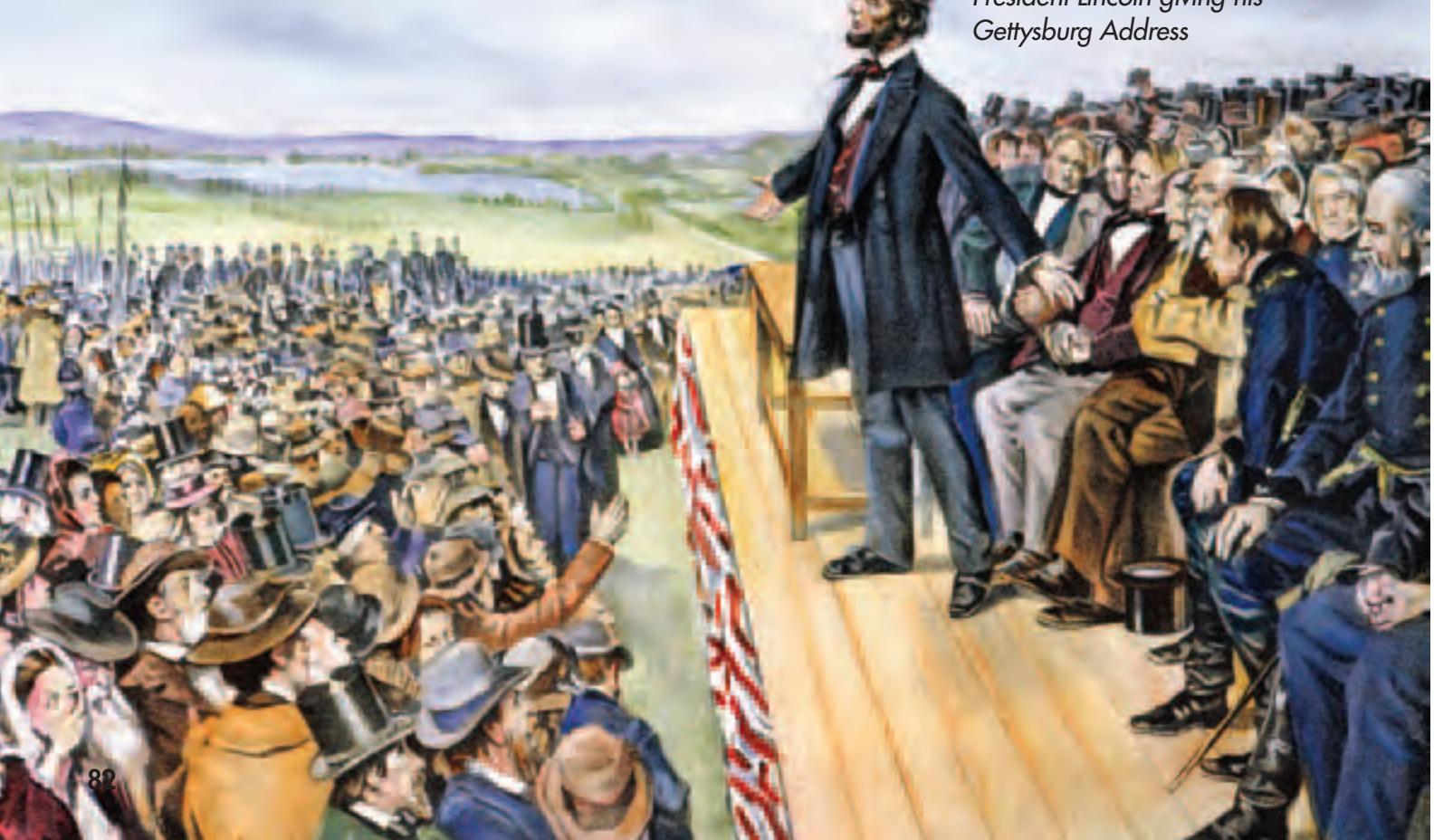


What is worth fighting for?

Write about a time when you took a stand for someone or something you believed in. Talk about the effects your action had.

Students should demonstrate an understanding of the chapter's Big Question.

President Lincoln giving his Gettysburg Address



Lesson 1 A Nation Divided

Lesson 2 The Civil War

Lesson 3 Reconstruction

James Thomas Rapier

Political Pioneer



James Thomas Rapier (RAY pee ur) was born in Florence, Alabama, in 1837. He was born during a hard time. Most African Americans in the South were enslaved. But Rapier was a free man. He was born to a freed person who used to be enslaved. So under the law, he was considered free.

Rapier was lucky in many ways. His family knew how important it was to get an education. At the time, it was against the law for African Americans to go to school. This did not stop Rapier's parents. They hired tutors to secretly teach him.

When Rapier's mother died, he went to live with his grandmother. She helped Rapier with his studies. She used the money she made cleaning clothes to send him to a secret school.

*James Thomas Rapier
secretly learned to
read and write.*





James Rapier went to school in Canada. There, Rapier decided to make helping African Americans his life's work.

James Rapier worked as a reporter in Nashville, Tennessee toward the end of the Civil War.

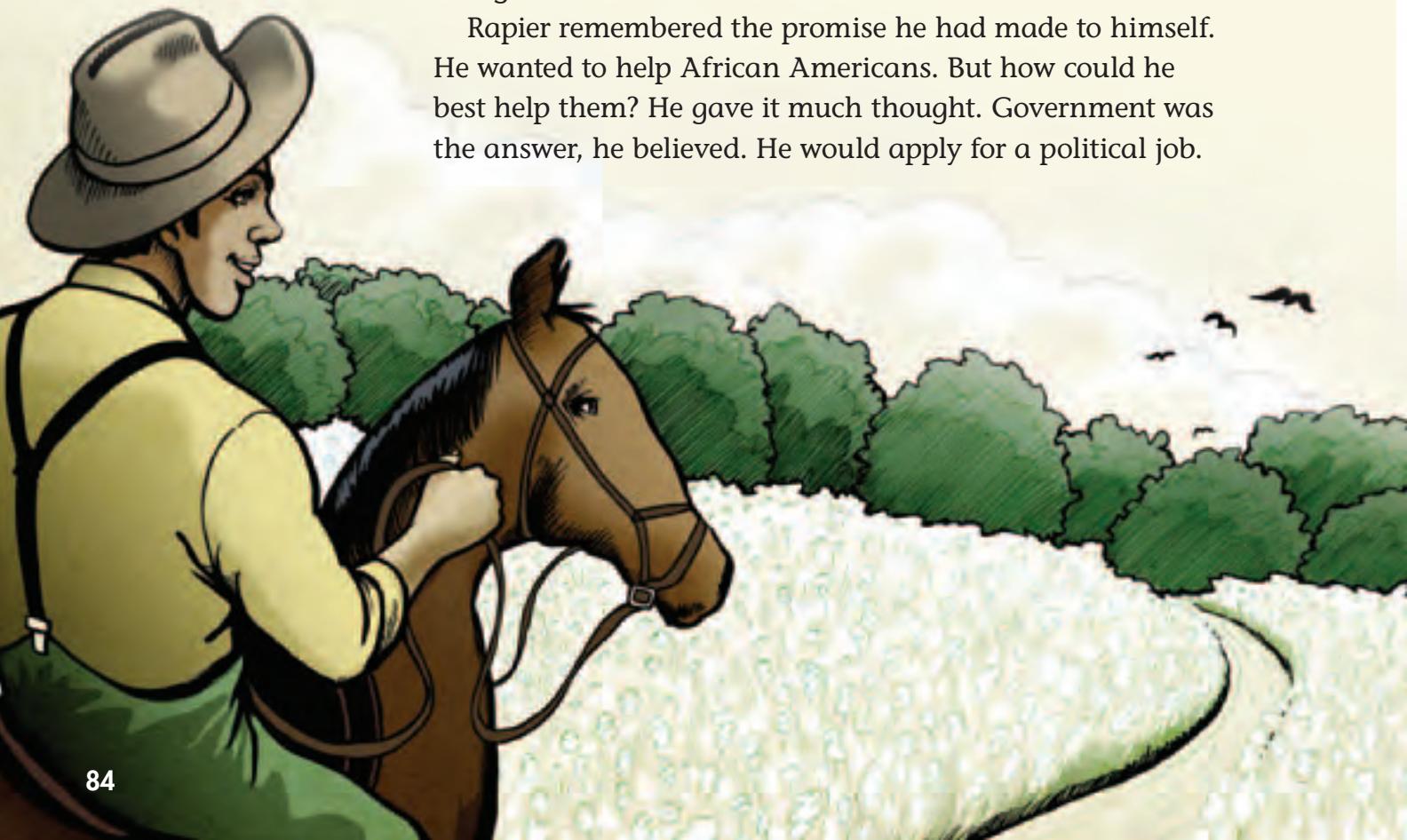
Rapier at his cotton plantation in Tennessee



In the 1850s, Rapier continued his studies. He spent time at a school in Canada. The school was in a community of people who had escaped from slavery. He learned many things there. At this time, Rapier also made a promise to himself. He promised that one day he would do whatever he could to help other African Americans.

Rapier moved to Nashville, Tennessee in 1864. In Nashville, he worked as a reporter for a Northern newspaper. His reporting days did not last long, though. Soon he was off to see his father in Alabama. With his father's help, Rapier bought some farmland in Tennessee and grew cotton.

Rapier remembered the promise he had made to himself. He wanted to help African Americans. But how could he best help them? He gave it much thought. Government was the answer, he believed. He would apply for a political job.





As an elected delegate, Rapier helped write Alabama's new constitution in 1867.



In 1872, Rapier was elected to Congress. During his two-year term, he helped many Alabamians recover from the Civil War.

It was not long before Rapier became well-known. People thought he was a wise person with good ideas. In 1867, the people of Alabama picked Rapier to help write a new state constitution, or plan for government. In 1868, the constitution was adopted.

Rapier soon made a bigger name for himself. People outside the state began to learn about him. In 1869, he visited Washington, D.C. He became the vice president of the National Negro Labor Union (NNLU). This important group helped many African Americans go to school and find work. Many people applauded Rapier's work. They told him to set his goals higher and encouraged him to run for the U. S. Congress.

In 1872, Rapier made history. He became the second African American from Alabama to be elected to the House of Representatives. Rapier served in the U. S. Congress from only 1873 to 1875. Yet he did much during that short time. He helped many people get training for jobs. He also helped build schools and churches. One person who knew Rapier said, "No man in the state has more cheerfully aided our church in [constructing] places of worship and building than he."

By 1879, Rapier had become a leader of a movement to help African Americans leave the South because of the bad treatment they received there. Four years later, Rapier died at the age of 42.

Think About It Based on this story, what do you think James Rapier thought was worth fighting for? As you read the chapter ahead, think about what James Rapier's story tells you about fighting for equality.

A Nation Divided



In the mid-1800s, people from the North and South had different views. This led to the Civil War.

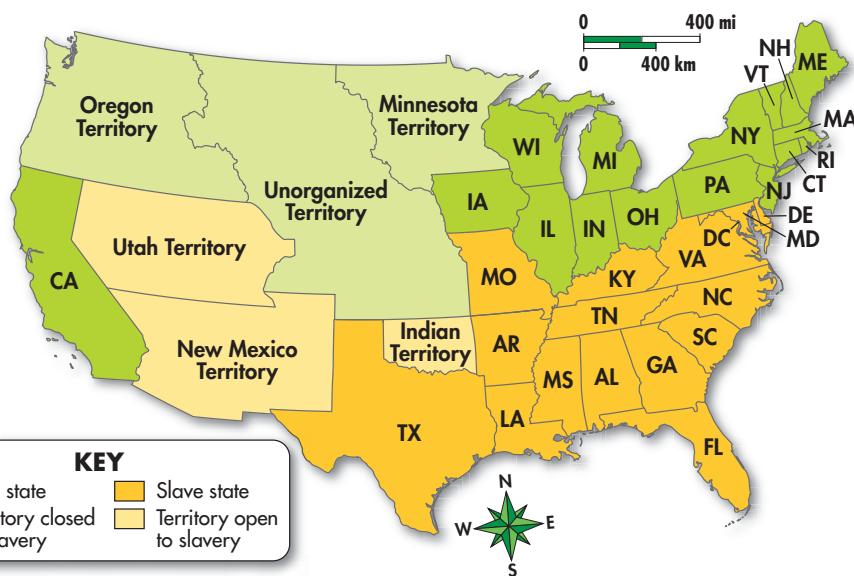
States in the North and states in the South grew apart in the 1800s. While cities were growing quickly in the North, the South remained mostly a rural, farming region. These different ways of life led to sectionalism. **Sectionalism** is loyalty to a part of the country instead of to the whole country. Many issues divided the **Union**, or United States.

In 1850, some states legally allowed slavery. They were called slave states. States that did not allow slavery were called free states.

The North and the South Disagree

Slavery was a big issue that divided the people in the North from the people in the South. Most people in the South did not want slavery to end. Many farmers depended on the work of enslaved people.

Free and Slave States and Territories, 1850



1. Draw Conclusions

Look at the map. **Count** the states that allowed slavery and the states that were free. **Explain** how these amounts showed a country divided.

There were as many states for slavery as there were against it.

Students should demonstrate an understanding of point of view.

Write about a time when you had a view that your classmate or friend did not share.

Many people in the North were against slavery. These people were called **abolitionists**. They wanted to end, or abolish, slavery. They thought that it was wrong to own people and force them to work.

Some people also disagreed about **states' rights**. This is the right of each state to make its own decisions. Southern states believed a state should decide to build its own roads, railroads, and canals. The North wanted these things to be built by the federal, or national, government. This would mean that states would have to pay taxes to the federal government, which the South did not want to do.

The North and South also fought over tariffs. A **tariff** is a tax on goods that are brought into or out of a country. The North wanted high tariffs to protect its businesses against competition. The South wanted low tariffs, which helped them to buy low-priced goods from Europe.

Alabama Leaves the Union

In November 1860, Abraham Lincoln became President. The North cheered. People in the South did not. They worried that Lincoln would interfere in their states' rights. They feared that President Lincoln would end slavery.

In December 1860, South Carolina decided to **secede** (sih SEED), or leave, the Union. Alabama leaders asked, "Should our state secede?" William Lowndes Yancey, a well-known Alabama leader, wanted Alabama to leave the Union. Most of the other state leaders agreed. On January 11, 1861, Alabama seceded from the Union.



I will know why Alabama and other Southern states decided to leave the Union.

Vocabulary

sectionalism	tariff
Union	secede
abolitionist	Confederacy
states' rights	inaugurate



ALABAMA STATE STANDARDS

- 7 Explain reasons for Alabama's secession from the Union
7.1 Identify Alabama's role in the organization of the Confederacy
7.2 Recognize Montgomery as the first capital of the Confederacy



Abraham Lincoln became President 1860.



Alabama and the Confederacy

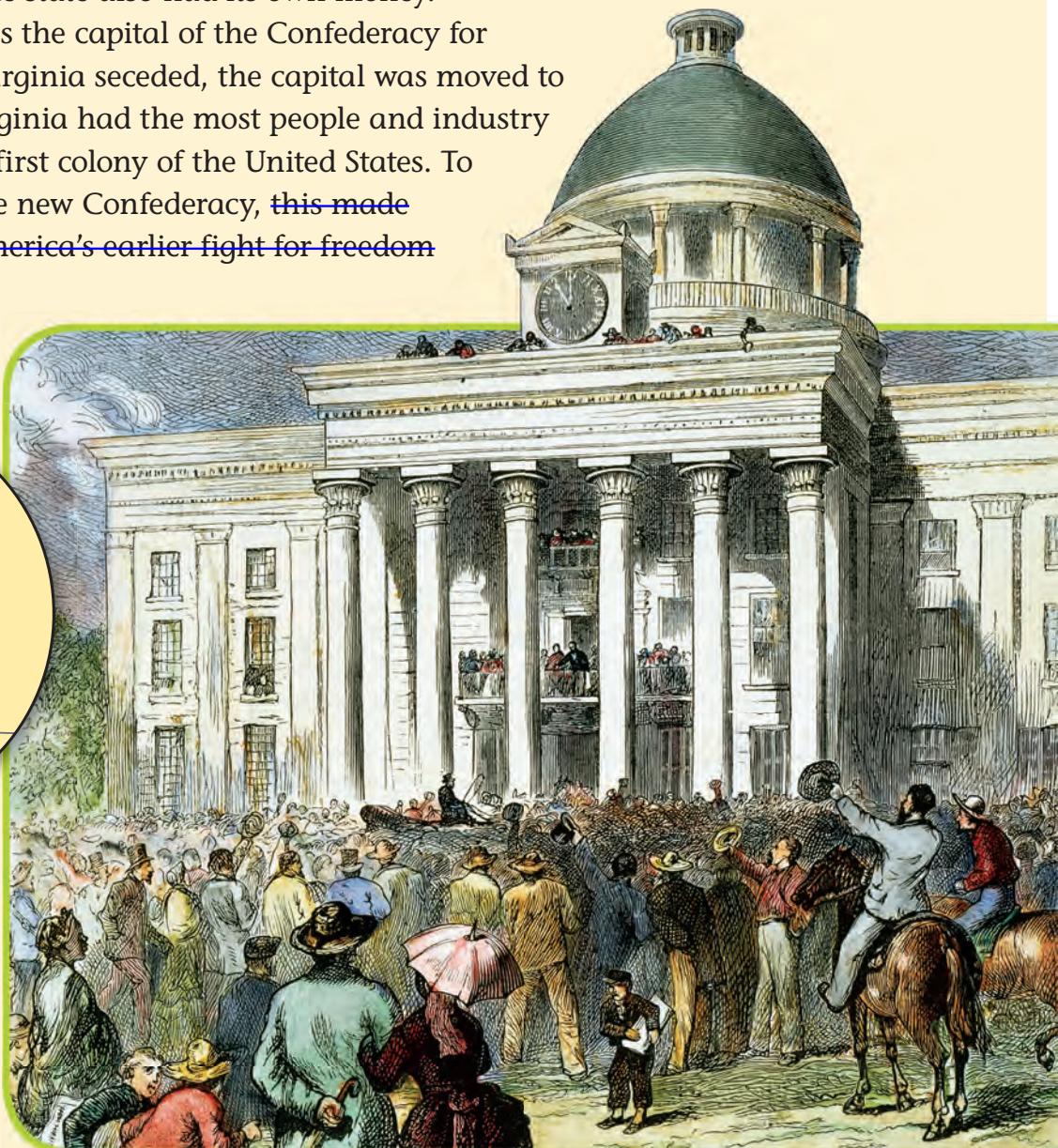
By February 1, 1861, seven states had left the Union. They were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. In Alabama, leaders quickly called for representatives of each of the Southern states to meet. The point of the meeting was to form a new nation. On February 4, 1861, the state leaders met in Montgomery, Alabama. By the end of the meeting, they had formed the Confederate States of America, or the **Confederacy**.

The leaders got a lot done over the next few days. They wrote a constitution, which protected states' rights and allowed slavery. They called on other slave states to join them. They elected Jefferson Davis from Mississippi to be president of the Confederacy. Davis was **inaugurated** (ihn AW gyuh rayt ed), or placed in office, in Montgomery. Then they printed paper money. Each Confederate state also had its own money.

Montgomery served as the capital of the Confederacy for several months. Once Virginia seceded, the capital was moved to Richmond, Virginia. Virginia had the most people and industry in the South. It was the first colony of the United States. To many Southerners in the new Confederacy, ~~this made Virginia a symbol of America's earlier fight for freedom from Britain.~~



Jefferson Davis is sworn in as president of the Confederacy at the Alabama State Capitol in Montgomery.



2. **Look** at the money printed by Alabama. Then **explain in brief** why Alabama would need to have its own money during this time.

Possible answer:

Alabama needed its own money because it no longer belonged to the United States and couldn't use federal money.



Confederate money

Got it?

3. **Draw Conclusions Explain** why a cotton planter from Alabama would have wanted to leave the Union.

Possible answer: A cotton planter would be afraid the federal government would not allow enslaved people to work on his plantation.

4. What were the leaders of Alabama willing to fight for in 1861?

my Story Ideas

Possible answer: They were willing to fight to preserve their way of life.

- Stop!** I need help with **Discuss content students need help with.**
- Wait!** I have a question about **Pause to answer students' questions.**
- Go!** Now I know **Help students self-assess their learning.**

The Civil War



Military drums, such as this one, were commonly played during the Civil War.

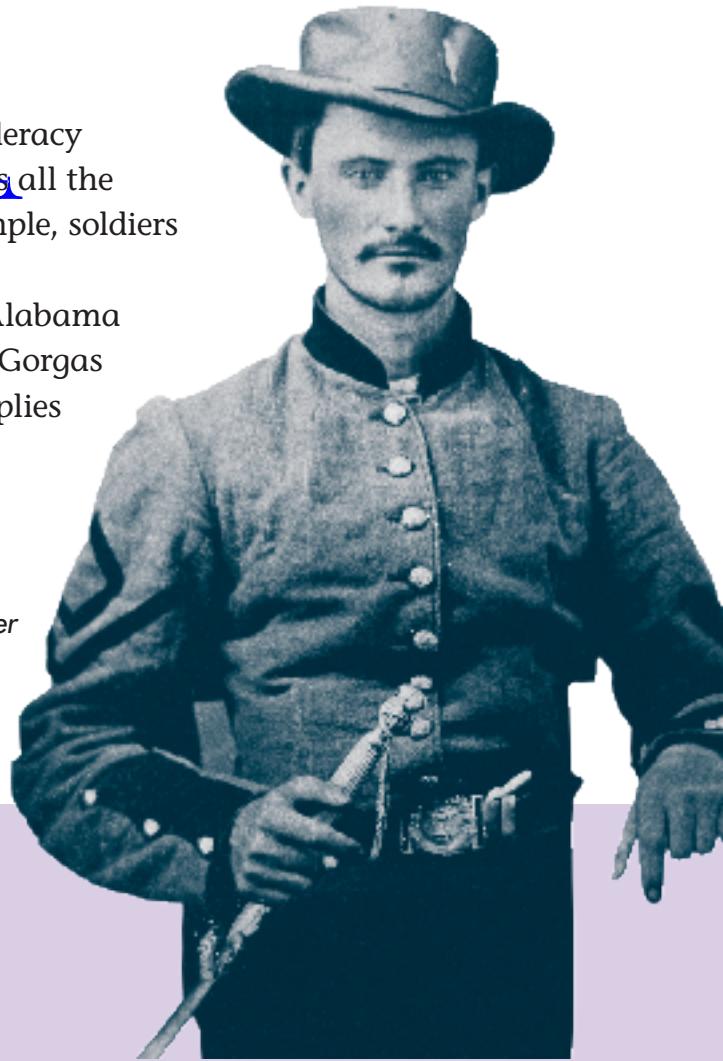
On April 12, 1861, Confederate soldiers attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina. Union forces surrendered the fort. The event marked the beginning of the Civil War. A civil war is a war between members of the same group. This war began as a struggle to restore the Union, but by 1862, President Lincoln added another goal: to end slavery. The Civil War lasted four years. During those years, most of the people of Alabama eagerly helped the Southern cause.

Alabama's Role Off the Battlefield

Fighting a war takes many resources. The Confederacy needed to build up its armament. An **armament** is all the people and supplies needed to fight a war. For example, soldiers need uniforms, guns, and food.

Factories are needed to make war supplies, and Alabama had few. This changed once the war started. Josiah Gorgas (joh SEYE uh GOHR guhs), the head of military supplies for the Confederacy, led the way. He helped build factories in Alabama. They made ammunition, cannons, and other war supplies.

A Confederate soldier and Confederate military supplies



Possible answer: Music helped the soldiers' morale.



I will know that Alabama played an important role during the Civil War.

Vocabulary

armament
regiment
blockade
runner

Emancipation
Proclamation
Gettysburg
Address

In what ways do you think songs and music helped the soldiers during the Civil War?

One of the busiest factories was in Selma, called the Selma Arsenal. There, as many as 3,000 workers made weapons and other war supplies. The factory also made ships of war, such as the *CSS Tennessee*.

Alabama's Military Efforts

Alabamians participated in the war effort in other ways. Many joined the military. They formed **regiments**, or groups of soldiers. More than 82,000 Alabamians would fight for the Confederacy.

The people of Mobile played a key part in the war. They sold cotton to Great Britain in order to get money for war supplies. When the Union tried to block Mobile's port, Alabamians built special ships. These small, fast ships were called **blockade runners**. It was easy for them to get around the larger Union ships. Blockade runners helped ship supplies in and out of Mobile for most of the war.

Mobile also built submarines. One of them, the *H. L. Hunley*, sank a Union ship in the Port of Charleston, South Carolina. It was the first time in American history that a submarine had sunk a ship of war.

1. **Write** about how Alabama participated in the Civil War.

Alabama helped supply the Confederacy with soldiers, uniforms, guns, and ships.



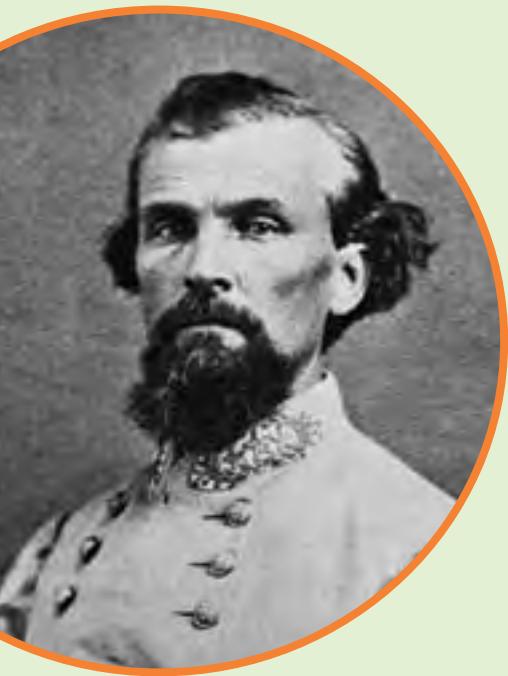
ALABAMA STATE STANDARDS

- 7.3** Interpret the Gettysburg Address
8 Explain Alabama's economic and military role during the Civil War
8.1 Recognize military leaders from Alabama during the Civil War
8.2 Compare roles of women during and after the Civil War on the home front and battlefield



H. L. Hunley submarine

Image looks fuzzy.
Place high-res.



Nathan Bedford Forrest



Emma Sansom

Alabama's Military Leaders

Alabama had many leaders during the war. They fought in Alabama, Georgia, and other states. One leader was Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. He led several victories in the spring of 1863.

One of Forrest's victories that spring took place in northern Alabama. Union troops had been marching across the state. They were heading toward Rome, Georgia to destroy a railroad. To stop the Confederates from reaching them, Union troops blew up a bridge across Black Creek, near Gadsden, Alabama.

General Forrest heard that the Union was headed toward Georgia. He wanted to stop them, but needed a way to cross Black Creek. He asked Emma Sansom, a local 16-year-old, for help. Emma Sansom knew the area well. She helped guide Forrest to a low place in the river. Forrest was able to cross the river and catch up to the Union troops. The Union general and his troops surrendered to Forrest the next day.

Other Alabama Leaders

John Tyler Morgan (1824-1907)

- helped form a unit of soldiers on horseback
- became an important general who fought in key battles
- became a U.S. senator after the war

Joseph "Fighting Joe" Wheeler (1836-1906)

- became a general at age 26
- picked up nickname "Fighting Joe" during fight with American Indians in New Mexico
- commanded units of soldiers on foot and on horseback

John Pelham (1838-1863)

- fought in the First Battle of Manassas
- nicknamed "Gallant Pelham" for his bravery
- has the cities of Pelham in Alabama and Georgia named in his honor

Battles in Alabama

Alabama served as a battleground during the war. Three key battles were fought in northern Alabama. Troops fought at Day's Gap in late April 1863. This battle was the first in a series of attacks led by General Forrest against Union troops who wanted to destroy Alabama's railroads and control the Tennessee River. By May, Union soldiers were forced to surrender. In 1864 the Confederates lost to Union forces in a battle in Athens in January and at a battle in Decatur in October.

Southern Alabama also saw several battles along the coast of Mobile Bay. Confederate forts protected Mobile's port. Confederate blockade runners used the port to unload much-needed supplies from European ships. The Union strategy was to stop the Confederate blockade runners and close the port. Confederate troops would then run out of food and war goods.

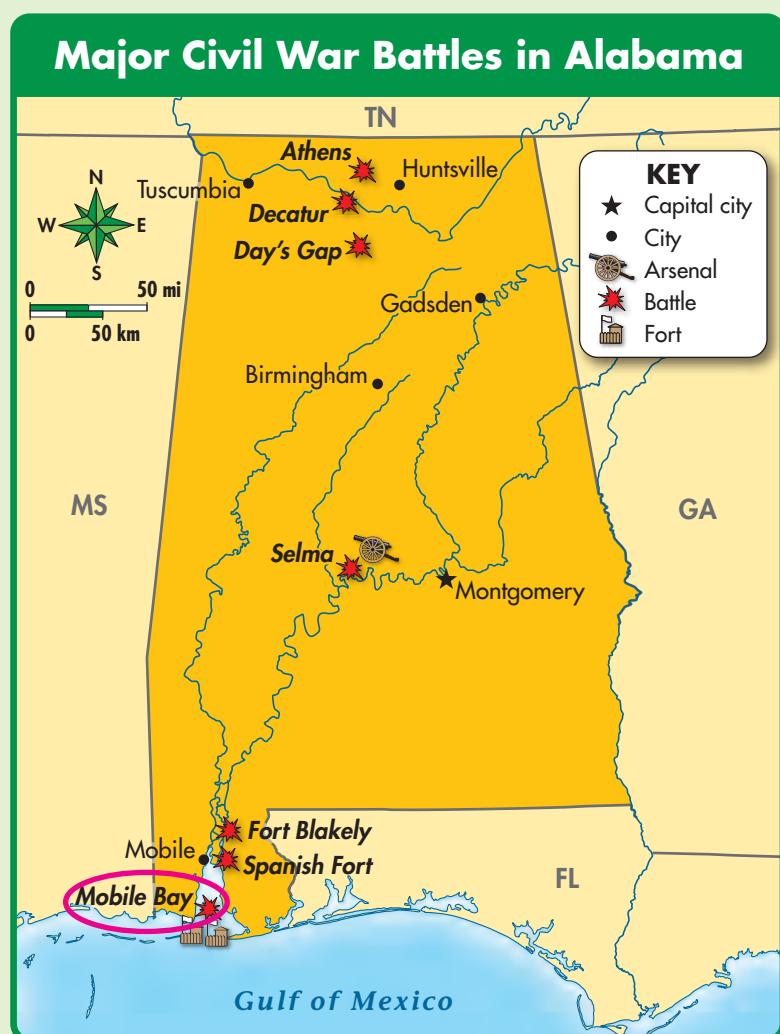
The battle of Mobile Bay was an important battle fought in southern Alabama. In August of 1864, a large number of Union ships entered Mobile Bay. For several weeks, Union and Confederate ships fired at each other. In the end, the Union ships won. They were able to get past the coastal forts near Mobile. The Confederacy surrendered, and the Union closed the port at Mobile.

A major battle was fought in Selma in central Alabama in April 1865. The Union wanted to destroy Selma's factories so that the factories could no longer supply Confederate troops with war goods. Union troops succeeded in destroying many factories.

2. Draw Conclusions Circle

the battle of Mobile Bay on the map. Then **explain** why this battle was a key Union success.

The Confederacy lost a way to get food and war supplies.



Women and the Civil War



Women took on new important roles during the war. Some made weapons in factories. Others sewed uniforms and bandages for soldiers. Food was difficult to find during the war. Some women worked to supply food to soldiers or others in need. Other women took over the running of family farms and plantations.

Many women helped care for sick and wounded soldiers. Juliet Ann Opie Hopkins ran three hospitals in Alabama. She often rescued wounded men from the battlefield. She was wounded during one of these rescues, but that did not stop her from continuing her work.

Augusta Jane Evans Wilson also volunteered as a nurse. She was a famous writer during this time. She wrote newspaper stories for the Confederate cause.

Women volunteered to sew soldiers' bandages.

The Union's Cause

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln wrote two important documents. On January 1, he announced the **Emancipation Proclamation** (ee man suh PAY shun prahk luh MAY shun). This short statement said that all of the enslaved people in the slave states were free. People were not forced to follow the proclamation. Yet it was still important. The proclamation allowed Southern African Americans to join the Union army. It also led to ~~a law~~ that made slavery illegal in 1865.

On November 19, 1863, President Lincoln gave a speech at the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg (GET ihz burg), Pennsylvania. His speech, the **Gettysburg Address**, honored the thousands of soldiers hurt or killed during the battle of Gettysburg. The Union had won this battle. However, the loss of life was great on both sides. Lincoln said:

"We here highly resolve [decide] these dead shall not have died in vain [without reason]; that the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people for the people, shall not perish [be lost] from the earth."

—Abraham Lincoln, *The Gettysburg Address*

Lincoln's speech was a powerful message of the Union cause: to bring the nation back together. Shortly after, the war turned in the Union's favor. Union generals began to win battle after battle. By April 1865, the South was under Union control.

3. **Read** each sentence below. **List** two key points about each.

Women help in the war.

Possible answers: Women sew uniforms;
Women run family farms.

Lincoln gives his speech at Gettysburg.

Those who died in battle did not die for no reason; It
was time for the states to come together.



4. **Draw Conclusions** **Describe** how Alabama participated in the war effort.

Possible answer: Alabama helped build the Confederate armament, supplies were shipped from Mobile Bay, several battles were fought in Alabama, and many of its men and women supported the effort.

5. Why did President Lincoln think the Civil War was worth fighting?



Possible answer: He believed that the states should be united and that everyone should be treated equally.



Stop! I need help with **Discuss content students need help with.**



Wait! I have a question about **Pause to answer students' questions.**



Go! Now I know **Help students self-assess their learning.**

Critical Thinking

Compare Viewpoints

A person's viewpoint tells what they think or feel about something. Other people or past experiences may help shape your viewpoint. By comparing different viewpoints, you can learn more about a person, idea, or event.

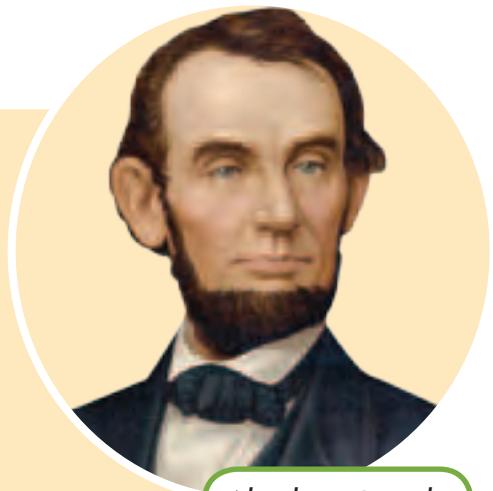
Read the two viewpoints below about slavery:

Viewpoint 1

Before he ran for President, Abraham Lincoln predicted what would happen if the issue of slavery continued to divide the nation.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot [last] permanently, half slave and half free. . . . Either the opponents of slavery will [stop] the further spread of it . . . or its [supporters] will push it forward . . . "

—Abraham Lincoln, speech in Springfield,
Illinois, June 16, 1858



Abraham Lincoln

Viewpoint 2

James Russell Lowell was a writer and editor for a magazine in the North. He expressed his viewpoints about slavery in many articles.

"It is not the North, but the South, that forever [argues] the question of Slavery. The seeming [wealth] of the cotton-growing States is based on a great mistake and a great wrong. . . . The difficulty of the Slavery question is slavery itself,—nothing more, nothing less."

—James Russell Lowell,
Atlantic Monthly, VII (1861)

James Russell Lowell

Learning Objective

I will know how to compare viewpoints.

AL

AL 7 Explain reasons for Alabama's secession from the Union.

Try it!

Practice

- Summarize Lowell's view on slavery.

He thinks slavery is a great mistake.

- What does Lincoln believe will happen if the practice of slavery continues in the United States?

He thinks the United States will split into two separate nations.

- What conclusion can you draw after reading both of the passages?

Possible answers: Slavery was an issue that was in the national spotlight. Slavery was pulling apart the North from the South.

- Apply Think about a big issue in your school or community. What are the different viewpoints on that issue? Think about how you feel about the issue. Write a paragraph that explains your point of view.

Possible answer: Students' answers will vary but should clearly describe the issue and two viewpoints on the issue. Paragraphs should contain students' own viewpoints. Help students come up with a local issue if necessary.

Reconstruction



After the Civil War, former enslaved people were free to attend schools.

The year 1865 was a key year for the United States. The Union had defeated the Confederacy. The Civil War was finally over. Now, the North and South faced the challenges of reunion.

The Thirteenth Amendment

Toward the end of the war, many enslaved people left their plantations and the South. But they still were not free. This changed in December 1865, when the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed. An **amendment** is a change or addition to a set of laws, such as a constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment stated that slavery was no longer allowed in the United States. Enslaved people were free at last.

A State in Ruins

Alabama suffered many casualties in the war. A casualty is someone who is hurt or killed during a war. The exact number of casualties from Alabama is unknown because of lost records.

Soldiers saw terrible things as they made their way home. Alabama's infrastructure had been greatly damaged. An **infrastructure** is made up of the systems that serve a community, such as transportation or schools. Cities were in ashes. Schools and churches were closed or destroyed.

Parts of walls were all that was left of some Southern towns after the war.



Possible answer: They could work for themselves and live wherever they wanted.



I will be able to explain the economic and political changes in Alabama after the war.

How would the end of slavery change life for African Americans? Write two ways life might change.

Vocabulary

amendment
infrastructure
Reconstruction
sharecropper
black codes

Getting from place to place was nearly impossible. All over, something had to be fixed, rebuilt, or replaced. A man who lived in the Tennessee Valley described what he saw:

"The trail of war is visible throughout the valley in burnt-up [cotton] gin-houses, ruined bridges, mills and factories. . . ."

The economy was also in ruins. Crops had been burned, so there was little food to sell or eat. Many factories were destroyed. Yet even an open factory could not easily move its goods because railroads had been destroyed. There was little state money left after war expenses. Communication was also difficult. Newspapers were no longer being printed.

1. **Cause and Effect** Write about effects of the damages in the South caused by the Civil War.

Infrastructure Damages

Cause

Effect

Road and rail damage

hard to transport food and goods

Destroyed newspaper office

limited communication

Burned crops

food shortages



ALABAMA STATE STANDARDS

- 8.3** Explain economic conditions as a result of the Civil War
- 9** Analyze political and economic issues facing Alabama during Reconstruction for their impact on various social groups
- 9.1** Interpret the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States
- 9.2** Identify African Americans who had an impact on Alabama during Reconstruction in Alabama
- 9.3** Identify major political parties in Alabama during Reconstruction
- 10.3** Identify Alabamians who made contributions in the fields of science, education, the arts, politics, and business during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

Rebuilding Alabama

Alabama and the rest of the South faced a long time of rebuilding after the war. This time was known as **Reconstruction**. The U.S. government helped Alabama and other states rebuild.

The government founded the Freedman's Bureau in 1865. This organization helped former enslaved people get medicine and food. It opened schools for African Americans. It also helped some freed people get land of their own.

Other freed people who did not own land became sharecroppers. **Sharecroppers** farmed land that belonged to someone else. They gave part of the crop they grew to the landowner and kept the other part.

Some Alabamians were in favor of Reconstruction. These people were called scalawags (SKAL uh wags). Southerners who opposed Reconstruction gave this name to the group. They thought the scalawags were against the South. Carpetbaggers also supported Reconstruction. Carpetbaggers were mostly people from the North who had moved south after the war.

New Laws

Some Alabamians did not like Reconstruction in any form. They wanted things to be the way they had been before the war. During this time, the federal government left the ~~southern~~ states largely on their own. Therefore, Alabama was able to get enough votes during state meetings to pass **black codes**. These laws limited the rights of African Americans. They were passed in several other Southern states as well. Groups of ~~Southern white Americans~~ also carried out acts of violence against African Americans.

~~The U.S. government passed more laws in 1867. Alabama and other Southern states were put under military rule. If a law was broken, then the Union soldiers were in charge.~~ Southern states would have to write new state constitutions with equal rights for African Americans in order to rejoin the Union.

2.  **Draw Conclusions** **Describe** how the cartoon shows that many Southerners disliked carpetbaggers.

Possible answer: The cartoonist drew the carpetbagger with a mean face.

Cartoon of a carpetbagger



New Roles for African Americans

In October of 1867, Alabama had a constitutional convention in Montgomery. Delegates, or representatives, in favor of Reconstruction were voted into power.

One month later, these delegates met again to write the state's new constitution. It gave African Americans the right to vote and own property. Free public schools were also part of the new plan for government. With this plan in place, Alabama rejoined the Union in 1868.

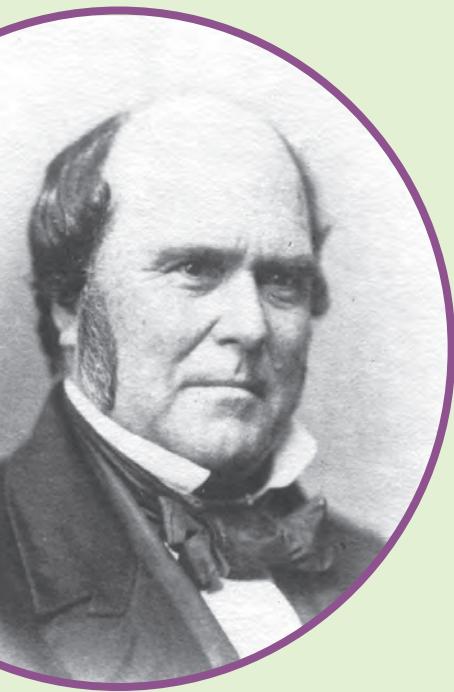
The elected officials who supported Reconstruction owed their victory in part to freed African Americans. More than 70,000 African Americans voted for the first time in Alabama history. They helped to elect 18 African Americans to the Constitutional Convention of 1867. Among them was James T. Rapier. African Americans also were chosen for local, state, and national governments. In 1870, Benjamin Turner became the first African American from Alabama to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. James T. Rapier and Jeremiah Haralson were also among the first Alabamian African Americans to serve in Congress.



Benjamin Turner

The first African American Senators and Representatives in the U.S. Congress, 1869–1873





George S. Houston, a Bourbon Redeemer, became governor of Alabama after Reconstruction in 1874.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments

During Reconstruction, important changes were made to the U.S. Constitution as well. The Fourteenth Amendment was added in 1868. It said that all people were equal and protected by the laws of the land. The amendment gave citizenship to African Americans. The amendment also punished former Confederate leaders. It said that they could no longer vote or hold office. When the amendment was first suggested in 1866, Alabama and other Southern states opposed it. Then the federal government placed Southern states under military rule, so they had to follow the amendment.

Two years later, the Fifteenth Amendment became law. This law said that no state in the nation could keep its male citizens from voting because of their race or the color of their skin.

The End of Reconstruction

Accepting the new laws was hard for many Alabamians. By the 1870s, talk grew loud and angry. Many wanted to undo the changes made during Reconstruction. One group, the Bourbon Redeemers, became popular. Its members said they would redeem, or save, Alabama through the success of businesses.

Bourbon Redeemers gained control of the state congress and the governor's office in 1874. Under their power, Alabama wrote a new constitution. At its center were the needs of businessmen and plantation owners who had run the state before the Civil War. Bourbon Redeemers stayed in power for nearly 20 years. During that time, they overturned many rights for African Americans. Reconstruction in Alabama was over.

This Fifteenth Amendment poster was created in 1870. Each drawing in the poster celebrates a right or responsibility of each and every U.S. citizen.



3. **Fill in** the chart with details from the text about the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments

What was the importance of the Thirteenth Amendment?	How did the Fourteenth Amendment affect African Americans?	Who gained voting rights in the Fifteenth Amendment?
It ended slavery.	African Americans became citizens.	Male citizens of any race gained the right to vote.

Got it?

4.  **Cause and Effect** What were two effects of Reconstruction on Alabama's African Americans?

Possible answers: The Freedmen's Bureau helped freed men gain property; the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments expanded rights for all.

5.  Why would African Americans think Alabama's Reconstruction Constitution of 1867 was worth fighting for?

my Story Ideas

Possible answer: It gave them the right to vote and made education free for all.



Stop! I need help with **Discuss content students need help with.**



Wait! I have a question about **Pause to answer students' questions.**



Go! Now I know **Help students self-assess their learning.**

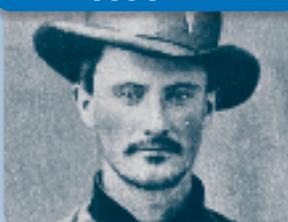
Lesson 1



A Nation Divided

- Slavery, states' rights, and other issues divided the nation in the 1860s.
- Alabama left the Union on January 11, 1861.
- Southern states formed the Confederacy. They held a constitutional convention in Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederacy.

Lesson 2



The Civil War

- Alabama supplied the Confederacy with its armament and soldiers.
- Women played many new and important roles during the war.
- Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declared African Americans free. His Gettysburg Address honored the soldiers who had died in battle.

Lesson 3



Reconstruction

- Alabama needed to rebuild its infrastructure after the war.
- The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments gave African Americans more rights.
- Some politicians supported Reconstruction, but others fought against it.

Review and Assessment

Lesson 1

 AL 7.1, AL 7.2

A Nation Divided

1.  **Draw Conclusions** What role did Alabama play in the formation of the Confederacy?

Possible answers: Its leaders helped write a constitution that protected states' rights and allowed slavery; Montgomery served as the first capital of the Confederacy.

2. How did the South react to the election of President Lincoln?

Possible answer: South Carolina and other states, including Alabama, seceded from the Union.

3. **Describe** the rights provided by the constitution of the Confederate States of America.

Possible answer: The constitution protected states' rights and allowed slavery.

Lesson 2

 AL 8, AL 8.2

The Civil War

4. Why was Mobile an important place during the war? **Circle** the letter of the correct answer.
- Lincoln used its fields for a speech.
 - Blockade runners used its port.
 - Nurses used its many hospitals.
 - Soldiers fired at its fort to start the war.

5. What was the goal of the Union army in northern Alabama?

Possible answer: To destroy northern Alabama's railroads and control the Tennessee River

6. **Choose** two women from the lesson. **Explain** their roles during the Civil War.

Possible answers: Emma Sansom: 16-year-old from Gadsden, helped General Forrest cross a river

Augusta Jane Evans Wilson: Famous novelist, volunteer nurse, wrote newspaper articles for Confederacy

Review and Assessment

Lesson 3



AL 8.3, AL 9, AL 9.1, AL 9.3

Reconstruction

- 7.** **Explain** why 1865 was an important year for the nation.

Possible answer: The Civil War ended, and slavery was ended.

- 8.** What did Confederate soldiers find upon returning home after the war?

Possible answers:

Destroyed towns and cities, burned buildings, not enough food

- 9.** **Sequence** Use the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 to arrange the following events in the order that they happened.

- 3 Bourbon Redeemers voted into office.
- 2 Alabama slowly rebuilds.
- 1 Civil War ends.
- 4 Reconstruction ends.

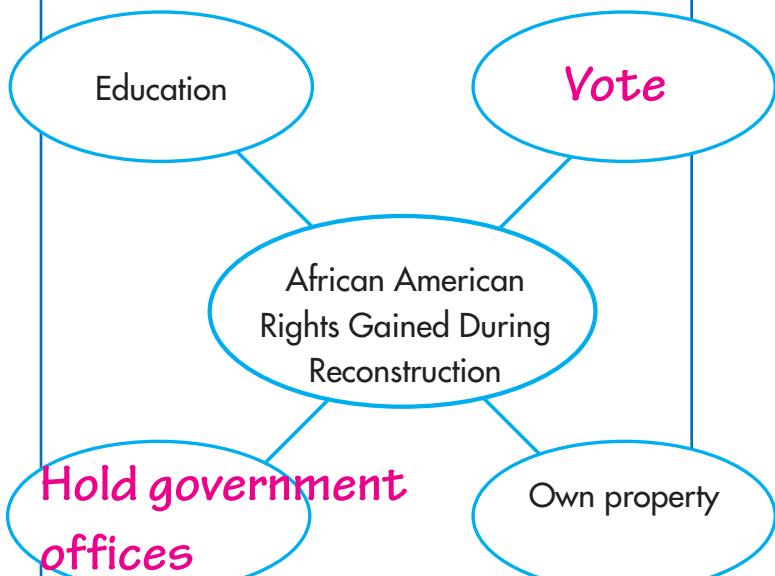
10.



What is worth fighting for?

Use the word web and question below to think more about this chapter's Big Question.

- a. African Americans in Alabama believed it was good to get involved in government during Reconstruction. The web below outlines new rights gained during this time. **Fill in** two ways African Americans could participate in government.



- b. Why did African Americans think it was worth getting involved in Alabama's government during Reconstruction?

Possible answer: They wanted to help fight for new laws that would make life better for African Americans.



What is worth fighting for?

During the Civil War, people on both sides of the war fought for the causes they believed in. The North fought to preserve the Union and to end slavery. The South fought to protect states' rights and maintain its way of life.

Think about some of the things you strongly believe in and would be willing to fight for. For example, you might strongly believe in your right to have recess. **Make** a list of some of the things you believe in.

Possible answer: I believe in the right to express my opinion about an issue. I believe in my right to wear what I choose to school. I believe in my right to listen to music while I do my homework.

Now **draw** an image that shows how you feel about the things you put on your list.



While you're online, check out the **myStory Current Events** area where you can create your own book on a topic that's in the news.

Go online to write and illustrate your own **myStory Book** using the **myStory Ideas** from this chapter.

AL ELA.4.W.9

Respond in writing to open-ended questions



4.RIT.1 Key Ideas and Details