

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KNOW THE TERMS

Chapter 5

Directions: Complete each of the following statements by filling in the correct word or words in the space provided.

1. A(n) _____ is a state that did not permit slavery.
2. The _____ was the society which supported the emancipation of the slaves and their removal to Africa.
3. A(n) _____ is a tax on imports designed to keep out foreign competition.
4. _____ is the term used for "a vote by those living there."
5. _____ means "withdrawal from the Union."
6. The _____ was the document issued by President Lincoln declaring all slaves owned by persons in the Confederacy were to be freed as of January 1, 1863.
7. The _____ was the political party formed in Racine, Wisconsin, to oppose the expansion of slavery.
8. _____ is the principle that the rights of the individual states should prevail over the rights of the federal government.
9. _____ admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state, and forbade the lands of the Louisiana Purchase north of the 36°30' parallel from being carved into slave states.
10. _____ means "to prevent the enforcement of."

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KNOW THE FACTS

Chapter 5

Directions: Write your answers to each of the following in the space provided.

1. List two of the main causes of the U.S. Civil War.
2. Name the eleven Confederate states.
3. Why was it important to try to keep "a balance of power" between free and slave states in the early 1800s?
4. Explain how John C. Calhoun helped to open the nullification crisis during President Andrew Jackson's administration.
5. How was the nullification crisis resolved?
6. List the main terms of the Compromise of 1850.
7. How did Mississippians react to the election of President Abraham Lincoln in 1860?
8. Briefly describe life on the home front in Mississippi during the Civil War.
9. Name three new weapons of warfare that were introduced during the Civil War.
10. Describe the general living conditions of the Mississippians in the post-war days.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

MISSISSIPPI'S REASONS FOR LEAVING

Chapter 5

Directions: After reading "A Declaration of Immediate Causes which Induce and Justify the Secession of The State of Mississippi from the Federal Union," answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. What was Mississippi's main reason for seceding from the Union?
2. What reason was given for the need of black slave labor in the South?
3. According to this document, when did hostility toward slavery begin in the United States?
4. In 1819 when states began to be carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, how much of the French Territory was denied to the South?
5. List five things the federal government did after the Mexican War that angered Mississippians.
6. How do Mississippians think the federal government is mistreating the slaves?
7. According to this document, what do Mississippians believe are the three main objectives that the federal government wants to see happen in the South?
8. According to this document, what does Mississippi stand to lose if it stays in the Union?
9. The writers of this document compared Mississippi's decision to leave the Union with the decision of what earlier event in U. S. history?
10. Did Mississippians feel they were going to be successful after the separation from the Union? What sentence(s) in the document justifies your answer?

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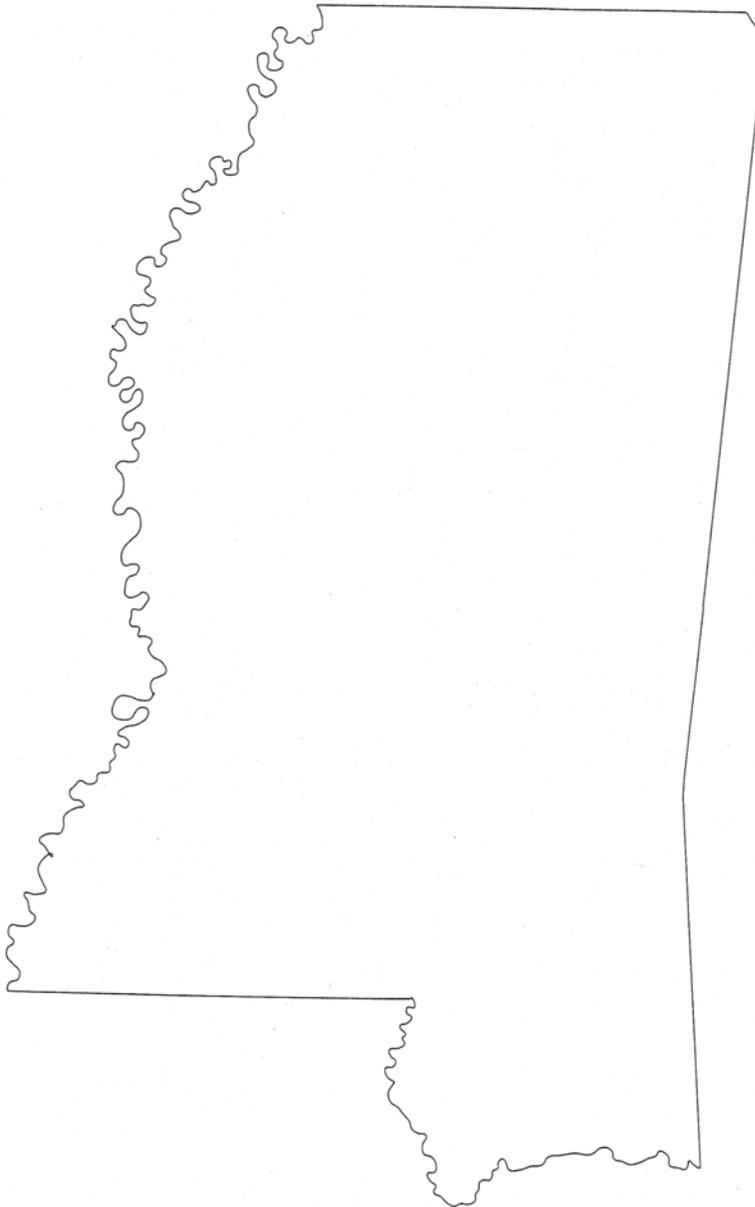
KNOW THE CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS IN MISSISSIPPI

Chapter 5

Directions: On the map of Mississippi below, label the location of each of the following sixteen major Civil War battles that occurred in the state.

Big Black River Bridge
Brice's Cross Roads
Champion Hill
Chickasaw Bayou
Corinth
Grand Gulf
Jackson

Meridian
Okolona
Port Gibson
Raymond
Snyder's Bluff
Tupelo
Vicksburg



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CONFEDERATE STATES MAP

Chapter 5

Directions: On the U.S. map below, color the eleven states that were members of the Confederate States of America. Locate the two cities that served as capitals for the Confederacy. Draw a star near the location of each capital and name it.



Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

IMPORTANT MISSISSIPPI LEADERS ON THE EVE OF THE WAR **Chapter 5**

Directions: Read each of the following descriptions carefully and identify the Mississippi leader that each describes. Write the letter of the correct response in the space provided.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| _____ 1. | A U.S. senator from Mississippi who supported the Compromise of 1850. He also organized the Union party. He ran for governor of Mississippi in 1851 against Quitman. He felt that his election would cause Mississippians to stop talking about secession. | A. Henry Foote |
| _____ 2. | This individual was described as a "fire eater" who favored secession. He was elected governor in 1849. He ran again for the governorship of the state in 1851. He was a strong supporter of secession. | B. John A. Quitman
C. Jefferson Davis
D. John J. Pettus
E. William S. Barry
F. L.Q.C. Lamar
G. William Sharkey |
| _____ 3. | This well-known educator from the University of Mississippi proposed an ordinance of secession which was adopted in 1861. | |
| _____ 4. | This distinguished citizen of Lowndes County was chosen as the presiding official in the Mississippi Secession Convention in January of 1861. | |
| _____ 5. | He was the presiding officer at the Nashville Convention in 1850. He urged the delegates to postpone any actions until the U.S. Congress had had an opportunity to work out a compromise over the issue of slavery in the territories acquired from the Mexican War. | |
| _____ 6. | He was the governor of Mississippi when Lincoln was chosen president of the United States. He called the Mississippi legislature into session to discuss secession. | |
| _____ 7. | When Mississippi seceded from the Union, this U.S. senator resigned his seat and returned home to help the state. A short time later, he was unanimously chosen president of the Confederacy. | |

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

FAMOUS UNION AND CONFEDERATE GENERALS IN MISSISSIPPI

Chapter 5

Directions: Read each of the following descriptions carefully and identify the person that each describes. Write the letter of the correct response in the space provided.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|--------------------|
| A. | Richard Taylor | F. | Henry Halleck |
| B. | U. S. Grant | G. | William T. Sherman |
| C. | Pierre G. T. Beauregard | H. | John C. Pemberton |
| D. | Albert Sidney Johnston | I. | Stephen D. Lee |
| E. | Sterling Price | J. | Benjamin Grierson |

- _____ 1. This Union general captured vital forts on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. He brought his army to Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. On the top of the bluffs of the river, his troops clashed with the Confederate soldiers in the famous Battle of Shiloh. He was moving into the Western Theatre of the war in hopes of destroying the railroads in Mississippi and taking the Mississippi River.
- _____ 2. This valuable Confederate general was shot as he was riding around the perimeter of the battlefield at Shiloh. His death was a serious blow to the Confederacy.
- _____ 3. This Confederate general tried to defend the railroads at Corinth, but he learned that the Union forces were planning to surround the city. He quickly decided to move his battle-weary troops (of whom many were ill) to Tupelo.
- _____ 4. This Union general planned the assault on Corinth.
- _____ 5. This Confederate general carried his troops into Iuka and pursued the Union Army to Corinth. The Union troops drove these Confederates back to Ripley, Mississippi.
- _____ 6. He was the commander of the Confederate forces in Mississippi. He clashed with Grant's army at the Battle of Champion Hill, but was forced to retreat to Vicksburg. Here the Union lay siege to the city and soon the Confederates were forced to surrender.
- _____ 7. After the fall of Vicksburg, this Union general began to move toward Meridian to destroy the railroad junction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
- _____ 8. This Confederate cavalry leader along with Wirt Adams of Vicksburg tried to defend Meridian against a Union attack. After the war, this cavalry leader served as president of what is now Mississippi State University.
- _____ 9. This Union general led a cavalry from Tennessee to Baton Rouge. He marched his troops across Mississippi for the sole purpose of destroying property. It is estimated that his raid caused damage in the amount of \$4 million.
- _____ 10. This Confederate general was the commander of the Mississippi Military Department, and he surrendered at Citronelle, Alabama. His surrender ended the fighting in Mississippi.