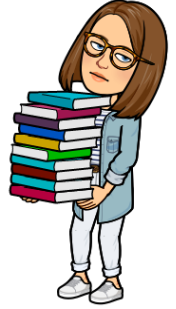




## Period 5 Packet: **DUE ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2024**

\*Please NOTE: The Period 1 and the Period 9 packets will count as the test grades for these two periods!



**What do I do?** Please complete the following packet to increase your understanding of Period 1. You may use Ms. Ford's website (<https://fordr.weebly.com>) **AND** your textbook to complete all assignments in this class. You **MAY NOT** use Wikipedia! Vocabulary completion on your own paper (handwritten) is **EXTRA CREDIT!**

### Checklist for Period 5: Check off the tasks as you complete them.

Below is the list of assigned tasks for you to complete. For each of the following sections, please check off the assigned tasks when completed.

Read textbook pages 459 – 585.

- Complete the following graphic organizers:
1. Election of 1860
  2. The Crisis of Union
  3. Comparing Governments of the Civil War
  4. Compromise of 1850 to the Civil War
  5. Reconstruction Plans

Extra Credit: Define the vocabulary **AND** the people to know.

Complete the following annotated readings:

1. Lincoln's First Inaugural Address
2. Correspondence between Lincoln and Greeley.
3. The Emancipation Proclamation
4. The Gettysburg Address
5. On the War and its Conduct, Clement Vallandigham
6. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address
7. "O Captain! My Captain!" by Walt Whitman
8. Reconstruction Amendments

ALL WORK MUST BE COMPLETED IN **DARK BLUE OR BLACK INK!** WHEN YOU TAKE THE AP EXAM IN MAY, YOU MUST WRITE WELL IN INK! COMPLETING THIS DOCUMENT IN INK HELPS YOU TO PRACTICE WRITING IN PEN.

#### Reading Quizzes

YOU WILL HAVE READING QUIZZES AS INDICATED ON THE PLANNING CALENDAR.

IF YOU CHOOSE TO TAKE NOTES, YOU WILL BE ALLOWED TO USE THESE ON YOUR QUIZ AFTER THEY ARE CHECKED BY DR. FORD. **\*NOTE: READING/ VIDEO NOTES ARE NOT REQUIRED!**

#### Vocabulary Quiz

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2024

#### People to Know Quiz

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 2024

#### Unit Exam

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2024**



**Part II: Vocabulary/Identifications**

**Vocabulary:** Vocabulary/Key Terms provide you with the necessary information to assist in understanding AP US History. For each term assigned in your study guide, please provide a detailed definition to assist in understanding these chapters. **BE SPECIFIC!!! I WILL NOT grade anything that is NOT in YOUR handwriting!!** Answer this portion on your own paper. As you answer, please keep these in the order shown and numbered correctly. Thank you ☺

**Define 7 words EACH NIGHT!**

- |                                       |                               |                               |                                |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 10% Plan (Lincoln's Plan)          | 15. Battle of Vicksburg       | 31. Fugitive Slave Act        | 47. Reconstruction Act         |
| 2. 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment         | 16. Black Codes               | 32. Gadsden Purchase          | 48. Redeemers                  |
| 3. 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment         | 17. Border States             | 33. Gettysburg Address        | 49. Sanitary Fairs             |
| 4. 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment         | 18. Carpetbaggers             | 34. Gold rush                 | 50. Scalawags                  |
| 5. 1 <sup>st</sup> Battle of Bull Run | 19. Civil Rights Act of 1875  | 35. Greenbacks                | 51. Sea Island Experiment      |
| 6. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Battle of Bull Run | 20. Civil Rights Bill of 1866 | 36. Harpers Ferry             | 52. Seward's Folly             |
| 7. Anaconda Plan                      | 21. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty     | 37. Homestead Act             | 53. Sharecropping              |
| 8. Appomattox Courthouse              | 22. Compromise of 1850        | 38. Kansas-Nebraska Act       | 54. Sherman's March to the Sea |
| 9. Bargain of 1877                    | 23. Copperheads               | 39. Know-Nothing Party        | 55. Siege of Vicksburg         |
| 10. Battle of Antietam                | 24. Dred Scott v. Sandford    | 40. Laird rams                | 56. Tenure of Office Act       |
| 11. Battle of Fredericksburg          | 25. Emancipation Proclamation | 41. Mexican War               | 57. Trent Affair               |
| 12. Battle of Gettysburg              | 26. Ex parte Milligan         | 42. Navajo's Long Walk        | 58. Wade-Davis Bill            |
| 13. Battle of Perryville              | 27. Force Acts                | 43. New York City Draft Riots | 59. Wilmot Proviso             |
| 14. Battle of Shiloh                  | 28. Fort Sumter               | 44. Pacific Railroad Act      | 60. Writ of habeas corpus      |
|                                       | 29. Free Soil Party           | 45. Popular sovereignty       |                                |
|                                       | 30. Freedmen's Bureau         | 46. Radical Republicans       |                                |

**People to Know:** The following people are significant during the antebellum and Civil War era study. For the AP exam, you will need to quickly know who these individuals are. Each Nine Weeks, you will have a People to Know Quiz. The following individuals are the People to Know for Period 3. Please know these and the people from the previous Period Packets by the PTK Quiz on Oct. 11.

**Identify 5 people EACH NIGHT!**

- |                               |                         |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Abraham Lincoln            | 10. George B. McClellan | 19. Sally Tompkins                |
| 2. Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana | 11. Harriet Tubman      | 20. Salmon Chase                  |
| 3. Charles Francis Adams      | 12. Jefferson Davis     | 21. Stephen Douglas               |
| 4. Clara Barton               | 13. John Pope           | 22. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson |
| 5. Clement Vallandigham       | 14. John Wilkes Booth   | 23. Ulysses S. Grant              |
| 6. Commodore Matthew Perry    | 15. Lewis Cass          | 24. William T. Sherman            |
| 7. Elizabeth Blackwell        | 16. Millard Fillmore    | 25. Zachary Taylor                |
| 8. Franklin Pierce            | 17. Napoleon III        |                                   |
| 9. Frederick Douglass         | 18. Robert E. Lee       |                                   |



**Part III: Graphic Organizers & Annotated Readings**  
 Graphic Organizer 1: Election of 1860

*Directions: Below is a chart listing the presidential candidates and issues of the election of 1860. Complete the chart by A) identifying which political party each candidate was affiliate with, and B) filling in each candidate's position on the issues.*

	<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>Douglas</b>	<b>Breckinridge</b>	<b>Bell</b>
<b>Party Affiliation</b>				
<b>Issues Faced</b>	<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>Douglas</b>	<b>Breckinridge</b>	<b>Bell</b>
<b>Expansion of slavery to territories</b>				
<b>Tariffs</b>				
<b>Internal Improvements</b>				
<b>Homestead Bill</b>				
<b>Enforcement of Fugitive Slave Law</b>				
<b>Immigration Policy</b>				



Graphic Organizer 2: The Crisis of Union

**Directions:** Define the Union is being torn apart by the debate of slavery and states' rights. Please complete the graphic organizer to help identify how the major issues will shape the coming election.

**Define Secession:**  
**Define Abolition:**

**Northern Position**  
*1850-1861*

**Southern Position**  
*1850-1861*

*Dred Scot v. Sandford*

*Lecompton Constitution*

*The issue of Kansas*

*The Legacy of Harpers Ferry*

*Explain (using specific examples) how the above issues would deepen the Crisis of the Union from 1857-1860.*



*Graphic Organizer 3: Comparing Governments of the Civil War*

**First:** In the column labeled Confederate Constitution, list characteristics/policies found in the South's newly formed government.

**Second:** For both the US Constitution and the Articles of Confederation, explain how the characteristic listed compares to the Confederate Constitution. If the policy / characteristic is the same, write "same".

Confederate Constitution	Constitution of the United States	Articles of Confederation

**For each of the following items explain what it was AND how it affected the Civil War effort.**

Item/ Act/ Event	What is it? (Definition/Explanation)	Effect on the Civil War Effort
Morrill Tariff Act		
National Banking Act		
Maximilian Affair		
Trent Affair		
Monitor v. Merrimac		
Confiscation Act		
Emancipation Proclamation		



*Graphic Organizer 4: Six Degrees: Compromise of 1850 to Civil War*

**Directions:** For each of the following beginning and ending events, identify a key theme that relates these events to one another in American History. Then, select six events in chronological order that link the first event in the series to the last event in the series. Complete the graphic organizer below identifying the requested information. You **MUST** emphasize BOTH cause and effect and/or **DEMONSTRATE** continuity or change over time in your linking.

Starting Point...Compromise of 1850

**First Link:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Why :**

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**Fourth Link:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Why :**

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**Second Link:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Why :**

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**Fifth Link:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Why :**

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**Third Link:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Why :**

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**Sixth Link:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Why :**

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*Graphic Organizer 5: Reconstruction Plans*

**Directions:** First, evaluate the following Reconstruction Plans presented at the end of the Civil War. After completing the graphic organizer, please answer the question at the bottom of the page. Remember to provide detailed answers. One word or limited answers will cost you points! Second, complete the evaluation of the political cartoon found on the back of this page. Again, answer in COMPLETE sentences!

<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>LINCOLN'S PLAN</b>	<b>JOHNSON'S PLAN</b>	<b>CONGRESSIONAL PLAN</b>
<i>According to this plan, what did former Confederate states have to do to be readmitted to the Union?</i>			
<i>What happened to former Confederate leaders under this plan?</i>			
<i>Under this plan, how would the government help freedmen? What political rights would freedmen have?</i>			
<i>How did Southerners react to this plan?</i>			
<i>How did Northerners react to this plan?</i>			

*How did the views of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson on Reconstruction differ from the views of the Congress?*



## Annotation 1: Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

March 4, 1861

Avalon Project: [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/lincoln1.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/lincoln1.asp)

*Fellow-Citizens of the United States:*

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the [oath](#) prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of this office."

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

**Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension.** Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that--

*I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.*

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the [platform](#) for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

*Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.*

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration....

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our **National Constitution**... A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

**I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual.** Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all **national governments**. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our **National Constitution**, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

**Again: If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it--break it, so to speak--but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?**

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. **The Union is much older than the Constitution**... in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was "to form a more perfect Union."

**But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.**





It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

**I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States...**

**In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority.** The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere....

**Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy....**

**Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them.** Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their **constitutional right** of amending it or their **revolutionary right** to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended... **I understand a proposed [amendment](#)<sup>1</sup> to the Constitution--which amendment, however, I have not seen--has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable....**

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

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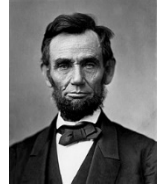
<sup>1</sup> The **Corwin Amendment**, passed by Congress two days before Lincoln's Inaugural Address, read, "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State." Since the amendment did not prompt the seceded states to rejoin the Union and the Civil War began the following month, only a handful of states voted to ratify the amendment.



## Annotation 2: Correspondence between Abraham Lincoln & Horace Greeley



### Correspondence Between Abraham Lincoln and Horace Greeley



August 19-22, 1862

**CONTEXT:** Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, was an influential abolitionist leader in New York City. Greeley shared his dissatisfaction with Lincoln's limited war against the Confederacy in an open letter (a public letter addressed to an individual but intended to be read by the general public). Lincoln responded with his own open letter a few days later, in which he re-stated his war aims. At the time of this exchange of letters, Lincoln's administration had already drafted the *Emancipation Proclamation* and was waiting for the right time to release it (which came about a month later after the *Battle of Antietam*).

#### Document 1

Source: Horace Greeley, Editor of the *New York Tribune*, "The Prayer of the Twenty Millions," an Open Letter to President Abraham Lincoln, August 19, 1862.

I do not intrude to tell you, for you must know already, that a great proportion of those who triumphed in your election, and of all who desire the unqualified suppression of the rebellion now desolating our country, are solely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of the Rebels...

We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipating provisions of the new Confiscation Act.\* Those provisions were designed to fight slavery with liberty. They prescribe that men loyal to the Union, and willing to shed their blood in the behalf, shall no longer be held, with the nation's consent, in bondage to persistent, malignant traitors, who for twenty years have been plotting and for sixteen months have been fighting to divide and destroy our country. Why these traitors should be treated with tenderness by you, to the prejudice of the dearest rights of loyal men, we cannot conceive. We ask you to consider that slavery is everywhere the inciting cause and sustaining base of treason. . . It seems to us the most obvious truth that whatever strengthens or fortifies slavery in the border states strengthens also treason and drives home the wedge intended to divide the Union.

We complain that the Union cause has suffered and is now suffering immensely from mistaken deference to Rebel slavery.

\* 1862 law passed by Congress authorizing the emancipation of the slaves of known Confederate sympathizers through a judicial process.

#### Document 2

Source: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Open Letter to Horace Greeley, August 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the *New York Tribune*... If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that....

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men every where could be free.



### Annotation 3: The Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863

**Avalon Project:** [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/emancipa.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/emancipa.asp)

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom...."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three... order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons...

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God...

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

#### **QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:**

1. How many slaves did the Emancipation Proclamation free on the day it was issued?
2. By what authority did Abraham Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?
3. What is the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?



*Annotation 4: The Gettysburg Address*

Avalon Project: [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/gettyb.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/gettyb.asp)

November 19, 1863

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

**POSSIBLE ESSAY TOPIC:**

"This nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom." Assess the validity of this statement for the years 1863-1877.



*Annotation 5: On the War and Its Conduct*

*Clement Vallandigham, Congressman from Ohio*

**January 14, 1863**

**U.S. House of Representatives**

**Teaching American History:** <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=1479>

Soon after the war began the reign of the mob was... supplanted by the iron domination of arbitrary power. Constitutional limitation was broken down; habeas corpus fell; liberty of the press, of speech, of the person, of the mails, of travel, of one's own house, and of religion; the right to bear arms, due process of law, judicial trial, trial by jury, trial at all; every badge and muniment of freedom in republican government or kingly government—all went down at a blow; and the chief law-officer of the crown—I beg pardon, sir, but it is easy now to fall into this courtly language—the Attorney-General, first of all men, proclaimed in the United States the maxim of Roman servility: Whatever pleases the President, that is law! Prisoners of state were then first heard of here. Midnight and arbitrary arrests commenced; travel was interdicted; trade embargoed; passports demanded; bastiles were introduced; strange oaths invented; a secret police organized; "piping" began; informers multiplied; spies now first appeared in America. The right to declare war, to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy, was usurped by the Executive....

On the 4th of July Congress met, not to seek peace; not to rebuke usurpation nor to restrain power; not certainly to deliberate; not even to legislate, but to register and ratify the edicts and acts of the Executive.... Free speech was had only at the risk of a prison; possibly of life. Opposition was silenced by the fierce clamor of "disloyalty."...

Thus was CIVIL WAR inaugurated in America. Can any man to-day see the end of it?

...I have denounced, from the beginning, the usurpations and the infractions, one and all, of law and Constitution, by the President and those under him; their repeated and persistent arbitrary arrests, the suspension of *habeas corpus*, the violation of freedom of the mails, of the private house, of the press and of speech, and all the other multiplied wrongs and outrages upon public liberty and private right, which have made this country one of the worst despotisms on earth for the past twenty months; and I will continue to rebuke and denounce them to the end....

And now, sir, I recur to the state of the Union to-day. What is it? Sir, twenty months have elapsed, but the rebellion is not crushed out; its military power has not been broken; the insurgents have not dispersed. The Union is not restored; nor the Constitution maintained; nor the laws enforced. Twenty, sixty, ninety, three hundred, six hundred days have passed; a thousand millions been expended; and three hundred thousand lives lost or bodies mangled; and to-day the Confederate flag is still near the Potomac and the Ohio, and the Confederate Government stronger, many times, than at the beginning....

Thus, with twenty millions of people, and every element of strength and force at command—power, patronage, influence, unanimity, enthusiasm, confidence, credit, money, men, an Army and a Navy the largest and the noblest ever set in the field, or afloat upon the sea; with the support, almost servile, of every State, county, and municipality in the North and West, with a Congress swift to do the bidding of the Executive; without opposition anywhere at home; and with an arbitrary power which neither the Czar of Russia, nor the Emperor of Austria dare exercise; yet after nearly two years of more vigorous prosecution of war than ever recorded in history;... you have utterly, signally, disastrously—I will not say ignominiously—failed to subdue ten millions of "rebels," whom you had taught the people of the North and West not only to hate, but to despise.... You have not conquered the South. You never will. It is not in the nature of things possible; much less under your auspices. But money you have expended without limit, and blood poured out like water. Defeat, debt, taxation, sepulchers, these are your trophies.... The war for the Union is, in your hands, a most bloody and costly failure. The President confessed it on the 22d of September.... War for the Union was abandoned; war for the negro openly begun, and with stronger battalions than before. With what success? Let the dead at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg answer....



**MHS AP United States History**  
**Period 5 Packet**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date** \_\_\_\_\_ **Period** \_\_\_\_

But slavery is the cause of the war. Why? Because the South obstinately and wickedly refused to restrict or abolish it at the demand of the philosophers or fanatics and demagogues of the North and West. Then, sir, it was abolition, the purpose to abolish or interfere with and hem in slavery, which caused disunion and war. Slavery is only the subject, but Abolition the cause of this civil war. It was the persistent and determined agitation in the free States of the question of abolishing slavery in the South, because of the alleged "irrepressible conflict" between the forms of labor in the two sections... that forced a collision of arms at last....

Neither will I be stopped by that other cry of mingled fanaticism and hypocrisy, about the sin and barbarism of African slavery. Sir, I see more of barbarism and sin, a thousand times, in the continuance of this war, the dissolution of the Union, the breaking up of this Government, and the enslavement of the white race, by debt and taxes and arbitrary power. The day of fanatics and sophists and enthusiasts, thank God, is gone at last.... Sir, I accept the language and intent of the Indiana resolution, to the full—"that in considering terms of settlement, we will look only to the welfare, peace, and safety of the white race, without reference to the effect that settlement may have upon the condition of the African." And when we have done this, my word for it, the safety, peace, and welfare of the African will have been best secured. Sir, there is fifty-fold less of anti-slavery sentiment to-day in the West than there was two years ago; and if this war be continued, there will be still less a year hence. The people there begin, at last, to comprehend, that domestic slavery in the South is a question; not of morals, or religion, or humanity, but a form of labor, perfectly compatible with the dignity of free white labor in the same community, and with national vigor, power, and prosperity, and especially with military strength....

Source: Clement Vallandigham, *Speeches, Arguments, and Letters* (New York: J. Walter and Company, 1864), pp. 418-437.

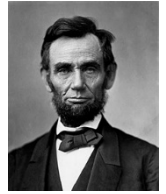


*Annotation 6: Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865*

Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865

Avalon Project: [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/lincoln2.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/lincoln2.asp)



Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war--seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.





*Annotation 7: "O Captain! My Captain!"*

**By: Walt Whitman**

O CAPTAIN! my Captain! our fearful trip is done;  
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won;  
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,  
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:  
But O heart! heart! heart!  
O the bleeding drops of red,  
Where on the deck my Captain lies,  
Fallen cold and dead.

...

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;  
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;  
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;  
From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;  
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!  
But I, with mournful tread,  
Walk the deck my Captain lies,  
Fallen cold and dead.





*Annotation 8: Reconstruction Amendments*

Source: <http://www.usconstitution.net/const.html>

**Amendment 13 - Slavery Abolished. Ratified 12/6/1865.**

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Amendment 14 - Citizenship Rights. Ratified 7/9/1868.**

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.
3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.
4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.
5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

**Amendment 15 - Race No Bar to Vote. Ratified 2/3/1870.**

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.