By 1860, the year Abraham Lincoln was elected president, the North and the South had become two vastly different regions. The North was changing into an industrial society, with factories, growing cities, and wage labor. The South, however, remained a region of farms, with __________ labor a key part of the economy. On many issues, especially policies toward industry, tariffs, and slavery, the two sections of the country had grown increasingly hostile toward each other.

South Carolina had threatened to secede (leave the nation) before. The election of Lincoln was the final straw. His political support came almost entirely from voters in the __________ half of the country. He was not even on the ballot in most states in the South. Only six weeks after the election, South Carolina declared itself out of the Union. It was soon followed by six other Southern states. Together, these states organized into the Confederate States of America.

The new country, headed by its president, Jefferson Davis, felt perfectly justified in this action. The United States, the Confederacy argued, was created as a voluntary union that a state could __________ at any time. Many Confederate leaders believed they were following the principles of self-government that were at the heart of American beliefs.

The war began in 1861 when South Carolina soldiers fired upon U.S. troops who refused to leave Fort Sumter, a Federal fort on a small island in the harbor of Charleston. Lincoln called for volunteers for the Union army. The undecided states (like __________, just south of Washington, D.C.) quickly took one side or the other.

As fighting began, the purpose of the war was to stop the 11 Confederate states from seceding. Although Lincoln had long spoken against slavery, he did not make ending slavery a purpose of the war when it began. Several slave states, in fact, like Maryland and Kentucky, stayed ________ the Union.

The South was at a big disadvantage from the beginning. The North had over two times the population, most of the factories, and many more miles of railroads. The South, however, was fighting to defend its own territory, and it had very talented military leaders like General Robert E. Lee. Early in the war, these gave the South big victories. But over time the North’s advantages were overwhelming. The North’s naval blockade of the Southern coast was not completely effective, but it did worsen the shortages of ________ materials needed by the Confederates.
Both sides figured it would be a quick war when it began. Northern troops marched boldly toward the city of Richmond the first year of the war, but were turned back in the Battle of Bull Run, at Manassas, Virginia.

Further west, Union soldiers had better luck in their strategy to win control of the Mississippi River. A famous battle at Shiloh, Tennessee, was a first step. It also showed both sides how bloody and __________ the war would be. Women on both sides began efforts to improve the terrible medical conditions faced by wounded soldiers.

Southern attempts to strike into the North failed. The first attempt was stopped at Antietam, in Maryland, the second year of the war. The South lost an even more famous battle later at ______________, Pennsylvania, the third year of the war.

By 1862 Lincoln was convinced that ending slavery should be declared a specific goal of the war. Such a step would also help keep England from siding with the South. The president issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862, to take effect in January 1863. But victory in the war was long in coming and often appeared uncertain. “Copperheads” who wanted to negotiate peace with the South spoke out __________ the war and the president. A draft law to get more soldiers actually led to riots in the streets of New York City.

Lincoln faced a tough re-election campaign in 1864. But he was helped by big military victories such as the taking of Atlanta, Georgia, by the Union army. Soon, General William Tecumseh Sherman was laying waste to vast areas of the South as he marched his army on a mission of destruction through Georgia and the Carolinas. The Northern strategy to __________ the South at the Mississippi, blockade it by sea, and invade it by land, was now clearly succeeding.

In April 1865 the capital of the Confederacy, __________, Virginia, finally fell. General Lee and his army retreated from the city with the Union army in hot pursuit. But within a week, Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant in a small town called Appomattox Court House. Grant treated the defeated Confederate army generously, and sent supplies of food to the nearly starving soldiers. A few days later a fanatic named John Wilkes __________ shot and killed President Lincoln. Now the one man who might have re-united the country smoothly was dead. Instead, the re-unification was bitter and chaotic.

Use these terms to fill in the blanks: against, Booth, deadly, divide, Gettysburg, in, leave, northern, Richmond, slave, Virginia, war