

Use with North America Geography & History, Section 2.6, in your textbook.

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2.6 CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Compare Resources

Social and political issues divided the North and South in the Civil War era. However, there were also many practical economic differences between the two regions. Several factors favored one side over the other. Study the chart and then answer the questions.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE RESOURCES, 1861

	UNION	CONFEDERACY
Percent of country's population	71%	29%
Percent of country's railroads	71%	29%
Percent of country's farm acreage	65%	35%
Percent of country's manufacturing output	92%	8%
Number of factories	110,000	18,000
Railroad mileage	22,000	9,000

Source: Adapted from Mintz, S. (2007). *Digital History*. <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu>

1. **Analyze Data** Using information from the table and what you have read in your textbook, answer each question and explain each answer.

a. Which side was better equipped to produce supplies for war? Why?

b. Which side could recruit more soldiers at the start of the war? Why?

c. Which army's soldiers would have better boots, uniforms, and food? Why?

d. Which army would know the countryside better? Why?

e. Which soldiers might find friendlier allies among local people?

f. Which side could move soldiers and supplies more efficiently? Why?

2. **Draw Conclusions** The South had many brilliant and well-trained generals, including Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson. Military training and traditions were strong in the South. Why was this not enough to win the war?

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____



2.5 EXPANSION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Analyze a Different Perspective

The thousands of Native Americans who lived in the southeastern United States were mostly settled farming families who lived in villages. They adopted a number of ideas from the settlers' culture. For this reason, their white neighbors called them the "Five Civilized Tribes"—Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole. In 1827 the Cherokee established a government, the Cherokee Nation, with a written constitution. Their leader Sequoyah devised an alphabet making Cherokee a written language.

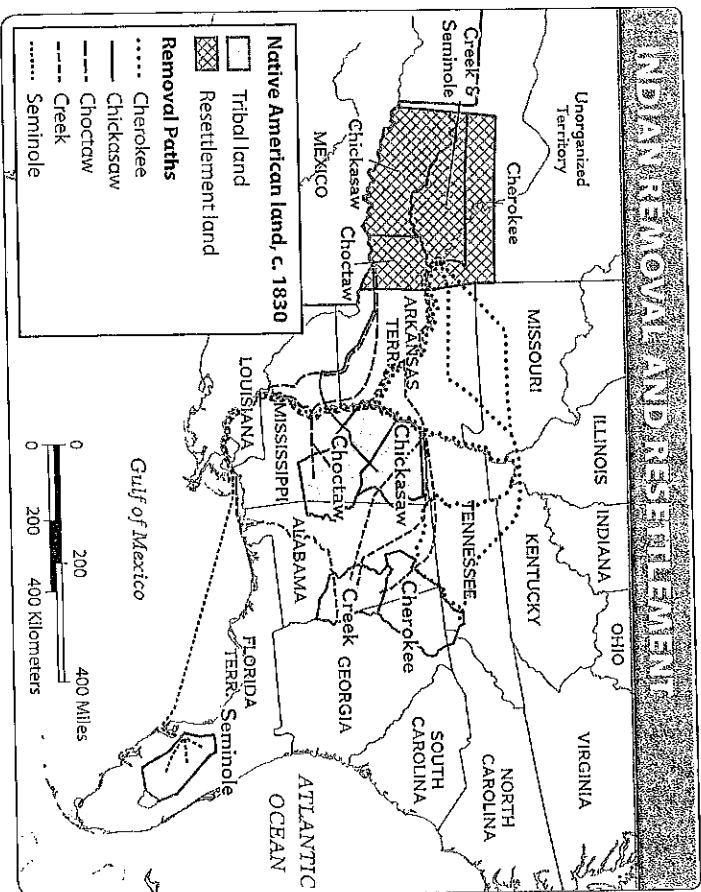
Even though the land was already occupied, white settlers wanted to take over these rich farmlands. Government agents tried to persuade the southern tribes to move to resettlement land west of Arkansas Territory. However, those plans went slowly. Settlers got impatient. In 1830 Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which increased pressure on the tribes. Some tribes gave in and took payment for their lands. Others resisted. President Andrew Jackson sent the U.S. Army to drive them out. By the end of the decade, nearly all members of the "Civilized Tribes" had been forced to travel west. Thousands died along the way. The Cherokee resisted longest, even taking their case to the Supreme Court. During the winter of 1838, however, soldiers forced them to move. The journey was so dreadful, and so many died, that it became known as the Trail of Tears.

Use the map and the information in the passage to answer the questions.

- Interpret Maps** Locate the original homes of the Five Civilized Tribes. Then trace the routes of their removal to the resettlement land. Review what you learned about the climate and terrain in both areas. How are they different?

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- Make Inferences** In addition to climate and terrain, what other differences would the tribes have found in the resettlement land?

- Synthesize** What do you think were the overall effects of the forced removal on individual families and tribal society?