

CHAPTER REVIEW

Summary

- North Carolina reluctantly joined the Confederate cause; then it suffered some of the greatest losses of any southern state.
- North Carolina was notable for initially having more of its citizens speak out against slavery than those in any other southern state. After 1830, however, most North Carolinians strongly supported slavery.
- North Carolina seceded from the Union after the election of 1860 and the firing on Fort Sumter. It joined the Confederate States of America in May 1861.
- North Carolina's coast was important as Confederate blockade runners brought needed supplies to the South.
- The largest battle fought in the state was at Bentonville in March 1865.
- North Carolina had the most active Peace Movement in the South.
- During Reconstruction, North Carolina and other southern states enacted Black Codes that restricted the rights of the freedmen. Congress reinstated a military occupation of the South.
- William W. Holden organized the Republican Party in the state and saw to it that a new constitution was written. North Carolina was restored to the Union in July 1868.
- The Conservatives fought against Holden's reforms. They ultimately used violence and intimidation to regain control of the state. They were led by Zebulon Vance.

- African American leaders became active in the Republican Party after it was established in 1867.
- Many freedmen became sharecroppers after the Civil War.

Reviewing People, Places, and Terms

Explain why each of the following terms appears in a chapter on the Civil War and Reconstruction.

1. abolitionists
2. Black Codes
3. blockade runners
4. buffaloes
5. carpetbaggers
6. freedmen
7. William W. Holden
8. Home Guard
9. Ku Klux Klan
10. naval blockade
11. outliers
12. Peace Movement
13. secession
14. sharecropping
15. Unionists
16. universal manhood suffrage
17. Zebulon B. Vance

Understanding the Facts

1. Why were westerners less supportive of slavery than easterners?
2. Why did most North Carolinians strongly support slavery after 1830?
3. What part of North Carolina was a significant theater of combat in the Civil War?
4. How did North Carolina's historically difficult coastline turn into a southern advantage during the Civil War?
5. What two groups tried to avoid fighting for the Confederacy?
6. Why did Governor Zebulon Vance oppose the Peace Movement?
7. How did the Black Codes affect Reconstruction?
8. Name three major provisions of the state constitution of 1868.
9. How did the terrorist tactics of the Ku Klux Klan influence the 1870 legislative election?
10. Why did most freedmen not have the time or opportunity to participate in public life?

Developing Critical Thinking

1. Why was it so important to most North Carolinians to defend slavery during the late 1850s?
2. In what way do you think North Carolina's divided loyalties during the Civil War helped the Union win the war?
3. How did voting change after 1868, and how did that change affect the elected politicians in North Carolina?

Applying Your Skills

1. Draw a circle graph showing the total number of troops provided by North Carolina for the Confederacy compared to those supplied by the rest of the southern states. You may want to research to determine actual numbers supplied by the other states.

2. If North Carolina provided more than 125,000 troops to the Confederacy, about how many troops were in the Confederate army?

Exploring Technology

1. Go to web site www.rootsweb.com/~ncccha/memoranda/kirkholdenwar.html about the Kirk-Holden War. Using information from the web site, explain why Governor Holden was impeached and what significance that action had on North Carolina politics at the time.
2. Visit the web site www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon and search for the Emancipation Proclamation. Read the entire text. Note the exceptions that are included in the Proclamation. Why were these exceptions made?

Writing Across the Curriculum

1. Write a newspaper article describing the role of North Carolina troops in "one of the greatest mistakes of the Civil War."
2. Assume you are a North Carolina farm wife whose husband was conscripted during the Civil War. Write a journal entry describing the day-to-day hardships you face.

Encountering Diversity

1. How did advocates of slavery make it difficult for abolitionists like Hinton Rowan Helper, the Wesleyans in Randolph County, and Benjamin Hedrick to live peacefully in North Carolina?