

Then answer the question that follows.

During the era of the American Revolution, Northern and Southern states were united behind the common goal of gaining independence from Britain. However, as time went by, differences between the two regions grew pronounced.

a Note the author's use of cause-and-effect signal words and phrases, such as *on the other hand*.

b Here, the author directly states that one event caused another.

With the beginning of the 1800s, the South remained primarily agricultural. The Southern economy centered on plantations and the use of enslaved African laborers.

a The Northern economy, on the other hand, featured growing commercial and industrial sectors in addition to agriculture.

b These differences caused economic and ideological friction between the North and the South. Disputes over states' rights emerged as questions arose about the morality and legality of slavery in the United States' territories.

USING LOGIC

Other signal words and phrases include *caused*, *affected*, *led to*, and *resulted from*. To confirm a cause-and-effect relationship, restate the events as "A" caused "B."

1. What is one effect of the regional differences that emerged between the North and the South in the early-to mid-1800s?

- A. Northern states strongly supported states' rights.
- B. The South began using the labor of enslaved people.
- C. The Northern economy became increasingly diverse.
- D. Northern farmers began establishing plantations.

★ Spotlighted Item: **FILL-IN-THE-BLANK**

DIRECTIONS: Study the passage, read the questions, then fill in your answer to each question in the boxes that follow.

Many people still debate why Americans fought the Civil War. Some historians claim the war was about states' rights, while others believe the war was fought over slavery. However, no confusion existed when the South fired on the North's Ft. Sumter in 1861. The Vice President of the Confederate States, Alexander Stephens, gave his famous "Cornerstone" speech in March 1861, shortly before the war started.

From Alexander Stephens's "Cornerstone" Speech:

The new constitution has put at rest, forever, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution of African slavery as it exists amongst us the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution.

Jefferson in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the "rock upon which the old Union would split." He was right. What was conjecture with him, is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood and stands, may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically. It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day was that, somehow or other in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the constitution, was the prevailing idea at that time. The constitution, it is true, secured every essential guarantee to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly urged against the constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the

government built upon it fell when the "storm came and the wind blew."

Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery subordination to the superior race is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth. This truth has been slow in the process of its development, like all other truths in the various departments of science. It has been so even amongst us.

2. To what did President Thomas Jefferson refer as the "rock upon which the old Union would split"?

3. Stephens claims that Jefferson and other American forefathers believed slavery would cease to exist due to

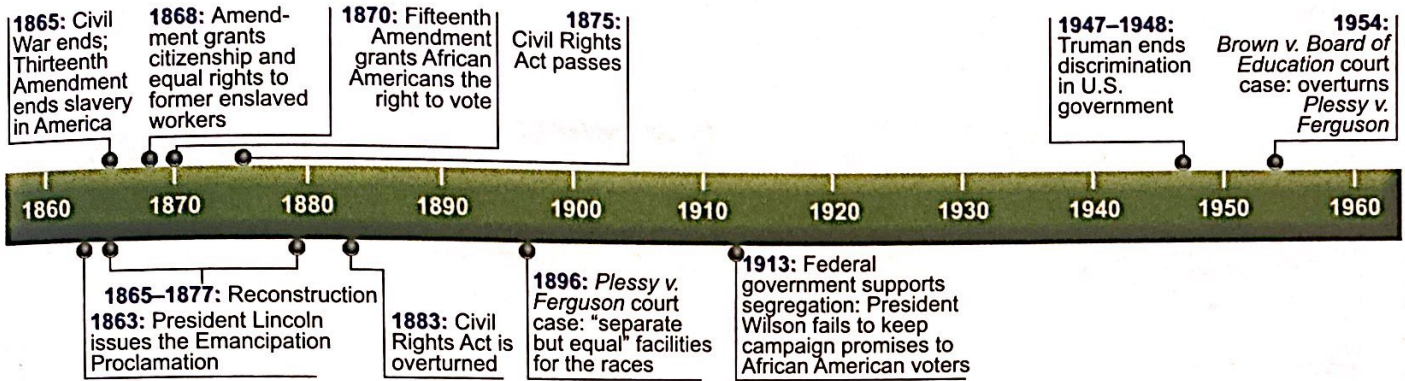
4. The , according to Stephens, guarantees that slavery will continue to exist.

5. The institution of slavery, claims Stephens, is a natural and normal condition because the white and African races are

★ Spotlighted Item: **FILL-IN-THE-BLANK**

DIRECTIONS: Read the information presented in the passage and the timeline. Then, read each question and write your response to it in the box that follows.

IMPORTANT DATES IN AMERICA'S JIM CROW PERIOD



Following the Civil War most Southern states as well as some border states enacted laws that denied basic human rights to newly freed African Americans. A white minstrel, popularly known as Jim Crow, wore blackface and mocked characteristics of African Americans. The term "Jim Crow" evolved to encompass the laws, customs, and personal behavior that white people displayed in their segregation and degradation of African Americans.

Jim Crow laws and practices represented the biased racial hierarchy that was prevalent during the decades following the Civil War, with white people at the top and African Americans at the bottom.

For example, during the Jim Crow period, an African American person was expected to move from a front seat of a train or a bus to a seat in the back when a white person boarded. Segregated drinking fountains were common. Supporters of Jim Crow and racial segregation believed that if the two races shared public facilities, it might promote social equality, leading, they feared, to the destruction of American culture.

Also common during this time were separate hospitals, prisons, churches, cemeteries, public and private schools, public restrooms, and other public accommodations. In general, the facilities for African Americans were quite inferior, less

conveniently located, much older, smaller, and dirtier. In many locations, there simply were no facilities available for African Americans, including no place to eat or sit or no public restrooms.

- African Americans from all states received the right to vote years after the Civil War ended.
- The year was notable for practices of racial segregation in the U.S. government.
- White citizens who practiced racial segregation during the Jim Crow period did not want between the races.
- Maintaining separate-but-equal public facilities between the races was ensured by the Supreme Court case .