

**K12ELA8: Unit 3**  
**Subunit 3.5.1 Assessment**  
**“Reading and Writing”**  
**Answer Key**

*NOTE: These are only sample answers. There is a wide range of potentially correct responses. The nature of literature allows for numerous interpretations based on the text. Your responses will reflect your unique perspective, but they should also be supported by factual details from the text.*

1.

Section	Main Idea
402	President Lincoln ordered military blockades of seaports in the South, which made the South weaker and more open to attack.
403	The blockade went on for years and made it nearly impossible for the South to get necessities to its people. The effect on the people and their morale was terrible.
404	The Confederacy hoped France and England would intervene on their behalf because French and English mills needed Confederate cotton. However, France and England were able to get cotton from India and Egypt, and even though they feared the power of the United States, they did not want to get involved.
405	Two agents from the South traveled to Europe to get those countries to recognize the Confederacy’s independent status. They were taken prisoner by a Union captain who was urged by President Lincoln to free them, while Great Britain began to prepare for war.
406	The Republicans had no initial plans to free the slaves; they wanted to preserve the Union. However, Lincoln wanted to weaken the South and he knew that freeing the slaves would achieve that.
407	Runaway slaves who were able to travel north began being classified as “contrabands of war,” because returning them to their owners would give an unfair advantage to their enemy.
408	The federal government offered money to states that abolished slavery. Lincoln viewed freeing the slaves as a strategy to weaken the South and help the Union win the war.
409	On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which could only be enforced in areas where the Union army was in control. All slaves were finally freed under the 13th Amendment.
410	In the North, some Southern sympathizers engaged in spying. Lincoln had them arrested, and he also suspended their right to a speedy trial, which made many people angry.
411	Initially both armies were made of volunteers, but there came a time when a draft was necessary.



2.

The blockades were caused by President Lincoln's need to further weaken the South. He knew the blockades would make it hard for Southerners to export goods and make money and to import medicine and food.

3.

Cause: English mills began running out of cotton because the Confederate states could not get their cotton past the blockade.

Effect: England began importing cotton from India and Egypt, so they did not run out.

Cause: Runaway slaves could be taken from the North under the Fugitive Slave Act.

Effect: Slaves who escaped to the North were given contraband status, which meant that they could not be returned to the South because this would have benefitted the South.

4.

President Lincoln was motivated by his desire to keep the Union intact. Freeing the slaves was not part of his plan, but it was done because it helped the war effort.

Northerners who sympathized with the South were motivated by their belief that the South had the right to secede if it wanted to.

General Butler was motivated by the need to avoid giving the Confederate states any advantages. He felt that returning runaway slaves to the South would do this, so he declared runaway slaves as contraband, who had to stay in Northern custody.

Runaway slaves were motivated by their desire for freedom, and they knew that going north was their only real chance.

5.

Creating a strong counterargument is a challenging task. Having a strong knowledge base on the chosen topic will help the writer become acquainted with all aspects and both sides of the issue. Once the writer knows the topic, the counterargument can be created by anticipating what the other side is going to bring up in opposition.