Fitzgerald

Topic 3 - Civil War - Keeping the Border States in the Union

* Complete the reading on the back then explain why each Border States stayed in the Union.

**Reading - Keeping the Border States in the Union**

The term Border States refers to the five slave states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and western Virginia, which after the secession of 11 states lay between the Union and the Confederacy.

The Border States were important to the Union. Maryland was north of Washington, D.C. The loss of Maryland would have meant the loss of the Union capital. Maryland and Delaware had many factories. Had these two states seceded, the Confederacy’s manufacturing capabilities would have nearly doubled. The Union strategy to win the war was to surround the South, which involved blockading the coastline and controlling the Mississippi River. Loss of Kentucky and Missouri would have made controlling the Mississippi River very difficult as the Ohio and Missouri Rivers on their northern borders flowed into the Mississippi. Invading Missouri and Kentucky would have meant a river crossing, which is very deadly for troops who are sitting ducks to enemy fire on the opposite bank. Kentucky was the beginning of many rail lines into the South that the Union would make great use of for the movement of troops and supplies. Missouri and West Virginia were the home of two of the nation's largest arsenals.

There were both pro-Confederate and pro-Union factions in these states. To tip the balance toward the Union in *all o*f the Border States, Lincoln did two things. First, he made an official statement which said that he was not fighting to free the blacks but to save the Union. second, he also made sure that the Union did not fire the first shot, instead causing the Confederacy to fire first at Fort Sumter.   
 The capital being so critical, Lincoln could not risk losing Maryland., so he declared martial law in Maryland, meaning the state no longer was self-governed but was controlled by the military. Lincoln also  arrested several proslavery leaders in the state, suspended the writ of habeas corpus, which requires police to inform suspects of the charges against them, and imprisoned them until the war was over.   
 Union soldiers were deployed in western Virginia and Missouri to support pro-Union forces when fighting broke out between pro-Union and pro-Confederate civilians. At the start of the war, the western-most counties of Virginia were sympathetic to the Union and voted to secede from Virginia and form their own state. Union troops were sent in to protect their ability to do so. Missouri had voted to stay in the Union, but the governor, a Confederate supporter, secretly negotiated with the Confederacy to help it get control of the arsenal in St. Louis. The Union was aware of these negotiations and sent to take control of state militia forces. Fighting broke out between pro-Confederate and Union forces that lasted most of the war.

Kentucky was handled very carefully, as Union troops did not have a clear path to Kentucky with troops. President Lincoln decided ***not*** to put Kentucky under military rule, as he had done in Maryland because he would need to maintain the support of Kentuckians in order to be truly secure there. When Lincoln had requested 1,000,000 men to serve in the Union army, Kentucky refused but did not secede, instead passing two resolutions of neutrality, asking both sides to keep out.  Lincoln sent people to Kentucky to urge newspapers to publish pro-Union statements focusing on the desire to maintain the Union but not end slavery and on the Union's respect for Kentucky's right to be neutral while Confederate forces were invading southern Kentucky. Instead of sending Union troops to help Kentucky keep the Confederacy out, Lincoln’s provided weapons and supplies for pro-Union militias. In the end, this strategy worked, and Kentucky stayed in the Union.

Though a slave state, [Delaware](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delaware) was strongly linked to the North economically, and slavery was rare. Both houses of the state [General Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delaware_General_Assembly) rejected secession overwhelmingly, the House of Representatives unanimously. With Maryland under military rule, Delaware was bordered on all sides by the Union.

Fitzgerald

Topic 3 - Civil War - Keeping the Border States in the Union

* Complete the reading on the back then explain why each Border States stayed in the Union.

List the Border States.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. |  |

List six reasons the Border States were important.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |
| 6. |

List two things Lincoln did to tip the balance in support of union in all the Border States.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. |
| 2. |

List two things Lincoln did to keep Maryland in the Union.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. |
| 2. |

Explain how West Virginia became part of the Union.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Explain how Missouri was kept in the Union.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Explain how Lincoln kept Kentucky in the Union.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Explain why Delaware stayed in the Union.