

Name:	Date Issued: Date Due:	Period:	Assignment: Point Value =
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Instructions: Highlight or underline that the text will help you answer your Supporting and Compelling Questions. Take notes on the side and explain why the examples are important.

Background: Close reading is thoughtful, critical analysis of a text that focuses on significant details or patterns in order to develop a deep, precise understanding of the text's form, craft, meanings, etc. It is a key requirement of the Common Core State Standards and directs the reader's attention to the text itself.

Steps:			
1. Read the entire document.	2. Underline the Supporting Details.	3. Place a STAR by the Main Idea.	4. Summarize any notes on the right-side margin.
Things to Consider...	A: What is the author's purpose?	B: What text features were used?	C: What is the tone?

<p>Article Title: South Carolina Articles of Secession <i>This document was originally released under the title "Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union" on December 24th, 1860, by the government of South Carolina to explain its reasons for seceding from the United States following Abraham Lincoln's election as president.</i> http://www.teachingushistory.org/pdfs/DeclarationofImmediateCauses_000.pdf</p>	<p>Notes/Vocabulary:</p>
<p>We affirm that these ends for which this Government [the United States government] was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions [slaves]; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloin the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.</p>	<p>eloin: carry away emissaries: spies servile insurrection: slave rebellion</p>
<p>Article Title: First Inaugural Address by Abraham Lincoln <i>This speech was delivered Monday, March 4th, 1861 as part of his swearing in ceremony as the 16th president of the United States. When this speech was given, seven southern states had already seceded from the Union but fighting had not yet begun for the Civil War.</i> http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/lincoln1.asp</p>	<p>Notes/Vocabulary:</p>
<p>Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that--</p> <p>I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so...</p> <p>In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."</p> <p>I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all</p>	

<p>over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.</p>	
<p>Article Title: Cornerstone Speech by Alexander Stephens <i>This speech was given in Georgia on March 21st, 1861 by Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens.</i> http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/cornerstone-speech/</p>	<p>Notes/Vocabulary:</p>
<p>[The new Confederate Constitution] has put at rest forever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions, African slavery as it exists among us, the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution...Our new government is founded upon...its foundation are laid, its cornerstone 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 moral condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth.</p>	<p>subordination: making someone lower in rank</p>
<p>Article Title: Emancipation Proclamation <i>This document was an executive order issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1st, 1863, following up on a preliminary warning order that had been issued on September 22nd, 1862 warning that all slaves in Confederate states would be freed unless the war was halted by January 1st.</i> https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured-documents/emancipation-proclamation/transcript.html</p>	<p>Notes/Vocabulary:</p>
<p>Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion... do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.</p> <p>And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.</p> <p>And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.</p> <p>And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.</p>	