A. 1. westward expansion of the United States and the growth and development of industries

2. better transport and communication facilities 3. Robert Hayne

4. the unity of the country

5. the death of more than fifty thousand soldiers in just three days

B. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True C. 1. In the southern states of America, slaves were treated as the personal property of their owners, who had the right to buy and auction them off. They were tortured and kept away from basic

human amenities.

2. The Doctrine of Nullification suggested that if the states felt that the Union government had passed a law that went against the constitution then they had the right to nullify the law.

3. Uncle Tom's Cabin was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

4. Alabama, Tennessee, and Texas were three of the eleven states that seceded from the United States of America to form the Confederate States. (Answers may vary)

5. Robert E Lee was the general of the Confederate army.

D. 1. The northern states of America focused more on the establishment and the development of industries. The southern states, on the other hand, concentrated on the development of plantation based economy. The northern states America established a number of large manufacturing and textile industries during this period. To ensure more labour for these industries, the northern states wanted to abolish the system of slavery and free the slaves. The southern states of America, on the other hand, took the route of agriculture and plantations. These plantations grew cotton and sugar, with cotton witnessing an unprecedented increase in demand due to the widespread growth of the textile industry.

2. The issue of tariffs further divided the northern and the southern states of America. The northern states of America supported the system of tariffs as it made foreign products more expensive than locally manufactured goods. This ensured that the demand for locally manufactured products increased over time. This move, however, was not accepted by the southern states. They considered this as a way to disrupt their economy as the southern states imported more foreign products than their northern counterparts.

3. The presidential election of 1860 created further divide between the northern and southern states of America. Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln, who was elected as the sixteenth president of the United States, was a supporter of the anti-slavery movement. This was regarded as a great victory for the northern states. The southern states protested against his election to the presidential post by seceding from the Union government.

4. The Emancipation Proclamation that was issued by Abraham Lincoln was a major step towards the abolition of slavery and the emancipation of slaves. The proclamation declared slavery as illegal in the southern states. Lincoln assured the freed slaves employment in the army of the northern force. This proclamation further intensified the war between the northern and the southern states.

5. Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States of America, played a crucial role in the American Civil War. Lincoln was determined to protect the unity of the country and to abolish the system of slavery from the southern states of America. He ensured the freedom of the slaves by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862. The proclamation was a major step taken towards the abolition of the system of slavery and emancipation of the slaves. Lincoln believed in the ideals of democracy, equality, and liberty, and condemned the system of slavery. He stressed upon these ideals in his famous speech of Gettysburg that he delivered on 19 November 1863. Lincoln dedicated his speech to the soldiers who had died in the Battle of Gettysburg to ensure the survival of American democracy.