

1. **Lesson1. For Teachers:** Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

3[C] – Britain and the American Civil War



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2. The American Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865, became inevitable when 11 Southern states made good on their threat to secede from the rest of the country if Abraham Lincoln were elected president. At the center of the conflict was slavery, which had been abolished in most of the North, but on which the South's cotton-growing economy depended. Though Lincoln had campaigned on a promise not to pursue abolition in the slaveholding states, once he was elected, Southerners grew convinced this was his true ambition.
3. The South's willingness to 行 う wage war over the matter was based partly on what seems now like an 無 謀 な audacious gamble: that Britain, which was solidly それにもかかわらず anti-slavery, would nonetheless be persuaded to support the South's cause. In fact, British involvement could have turned the 形 勢 tide of the Civil War in the South's favor, and it came surprisingly close to happening.
4. To modern-day history students, British support for the South may be 反 直 観 的 な counterintuitive. Opposition to slavery took hold far earlier among the British public than it did in the United States, and in Britain it was たきつけられる stoked by 憎 悪 abhorrence of the cruel treatment of American slaves. Britain had banned slavery in 1834 and took an active role in ~と戦うこと combating the slave trade worldwide.

5. **Further Questions** *Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

6. **1) Why did the 11 Southern States secede from the United States?**

1 1の南部の州は、どうして合衆国から脱退したのですか。

Because Abraham Lincoln was elected president.

7. **2) What gamble did the South take when they decided to wage war?**

南部は、戦争をすることを決めたとき、どのような賭けにでましたか。

8. *They gambled that Britain would be persuaded to support the South's cause.*

9. However, the British government did not naturally side with Lincoln against the South. Many in the British ruling class privately felt a nostalgic 類 縁 関 係 kinship with the 上 流 階 級 の aristocratic Southern land-owners. Moreover, Britain

viewed the rapidly growing United States with mistrust and also regarded U.S. expansionist ambitions as a threat to British territories in North America. The more industrialized North was also a manufacturing rival to the British textile trade, while cotton and grain exports from the Southern states were crucial to Britain's economy. Southern leaders had ample reason to believe Britain would look past the issue of slavery and discern a strategic advantage in backing them.

10. When hostilities broke out between the Southern states and Lincoln's Union forces in April 1861, Britain declared itself neutral. While this response was less than the South had hoped for, it disappointed Lincoln as well. By not siding clearly with the Union, Britain hedged its bets, leaving itself the option of recognizing the South's independence if the Union was unable to achieve a decisive victory.

11. Further Questions

12. **3) Why didn't the British government naturally side with Lincoln?**
イギリス政府は、なぜ自然とリンカーン側にはつかなかったのですか。
13. *Many in the British ruling class privately felt a nostalgic kindship with the aristocratic Southern land-owners. Moreover, Britain viewed the rapidly growing United States with mistrust and also regarded U.S. expansionist ambitions as a threat to British territories in North America.*
14. **4) What did Britain do when hostilities broke out between the Southern States and the Union forces?** 南部の州と同盟軍との間の戦闘行為が勃発したとき、イギリスは何をしましたか。
14. *Britain declared itself neutral.*

15. Lincoln took a hard line against this stance, warning London that any interference would lead to hostilities between the Union forces and Britain. The Lincoln administration feared that if the war became a stale-mate, Britain would step in to pressure the Union to accept a mediated end to the war. This would effectively give the South what it wanted: independence and recognition as a slaveholding nation. As the war dragged on, with neither side gaining a clear advantage, this outcome became increasingly likely.
16. War with Britain became a real possibility in November 1861, when the Union navy intercepted the *Trent*, a British mail ship, and seized two Southern diplomats headed to England. The seizure was a clear violation of Britain's neutrality. Britain demanded an apology and insisted the men be released, backing up its position by dispatching troops to the northern border of the United States. Lincoln's administration responded with fierce

rhetoric; Secretary of State William Seward warned that the Union was prepared to “wrap the whole world in flames” if the British acted aggressively. As tensions escalated, hopes rose in the South. Even if Britain did not side with the South, the ^{紛争}dispute raised the likelihood of a negotiated end to the war which would leave the United States divided and the South states independent.

17. Further Questions

18. **5) What did the South want?** 南部は何を望んでいましたか？
19. *It wanted independence and recognition as a slaveholding nation.*
20. **6) How did Britain respond to the Union seized the passengers of the *Trent*?**
イギリスは、トレント号の乗客を捕えた同盟軍に対して、どのように反応しましたか？
21. *Britain demanded an apology and insisted the men be released, backing up its position by dispatching troops to the northern border of the United States.*
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22. After several tense weeks, however, Lincoln ordered the release of the diplomats and ^{否定する}disavowed the navy’s actions, and Southern hope for ^{決定的な}decisive British involvement began to fade. Lincoln’s handling of the crisis raised the Union’s stature in the eyes of Britain, according to historian Charles Hubbard. The *Trent* affair, Hubbard says, “created a feeling in Great Britain that the United States was prepared to defend itself when necessary, but recognized its responsibility to comply with international ^{連続の}law.” As the war entered its second year, a string of Union victories broke the stalemate. Recognizing that a Union victory was a ^{妥当な}plausible outcome, the British government became less inclined to offer to help the two sides come to an agreement.
- Britain was further swayed when, at the beginning of 1863, the Lincoln administration issued the Emancipation Proclamation, an executive order intended to free the slaves. In doing so, the Union for the first time declared the ^{廃止}abolition of slavery to be one of its goals, giving the war an ^{明白な}explicit moral dimension. This brought the Union’s war aims into alignment with British sympathy for the plight of American slaves and any hope the South had harbored for British intervention evaporated. The Battle of Gettysburg, in July 1863, tilted the war decisively in the Union’s favor, ensuring that despite the bitter divisions between the North and South, the country would not be permanently split.
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23. **7) What did the *Trent* affair create?**
24. *It created a feeling in Great Britain that the United States was prepared to defend itself when necessary, but recognized its responsibility to comply with international law.*
25. **8) What did the Union declare with the Emancipation Proclamation?**
It proclaimed the abolition of slavery to be one of its goals.

26.

27. ***Choose the correct answer from these choices.**

28. **(38) Immediately before the Civil War, people in the South**

1 were convinced that the North was hurting their economy by blocking their efforts to export cotton and grain to Britain.

29. **2** were angry that Abraham Lincoln had broken his promise to allow them to regulate the practice of slavery.

30. **3** believed that Lincoln secretly intended to pass legislation that would outlaw the basis of their economic system.

31. **4** feared that pro-Northern politicians were gaining support in local government elections in certain Southern states.

32. **(39) What was on reason the Southern states believed the British would support their cause?**

33. **1** British officials had stated that although they opposed slavery, strengthening economic ties with the South was their primary concern.

34. **2** Many British aristocrats had large holdings of land in the Southern states, which they would likely lose if the North won the Civil War.

35. **3** Southern leaders had promised to reduce their reliance on slavery in return for recognition of their independence from the Union.

36. **4** Concerns about the expansion of U.S. power were an obstacle to Britain taking sides with Lincoln and the Union.

37. **(40) How did the Trent affair eventually ease tensions between Britain and the Union government?**

38. **1** It demonstrated that a Union victory in the Civil war was inevitable which led Britain to offer military assistance to ensure a quick defeat of the South.

39. **2** Lincoln won British respect by showing that the United States was determined in its purpose, but would not ignore its diplomatic obligations.

40. **3** By apologizing for Willian Seward's threats, Lincoln reassured Britain he would ot allow conflict with the South to spread beyond the United States.

41. **4** The Lincoln administration demonstrated that it would not attempt to interfere with the trade between British industries and the South.

42. **(41) How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect Britain's view of the Civil War?**

43. It established a clear association between the North-South conflict and an objective that Britain had long supported.

44. It raised awareness among the British public of the evils of slavery, which led to the British government withdrawing its offer to assist the South.

45. It encouraged Britain to give up any attempt at supporting the South by declaring a decisive victory for the Union.

46. It convinced Britain to support the Union by revealing th

47.

Answers for "Further Questions"



48. **Why did the 11 Southern States secede from the United States?**

49. *Because Abraham Lincoln was elected president.*

50. **2) What gamble did the South take when they decided to wage war?**

51. *They gambled that Britain would be persuaded to support the South's cause.*

52. **3) Why didn't the British government naturally side with Lincoln?**

53. *Many in the British ruling class privately felt a nostalgic kinship with the aristocratic Southern land-owners. Moreover, Britain viewed the rapidly growing United States with mistrust and also regarded U.S. expansionist ambitions as a threat to British territories in North America.*

54. **4) What did Britain do when hostilities broke out between the Southern States and the Union forces?**

55. *Britain declared itself neutral.*

56. **5) What did the South want?**

57. *It wanted independence and recognition as a slaveholding nation.*

58. **6) How did Britain respond to the Union seized the passengers of the Trent?**

59. *Britain demanded an apology and insisted the men be released, backing up its position by dispatching troops to the northern border of the United States.*

60. **7) What did the Trent affair create?**

61. *It created a feeling in Great Britain that the United States was prepared to defend itself when necessary, but recognized its responsibility to comply with international law.*

62. **8) What did the Union declare with the Emancipation Proclamation?**

63. *It proclaimed the abolition of slavery to be one of its goals.*

解答: (35) 4 (36) 1 (37) 2