

Wits: The Civil War

SITS ON THE TABLE.
FLIP IT TO SETTLE A CHALLENGE.

THE FOUR CAMPS **Fire-Eater**

N. Democrat

Republican

Abolitionist

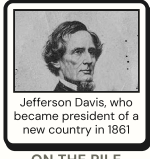
ONE QUESTION Is it the **CAMP?** Or the **ISSUE?**

Every card is one camp and one issue. The card never tells you which. You work it out.

Your turn do ONE of these four

1 Match the camp

Play a card from the **same camp** as the top card, and name it.

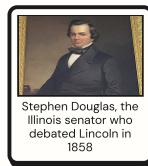
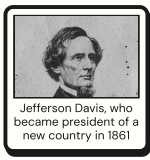


YOU SAY
"Fire-Eater."

Camp stays Fire-Eater
The next player has to match it too.

2 Outwit – the move worth making

A **different camp**, but the **same issue** as the top card. Say both.

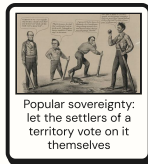


YOU SAY
"N. Democrat. Same issue – who leads."

Camp flips to N. Democrat
Now everyone plays N. Democrat.

3 Bluff it

Can't do either? Play **any card at all** and name a camp anyway. Nobody can see what it really is.



YOU SAY, STRAIGHT-FACED
"Fire-Eater."

Get away with it?
The card is played. Get caught and it comes back, plus 2.

4 Draw one



Play it if it fits – otherwise your turn ends.

Anyone, any time including out of turn

"CHALLENGE!"

Think somebody named the wrong camp, or called an Outwit that does not match? Say so before the next player goes.

Flip this sheet to settle it



They lied

The card goes back to their hand and they **draw 2**.



They told the truth

You draw 2 instead.

Action cards no camp, no issue – play them on anything

ACTION

Wild Wit

Play on anything. **You** name the camp that comes next. It buries the issue, so the next player matches the camp or draws.

ACTION

Witless

The next player is witless – they **lose their turn**.

ACTION

Outwit

Next player must **Outwit** on the issue. No action card saves them – or **draw 2**.



"Wit!"

Down to **one card**? Say it out loud before the next player moves. Caught silent, **draw 2**.

First player out of cards wins – but you can't go out on a Wild Wit.

Answer Key

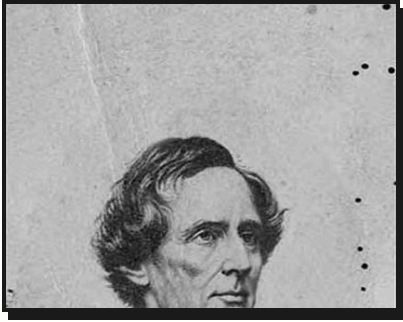
Camps across, issues down. **Flip this over to settle a challenge.**

	Fire-Eater	N. Democrat	Republican	Abolitionist
 WHO LEADS	Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861 John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860	Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858 James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out	Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote William Seward, who called the fight an irrepressible conflict	William Lloyd Garrison, who wanted it ended at once, everywhere, with no payment Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery and then argued against it in print
 WHAT THEY BELIEVE	States' rights stand above the federal government, and a state may leave it Strict construction: the Constitution says only what it says, and no more	Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself	Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States	The Constitution was a covenant with death, so burn it Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison
 SLAVERY	Dred Scott, 1857: no person of African descent could claim citizenship No limits on slavery in any territory, and none that Congress may impose	The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line Old Whigs who would keep the Union together with slavery inside it	Free Soil: no new slave states, and no slavery in the territories Leave slavery alone where it stands, but pen it in so it cannot spread	John Brown, who raided Harpers Ferry: this guilty land can be purged only with blood The Underground Railroad, a chain of safe houses running north
 HOW THEY ORGANIZE	South Carolina's Declaration of the Immediate Causes, printed in December 1860 The Confederate States of America, eleven states with a constitution of their own	Copperheads: stop the fighting and make peace with the Confederacy now Clement Vallandigham, arrested for denouncing King Lincoln's despotism	John Fremont and the campaign of 1856, the party's first run for President Whigs against slavery who walked out of a party breaking in half	The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years The North Star, a newspaper edited by a man who had been enslaved
 WHO BACKS THEM	King Cotton: Europe needs the crop, so an independent South would be rich Urged separation for years before anyone else would say it out loud	The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning George B. McClellan, the general who ran against Lincoln in 1864	Internal improvements: federal money for roads, rails, and free western land Free soil, free labor, free men: a man should keep what he earns	Quakers, who had been calling it a sin for a hundred years Suffragists who tied the vote for women to the end of slavery

Challenged and right? The card goes back to the player who lied, and they draw 2.

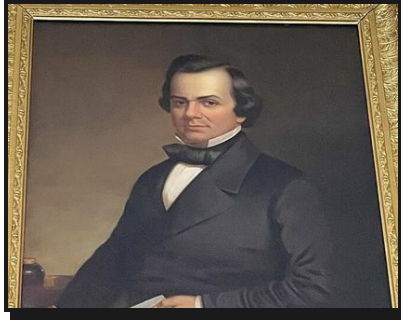
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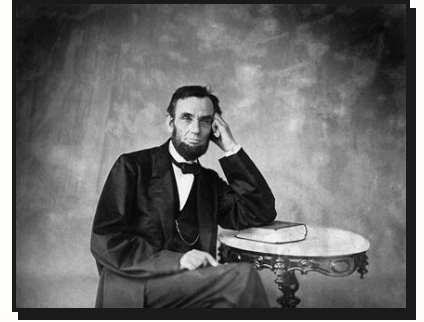
Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861

WITS



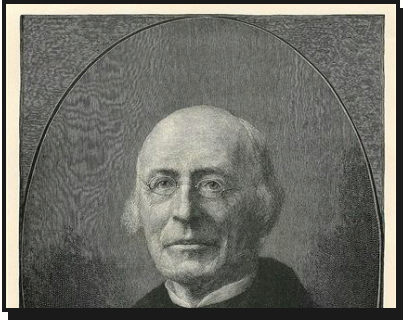
Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858

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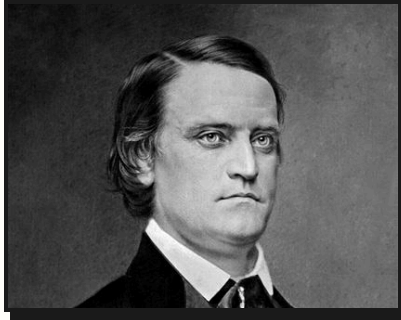
Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote

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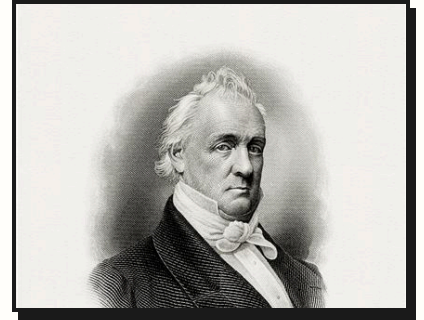
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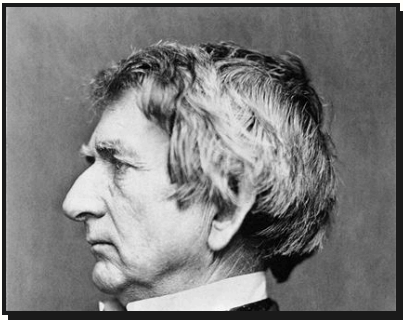
John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860

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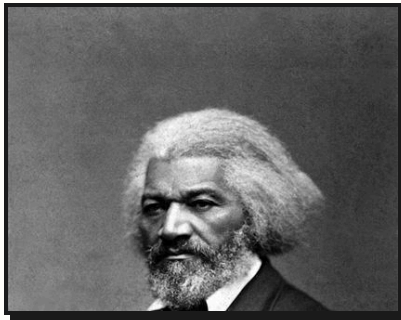
James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out

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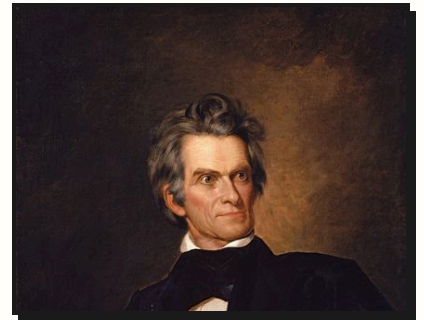
William Seward, who called the fight an irrepressible conflict

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Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery and then argued against it in print

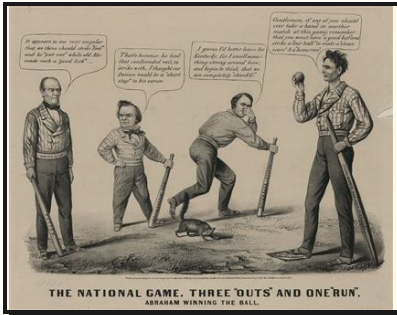
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States' rights stand above the federal government, and a state may leave it

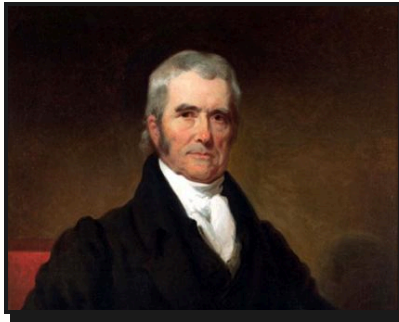
WITS

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Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves

WITS



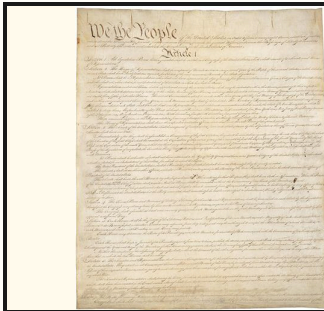
Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw

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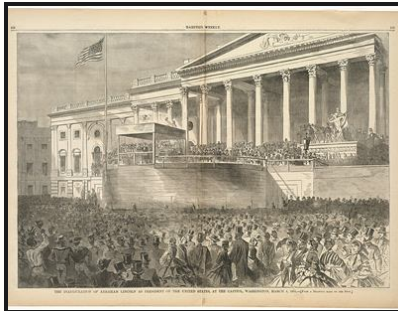
The Constitution was a covenant with death, so burn it

WITS



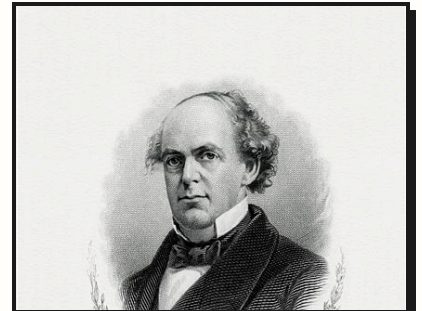
Strict construction: the Constitution says only what it says, and no more

WITS



The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself

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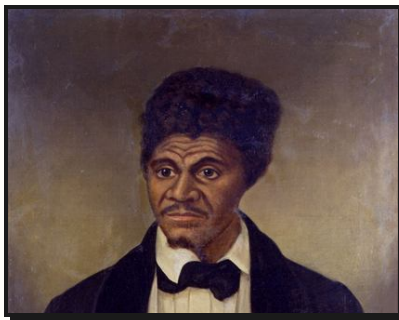
Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States

WITS



Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison

WITS



Dred Scott, 1857: no person of African descent could claim citizenship

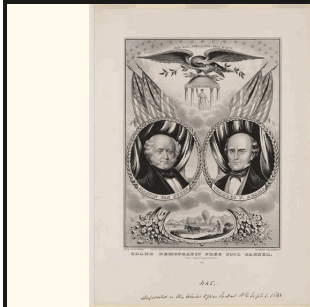
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The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line

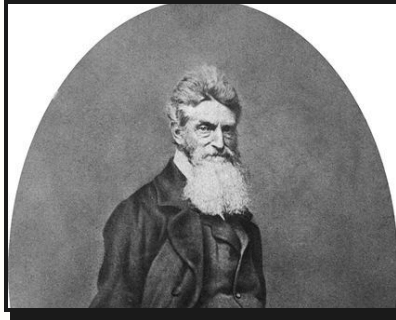
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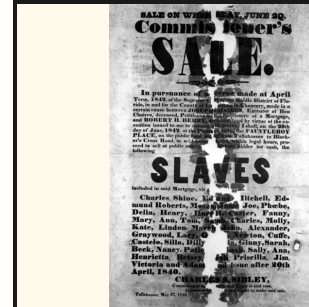
Free Soil: no new slave states,
and no slavery in the
territories

WITS



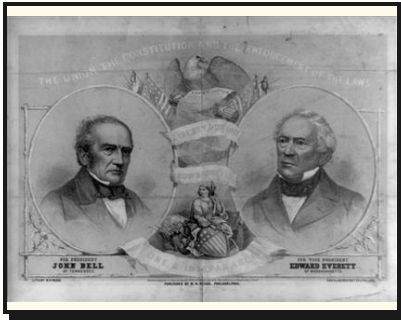
John Brown, who raided
Harpers Ferry: this guilty land
can be purged only with blood

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No limits on slavery in any
territory, and none that
Congress may impose

WITS



Old Whigs who would keep the
Union together with slavery
inside it

WITS



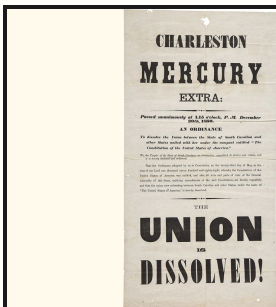
Leave slavery alone where it
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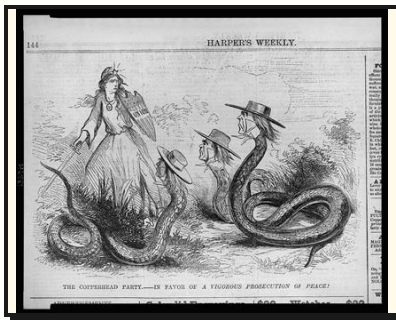
The Underground Railroad, a
chain of safe houses running
north

WITS



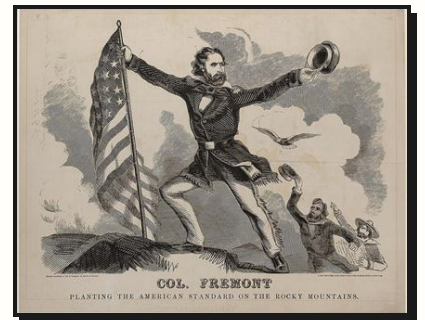
South Carolina's Declaration of
the Immediate Causes, printed
in December 1860

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Copperheads: stop the
fighting and make peace with
the Confederacy now

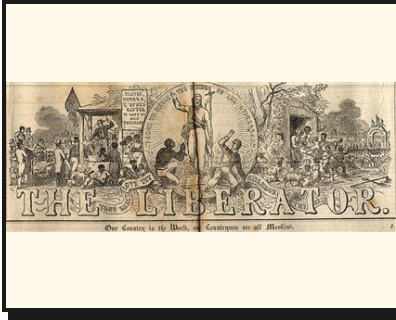
WITS



John Fremont and the
campaign of 1856, the party's
first run for President

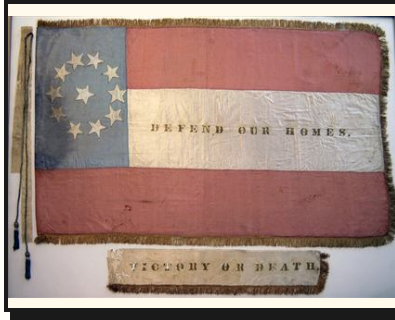
WITS

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The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years

WITS



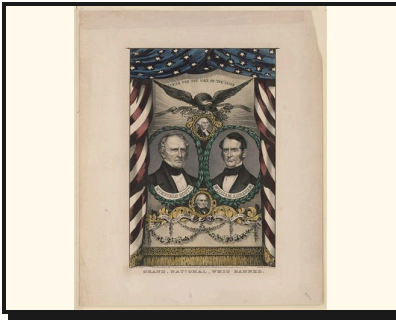
The Confederate States of America, eleven states with a constitution of their own

WITS



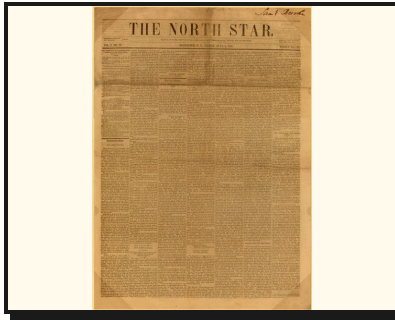
Clement Vallandigham, arrested for denouncing King Lincoln's despotism

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Whigs against slavery who walked out of a party breaking in half

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The North Star, a newspaper edited by a man who had been enslaved

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King Cotton: Europe needs the crop, so an independent South would be rich

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The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning

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Internal improvements: federal money for roads, rails, and free western land

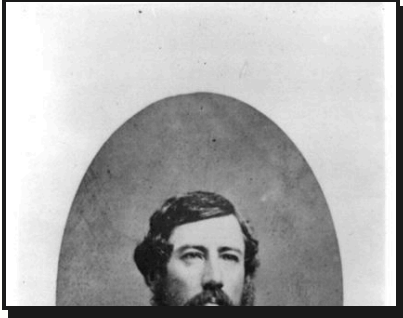
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Quakers, who had been calling it a sin for a hundred years

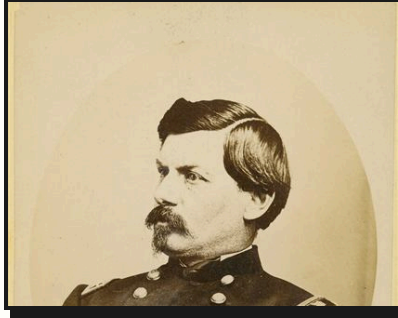
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Urged separation for years
before anyone else would say
it out loud

WITS



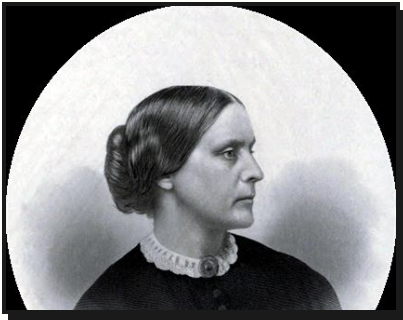
George B. McClellan, the
general who ran against
Lincoln in 1864

WITS



Free soil, free labor, free men:
a man should keep what he
earns

WITS



Suffragists who tied the vote
for women to the end of
slavery

WITS

ACTION

Wild Wit

Play it on anything except an
Outwit. Then name the camp
that comes next.

ACTION

Witless

Play it on anything except an
Outwit. The next player is
witless — they lose their turn.

ACTION

Outwit

The next player may not match
the camp, and no action card
will save them. Outwit on the
issue, or draw 2.

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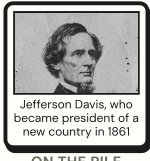
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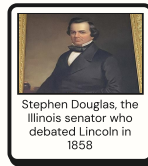
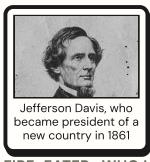


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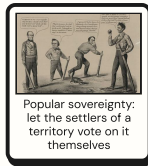
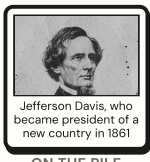


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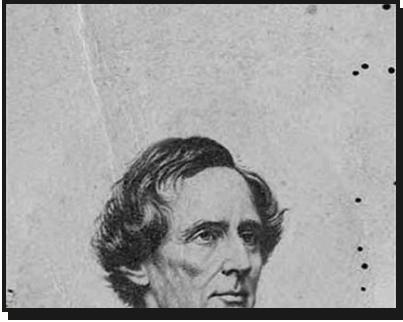
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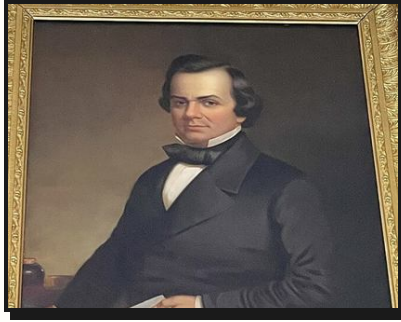
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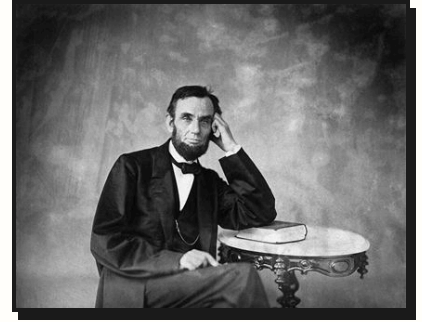
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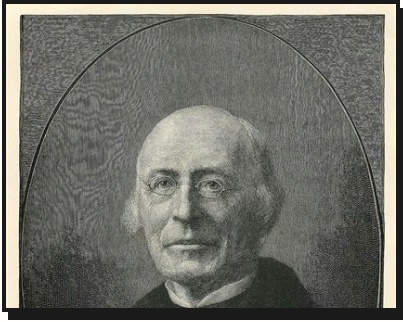
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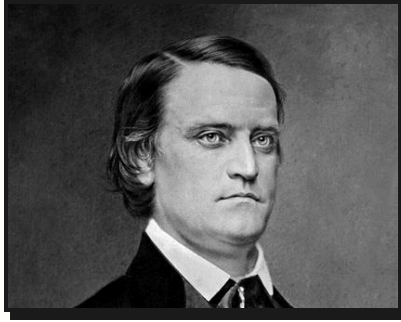
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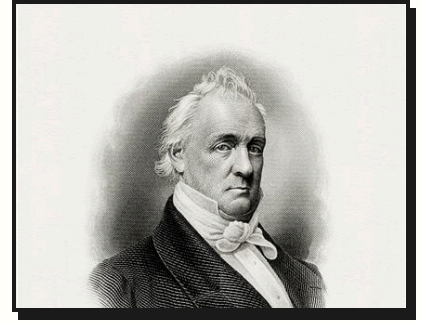
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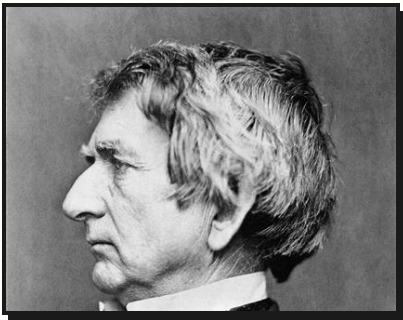
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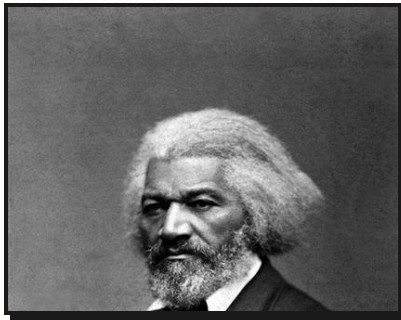
James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out

WITS



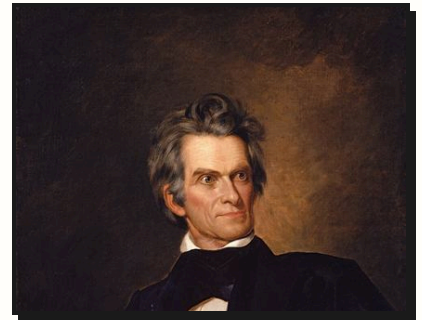
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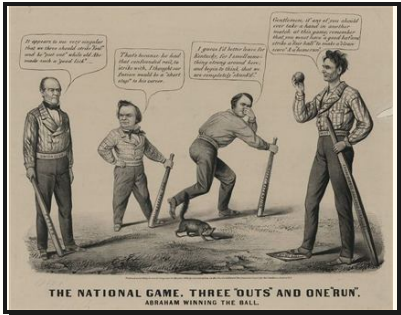
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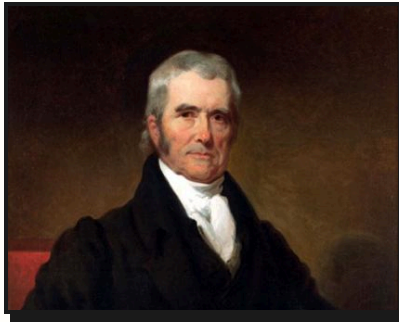
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Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves

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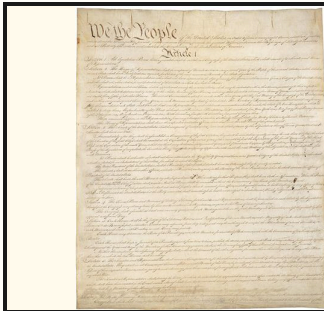
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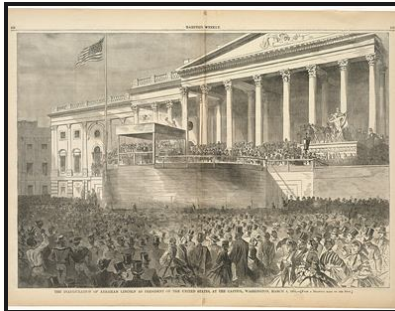
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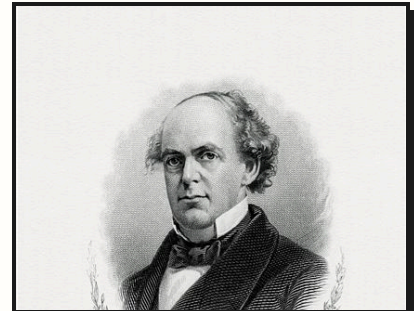
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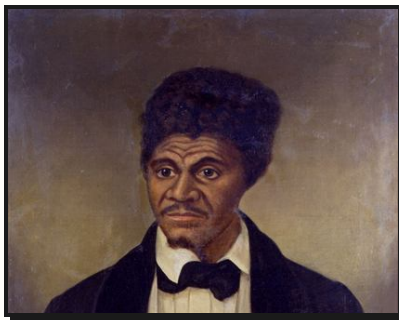
Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States

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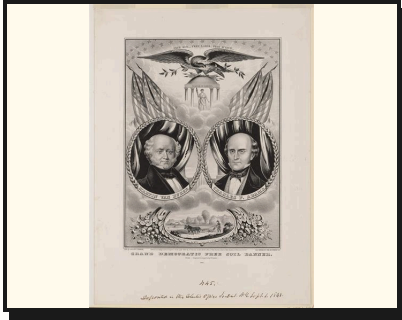
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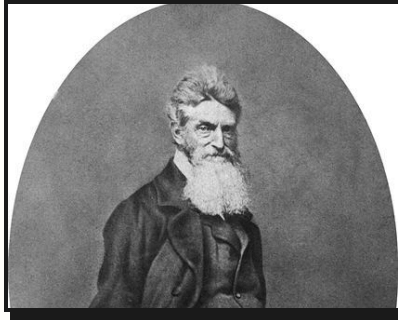
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Free Soil: no new slave states,
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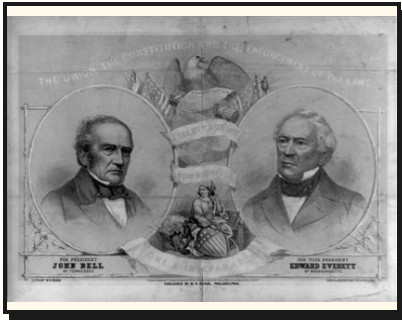
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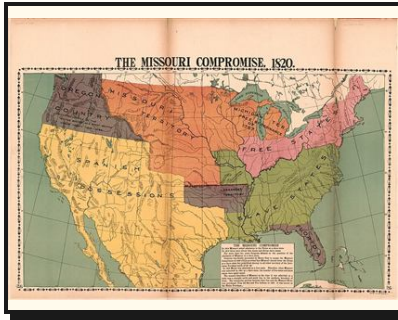
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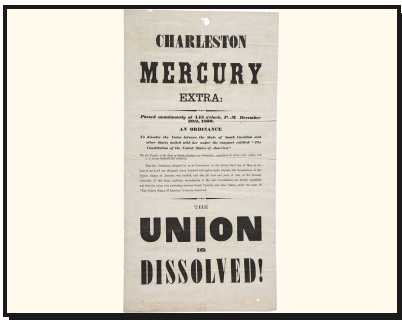
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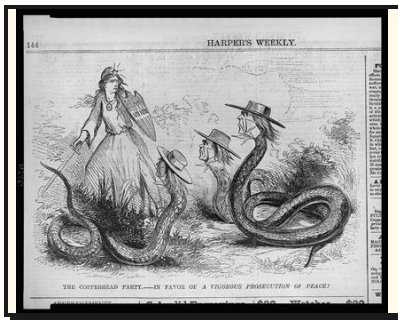
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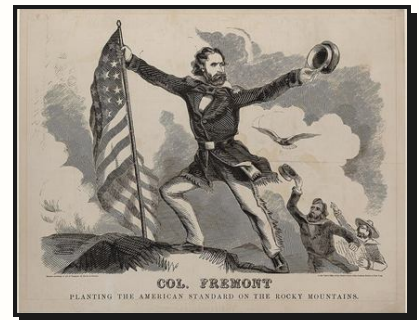
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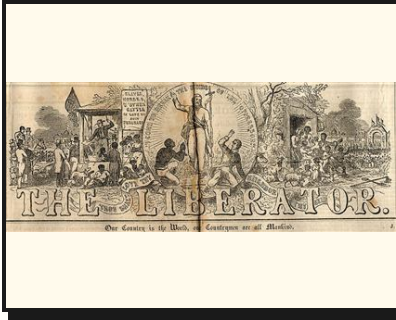
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John Fremont and the
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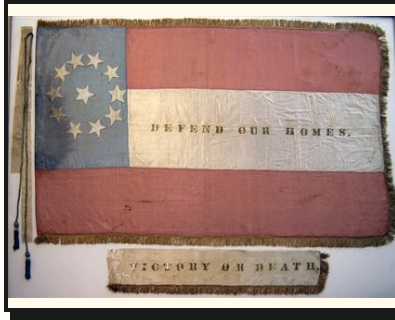
WITS

[The page contains dense, diagonal watermark text repeating "THE CIVIL WAR 2 . WITS THE CIVIL WAR 2 ." across the entire surface.]



The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years

WITS



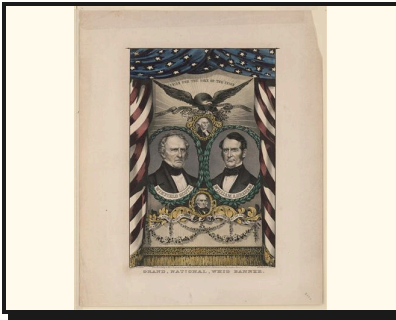
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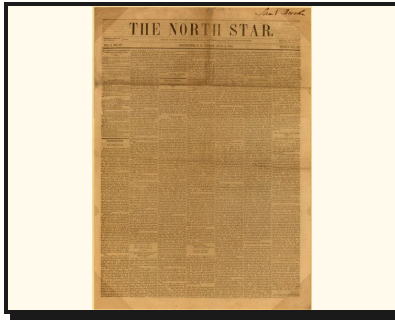
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The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning

WITS



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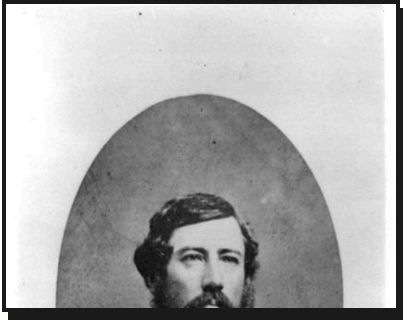
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Quakers, who had been calling it a sin for a hundred years

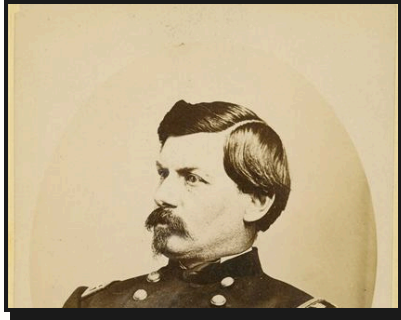
WITS

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Urged separation for years
before anyone else would say
it out loud

WITS



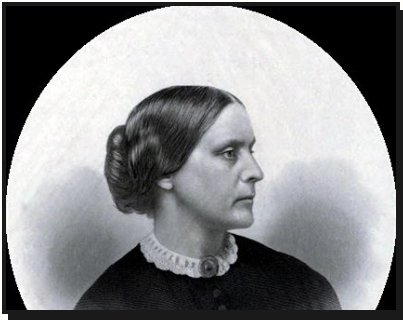
George B. McClellan, the
general who ran against
Lincoln in 1864

WITS



Free soil, free labor, free men:
a man should keep what he
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WITS



Suffragists who tied the vote
for women to the end of
slavery

WITS

ACTION

Wild Wit

Play it on anything except an
Outwit. Then name the camp
that comes next.

ACTION

Witless

Play it on anything except an
Outwit. The next player is
witless — they lose their turn.

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The next player may not match
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[illegible]

Wits: The Civil War

SITS ON THE TABLE.
FLIP IT TO SETTLE A CHALLENGE.

THE FOUR CAMPS **Fire-Eater** **N. Democrat** **Republican** **Abolitionist**

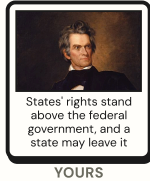
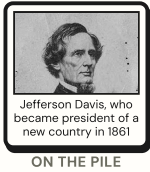
ONE QUESTION Is it the **CAMP?** Or the **ISSUE?**

Every card is one camp and one issue. The card never tells you which. You work it out.

Your turn do ONE of these four

1 Match the camp

Play a card from the **same camp** as the top card, and name it.

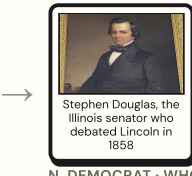
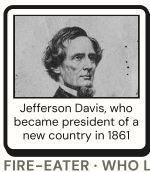


YOU SAY
"Fire-Eater."

Camp stays Fire-Eater
The next player has to match it too.

2 Outwit – the move worth making

A **different camp**, but the **same issue** as the top card. Say both.

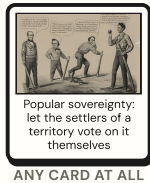
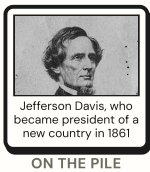


YOU SAY
"N. Democrat. Same issue – who leads."

Camp flips to N. Democrat
Now everyone plays N. Democrat.

3 Bluff it

Can't do either? Play **any card at all** and name a camp anyway. Nobody can see what it really is.



YOU SAY, STRAIGHT-FACED
"Fire-Eater."

Get away with it?
The card is played. Get caught and it comes back, plus 2.

4 Draw one



→ Play it if it fits – otherwise your turn ends.

Anyone, any time including out of turn

"CHALLENGE!"

Think somebody named the wrong camp, or called an Outwit that does not match? Say so before the next player goes.

🔄 Flip this sheet to settle it



They lied

The card goes back to their hand and they **draw 2**.



They told the truth

You draw 2 instead.

Action cards no camp, no issue – play them on anything

ACTION Wild Wit

Play on anything. **You** name the camp that comes next. It buries the issue, so the next player matches the camp or draws.

ACTION Witless

The next player is witless – they **lose their turn**.

ACTION Outwit

Next player must **Outwit** on the issue. No action card saves them – or **draw 2**.



"Wit!"

Down to **one card**? Say it out loud before the next player moves. Caught silent, **draw 2**.

First player out of cards wins – but you can't go out on a Wild Wit.

Answer Key

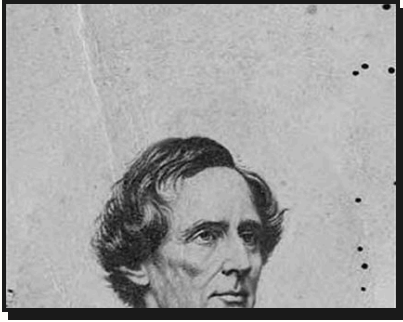
Camps across, issues down. Flip this over to settle a challenge.

	Fire-Eater	N. Democrat	Republican	Abolitionist
 WHO LEADS	Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861 John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860	Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858 James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out	Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote William Seward, who called the fight an irrepressible conflict	William Lloyd Garrison, who wanted it ended at once, everywhere, with no payment Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery and then argued against it in print
 WHAT THEY BELIEVE	States' rights stand above the federal government, and a state may leave it Strict construction: the Constitution says only what it says, and no more	Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself	Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States	The Constitution was a covenant with death, so burn it Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison
 SLAVERY	Dred Scott, 1857: no person of African descent could claim citizenship No limits on slavery in any territory, and none that Congress may impose	The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line Old Whigs who would keep the Union together with slavery inside it	Free Soil: no new slave states, and no slavery in the territories Leave slavery alone where it stands, but pen it in so it cannot spread	John Brown, who raided Harpers Ferry: this guilty land can be purged only with blood The Underground Railroad, a chain of safe houses running north
 HOW THEY ORGANIZE	South Carolina's Declaration of the Immediate Causes, printed in December 1860 The Confederate States of America, eleven states with a constitution of their own	Copperheads: stop the fighting and make peace with the Confederacy now Clement Vallandigham, arrested for denouncing King Lincoln's despotism	John Fremont and the campaign of 1856, the party's first run for President Whigs against slavery who walked out of a party breaking in half	The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years The North Star, a newspaper edited by a man who had been enslaved
 WHO BACKS THEM	King Cotton: Europe needs the crop, so an independent South would be rich Urged separation for years before anyone else would say it out loud	The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning George B. McClellan, the general who ran against Lincoln in 1864	Internal improvements: federal money for roads, rails, and free western land Free soil, free labor, free men: a man should keep what he earns	Quakers, who had been calling it a sin for a hundred years Suffragists who tied the vote for women to the end of slavery

Challenged and right? The card goes back to the player who lied, and they draw 2.

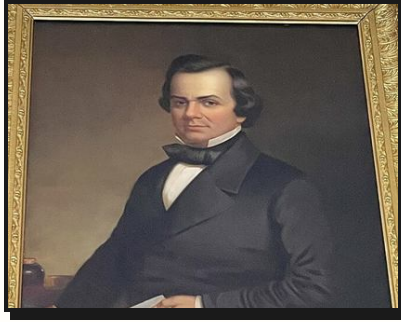
Challenged and wrong? The challenger draws 2 instead.

An Outwit needs a different camp **and** a matching issue. Check both here.



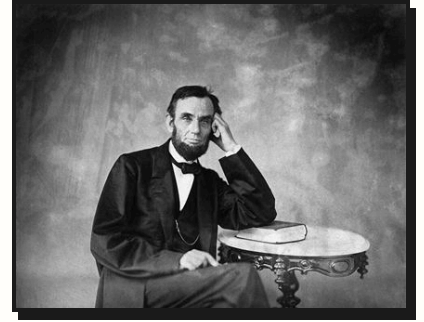
Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861

WITS



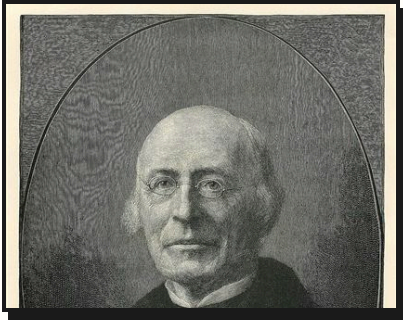
Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858

WITS



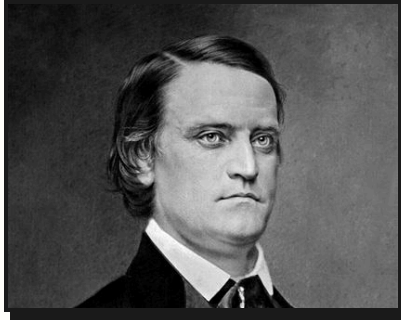
Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote

WITS



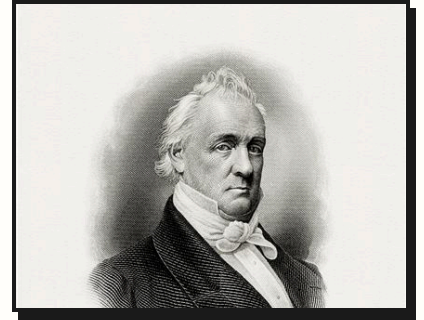
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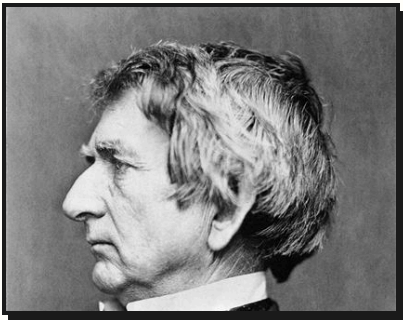
John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860

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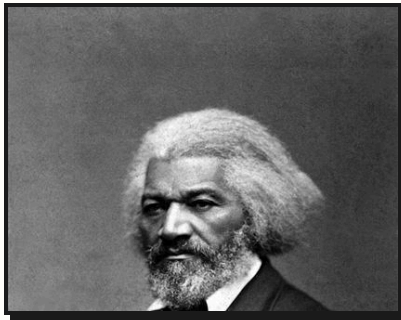
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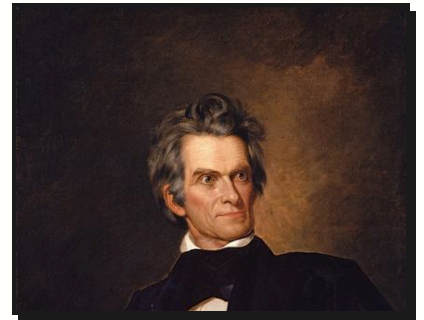
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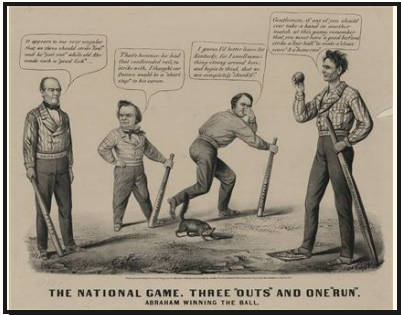
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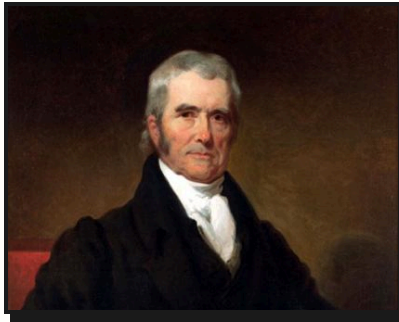
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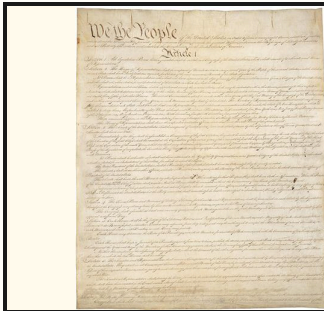
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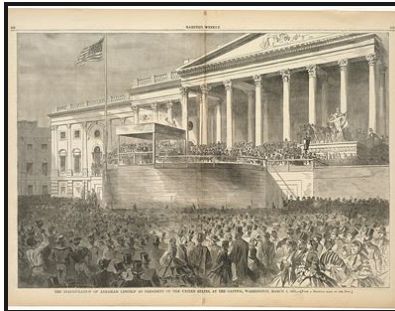
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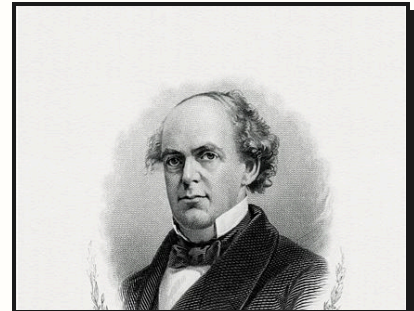
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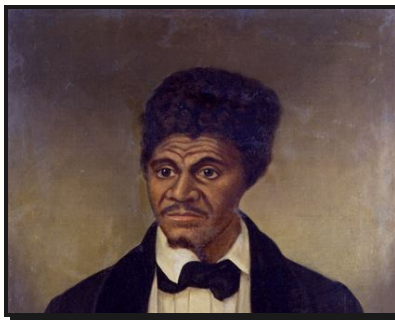
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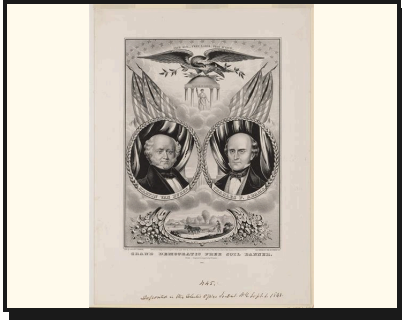
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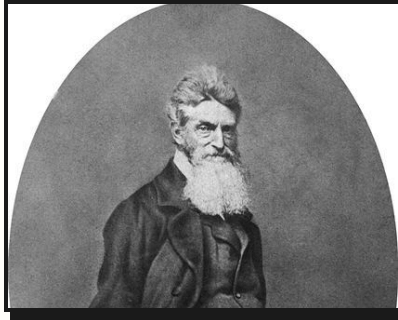
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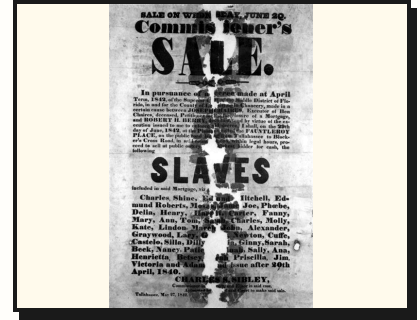
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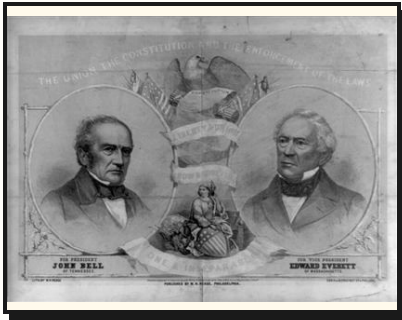
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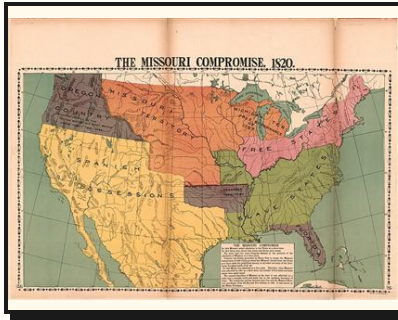
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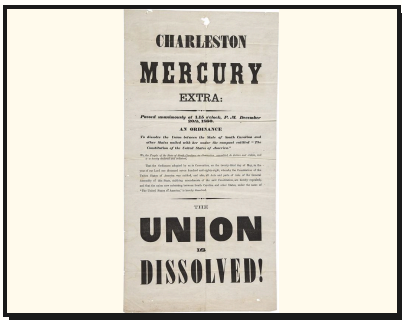
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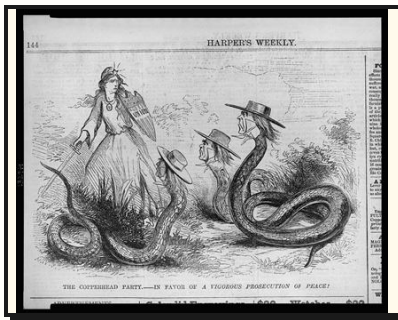
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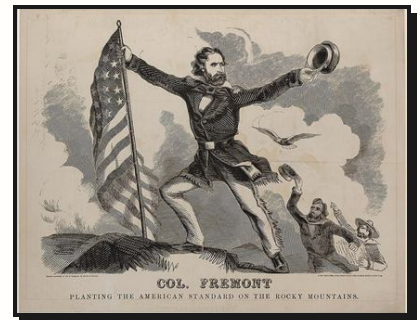
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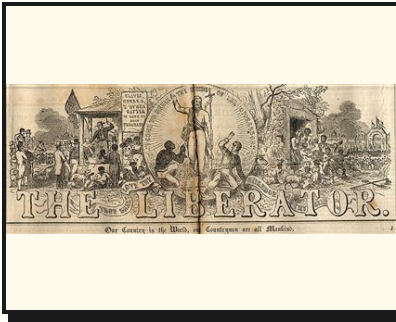
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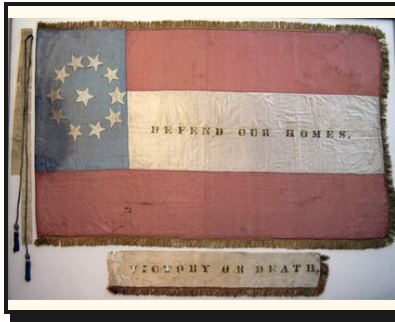
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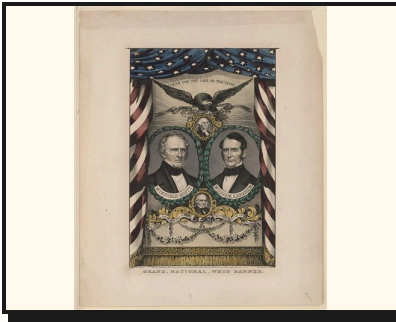
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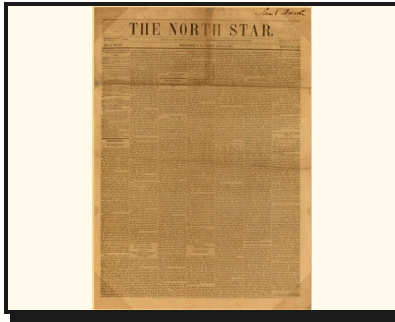
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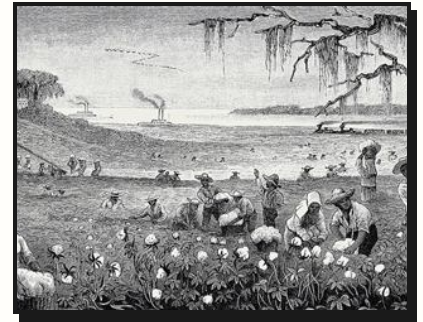
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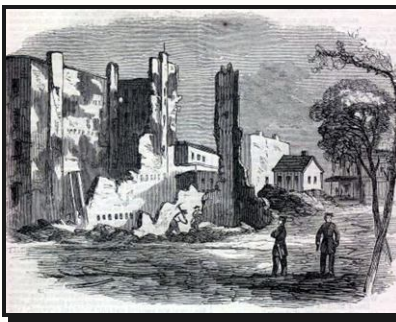
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King Cotton: Europe needs the crop, so an independent South would be rich

WITS



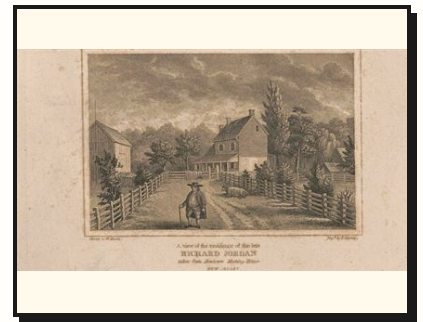
The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning

WITS



Internal improvements: federal money for roads, rails, and free western land

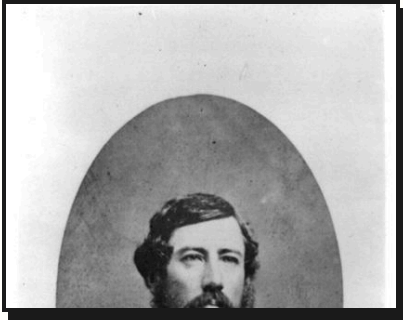
WITS



Quakers, who had been calling it a sin for a hundred years

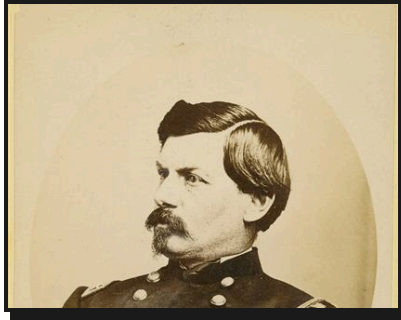
WITS

[illegible]



Urged separation for years
before anyone else would say
it out loud

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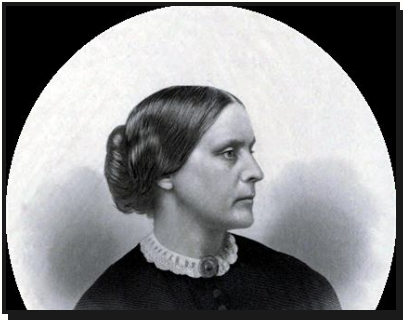
George B. McClellan, the
general who ran against
Lincoln in 1864

WITS



Free soil, free labor, free men:
a man should keep what he
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WITS



Suffragists who tied the vote
for women to the end of
slavery

WITS

ACTION

Wild Wit

Play it on anything except an
Outwit. Then name the camp
that comes next.

ACTION

Witless

Play it on anything except an
Outwit. The next player is
witless — they lose their turn.

ACTION

Outwit

The next player may not match
the camp, and no action card
will save them. Outwit on the
issue, or draw 2.

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[illegible]

Wits: The Civil War

SITS ON THE TABLE.
FLIP IT TO SETTLE A CHALLENGE.

THE FOUR CAMPS **Fire-Eater** **N. Democrat** **Republican** **Abolitionist**

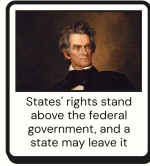
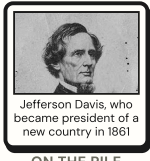
ONE QUESTION Is it the **CAMP?** Or the **ISSUE?**

Every card is one camp and one issue. The card never tells you which. You work it out.

Your turn do ONE of these four

1 Match the camp

Play a card from the **same camp** as the top card, and name it.

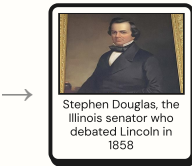
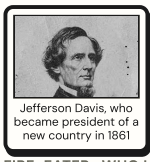


YOU SAY
"Fire-Eater."

Camp stays Fire-Eater
The next player has to match it too.

2 Outwit – the move worth making

A **different camp**, but the **same issue** as the top card. Say both.

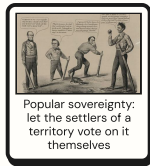
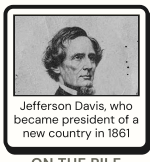


YOU SAY
"N. Democrat. Same issue – who leads."

Camp flips to N. Democrat
Now everyone plays N. Democrat.

3 Bluff it

Can't do either? Play **any card at all** and name a camp anyway. Nobody can see what it really is.



YOU SAY, STRAIGHT-FACED
"Fire-Eater."

Get away with it?
The card is played. Get caught and it comes back, plus 2.

4 Draw one



→ Play it if it fits – otherwise your turn ends.

Anyone, any time including out of turn

"CHALLENGE!"

Think somebody named the wrong camp, or called an Outwit that does not match? Say so before the next player goes.

🔄 Flip this sheet to settle it



They lied

The card goes back to their hand and they **draw 2**.



They told the truth

You draw 2 instead.

Action cards no camp, no issue – play them on anything

ACTION Wild Wit

Play on anything. **You** name the camp that comes next. It buries the issue, so the next player matches the camp or draws.

ACTION Witless

The next player is witless – they **lose their turn**.

ACTION Outwit

Next player must **Outwit** on the issue. No action card saves them – or **draw 2**.



"Wit!"

Down to **one card**? Say it out loud before the next player moves. Caught silent, **draw 2**.

First player out of cards wins – but you can't go out on a Wild Wit.

Answer Key

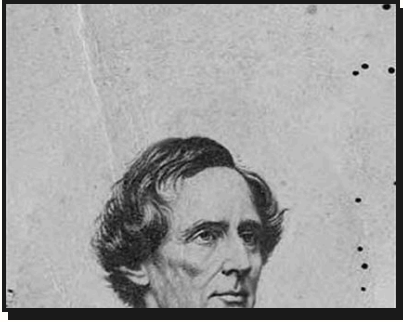
Camps across, issues down. **Flip this over to settle a challenge.**

	Fire-Eater	N. Democrat	Republican	Abolitionist
 WHO LEADS	Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861 John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860	Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858 James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out	Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote William Seward, who called the fight an irrepressible conflict	William Lloyd Garrison, who wanted it ended at once, everywhere, with no payment Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery and then argued against it in print
 WHAT THEY BELIEVE	States' rights stand above the federal government, and a state may leave it Strict construction: the Constitution says only what it says, and no more	Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself	Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States	The Constitution was a covenant with death, so burn it Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison
 SLAVERY	Dred Scott, 1857: no person of African descent could claim citizenship No limits on slavery in any territory, and none that Congress may impose	The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line Old Whigs who would keep the Union together with slavery inside it	Free Soil: no new slave states, and no slavery in the territories Leave slavery alone where it stands, but pen it in so it cannot spread	John Brown, who raided Harpers Ferry: this guilty land can be purged only with blood The Underground Railroad, a chain of safe houses running north
 HOW THEY ORGANIZE	South Carolina's Declaration of the Immediate Causes, printed in December 1860 The Confederate States of America, eleven states with a constitution of their own	Copperheads: stop the fighting and make peace with the Confederacy now Clement Vallandigham, arrested for denouncing King Lincoln's despotism	John Fremont and the campaign of 1856, the party's first run for President Whigs against slavery who walked out of a party breaking in half	The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years The North Star, a newspaper edited by a man who had been enslaved
 WHO BACKS THEM	King Cotton: Europe needs the crop, so an independent South would be rich Urged separation for years before anyone else would say it out loud	The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning George B. McClellan, the general who ran against Lincoln in 1864	Internal improvements: federal money for roads, rails, and free western land Free soil, free labor, free men: a man should keep what he earns	Quakers, who had been calling it a sin for a hundred years Suffragists who tied the vote for women to the end of slavery

Challenged and right? The card goes back to the player who lied, and they draw 2.

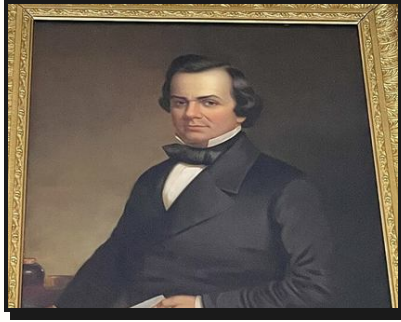
Challenged and wrong? The challenger draws 2 instead.

An Outwit needs a different camp **and** a matching issue. Check both here.



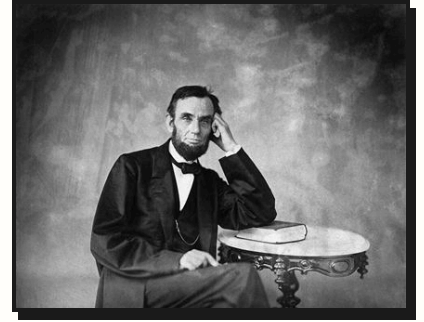
Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861

WITS



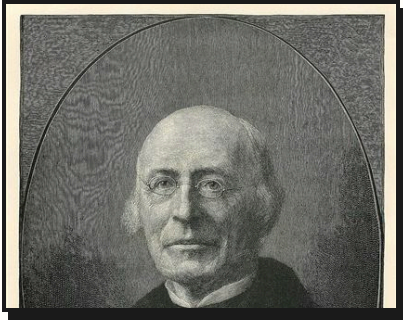
Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858

WITS



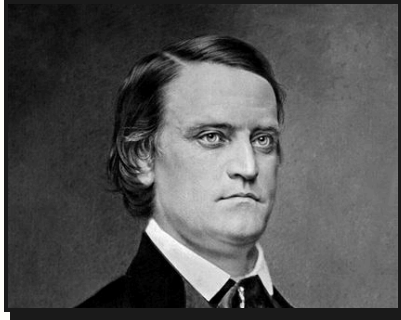
Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote

WITS



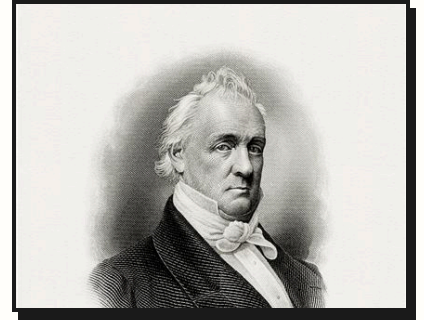
William Lloyd Garrison, who wanted it ended at once, everywhere, with no payment

WITS



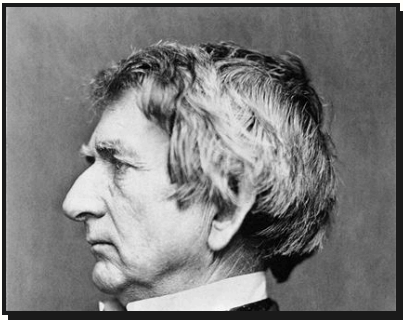
John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860

WITS



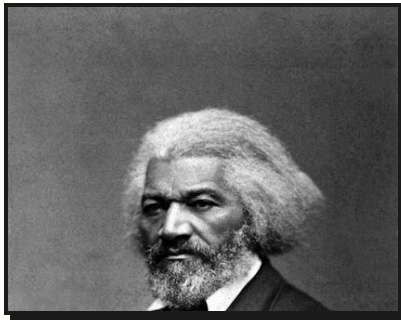
James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out

WITS



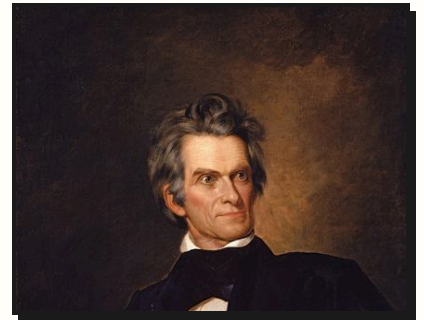
William Seward, who called the fight an irrepressible conflict

WITS



Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery and then argued against it in print

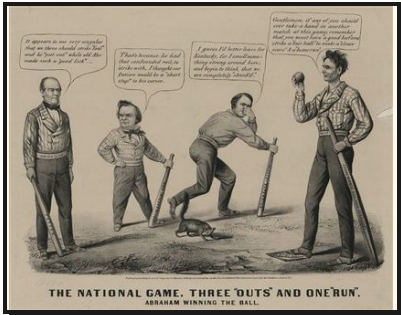
WITS



States' rights stand above the federal government, and a state may leave it

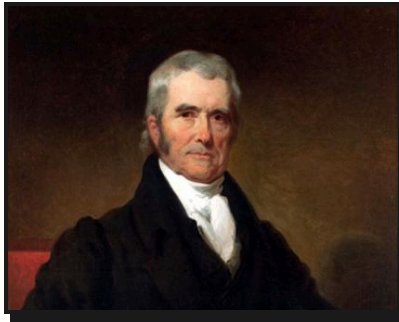
WITS

[illegible]



Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves

WITS



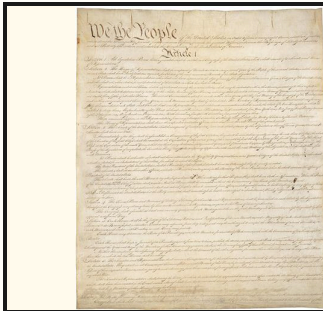
Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw

WITS



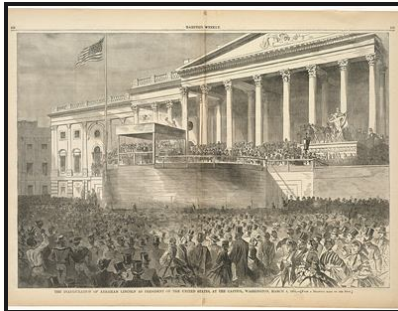
The Constitution was a covenant with death, so burn it

WITS



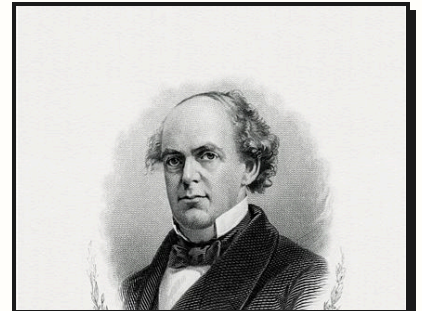
Strict construction: the Constitution says only what it says, and no more

WITS



The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself

WITS



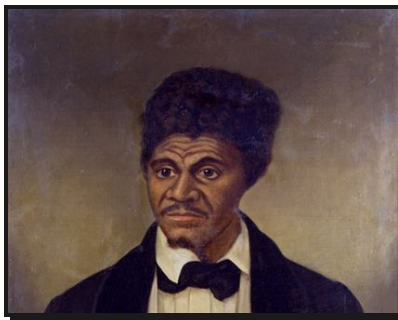
Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States

WITS



Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison

WITS



Dred Scott, 1857: no person of African descent could claim citizenship

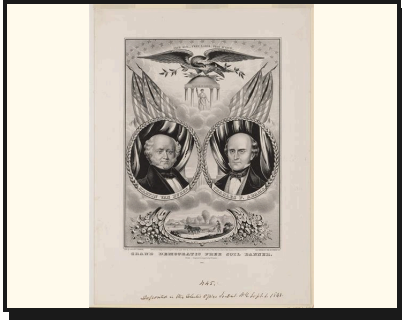
WITS



The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line

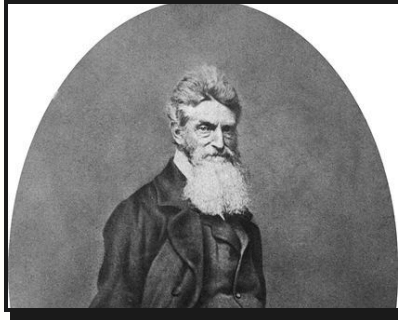
WITS

[illegible]



Free Soil: no new slave states,
and no slavery in the
territories

WITS



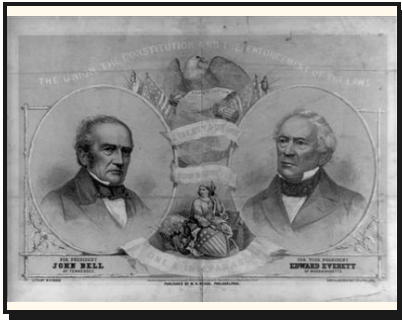
John Brown, who raided
Harpers Ferry: this guilty land
can be purged only with blood

WITS



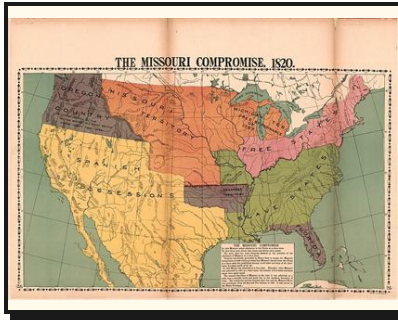
No limits on slavery in any
territory, and none that
Congress may impose

WITS



Old Whigs who would keep the
Union together with slavery
inside it

WITS



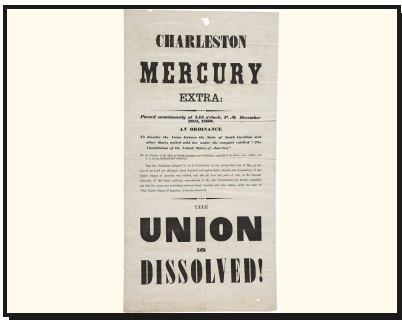
Leave slavery alone where it
stands, but pen it in so it
cannot spread

WITS



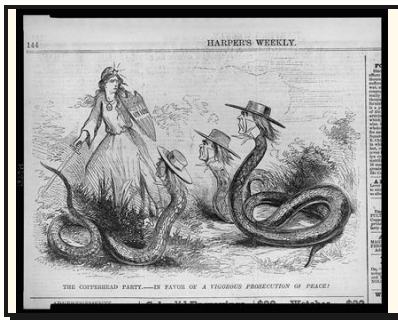
The Underground Railroad, a
chain of safe houses running
north

WITS



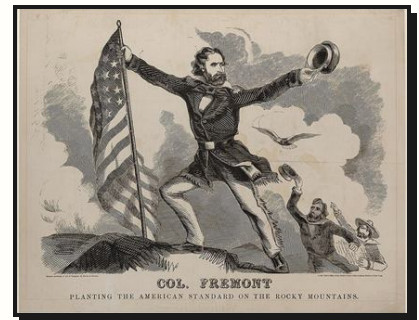
South Carolina's Declaration of
the Immediate Causes, printed
in December 1860

WITS



Copperheads: stop the
fighting and make peace with
the Confederacy now

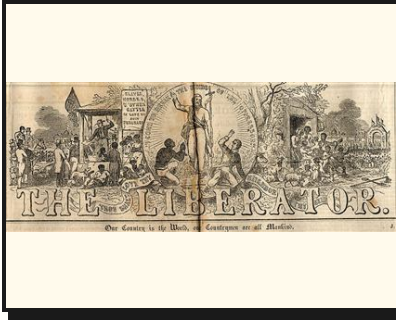
WITS



John Fremont and the
campaign of 1856, the party's
first run for President

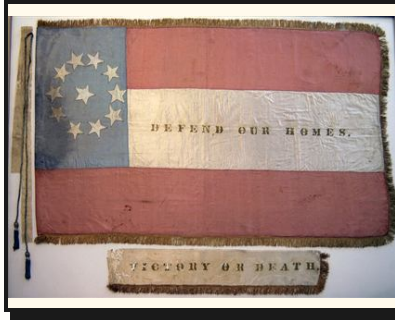
WITS

[illegible]



The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years

WITS



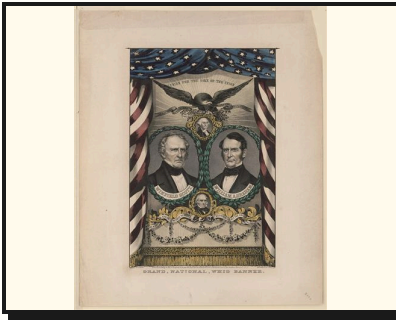
The Confederate States of America, eleven states with a constitution of their own

WITS



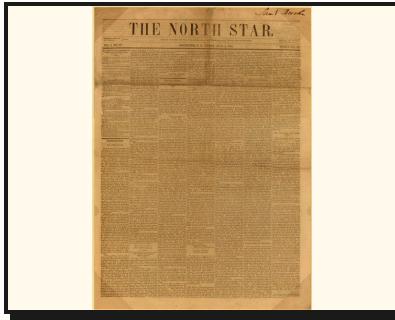
Clement Vallandigham, arrested for denouncing King Lincoln's despotism

WITS



Whigs against slavery who walked out of a party breaking in half

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The North Star, a newspaper edited by a man who had been enslaved

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King Cotton: Europe needs the crop, so an independent South would be rich

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The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning

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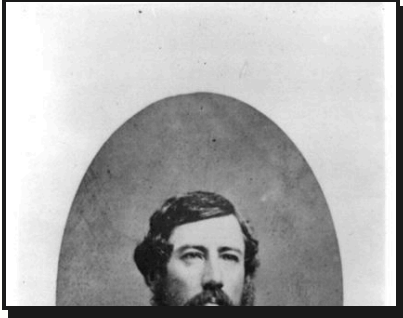
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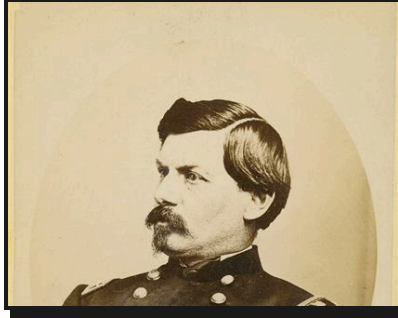
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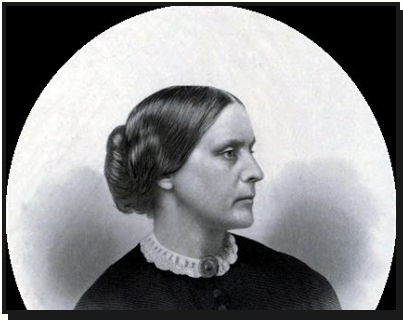
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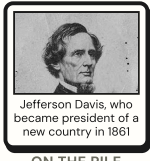
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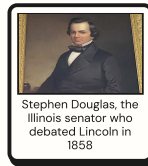
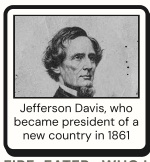


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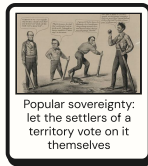
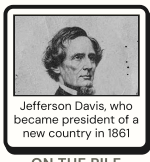


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Flip this sheet to settle it



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Answer Key

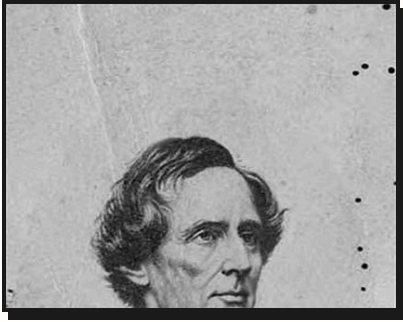
Camps across, issues down. **Flip this over to settle a challenge.**

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 WHO LEADS	Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861 John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860	Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858 James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out	Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote William Seward, who called the fight an irrepressible conflict	William Lloyd Garrison, who wanted it ended at once, everywhere, with no payment Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery and then argued against it in print
 WHAT THEY BELIEVE	States' rights stand above the federal government, and a state may leave it Strict construction: the Constitution says only what it says, and no more	Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself	Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States	The Constitution was a covenant with death, so burn it Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison
 SLAVERY	Dred Scott, 1857: no person of African descent could claim citizenship No limits on slavery in any territory, and none that Congress may impose	The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line Old Whigs who would keep the Union together with slavery inside it	Free Soil: no new slave states, and no slavery in the territories Leave slavery alone where it stands, but pen it in so it cannot spread	John Brown, who raided Harpers Ferry: this guilty land can be purged only with blood The Underground Railroad, a chain of safe houses running north
 HOW THEY ORGANIZE	South Carolina's Declaration of the Immediate Causes, printed in December 1860 The Confederate States of America, eleven states with a constitution of their own	Copperheads: stop the fighting and make peace with the Confederacy now Clement Vallandigham, arrested for denouncing King Lincoln's despotism	John Fremont and the campaign of 1856, the party's first run for President Whigs against slavery who walked out of a party breaking in half	The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years The North Star, a newspaper edited by a man who had been enslaved
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Challenged and right? The card goes back to the player who lied, and they draw 2.

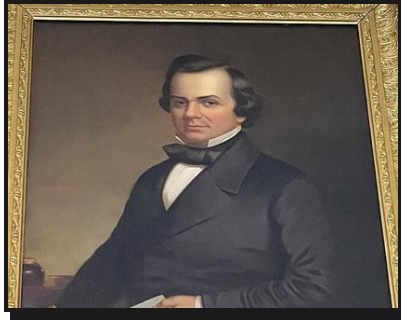
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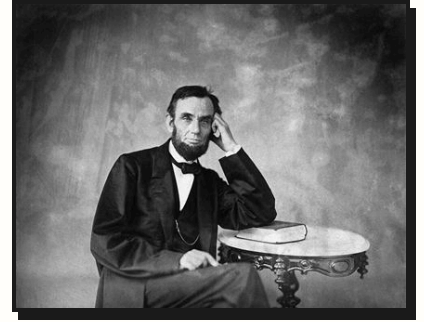
Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861

WITS



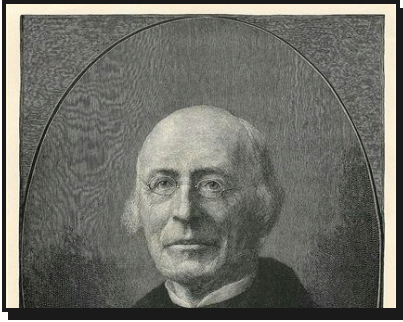
Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858

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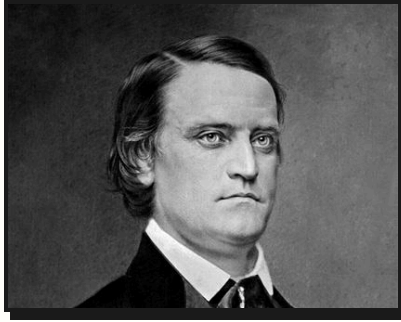
Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote

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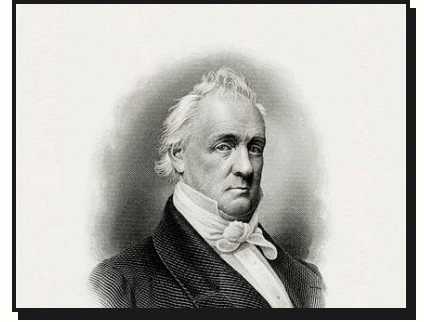
William Lloyd Garrison, who wanted it ended at once, everywhere, with no payment

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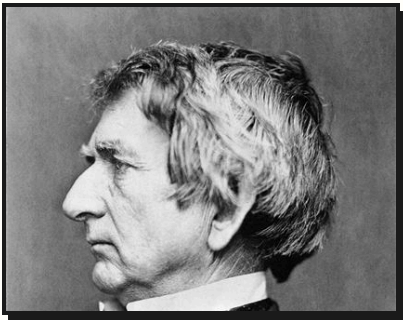
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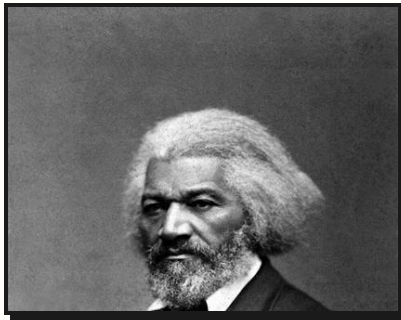
James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out

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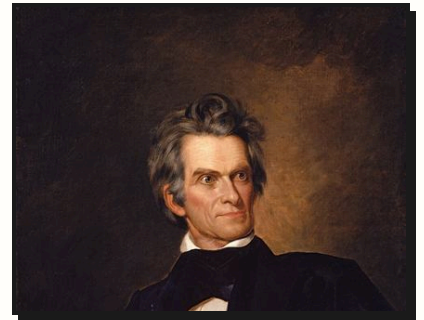
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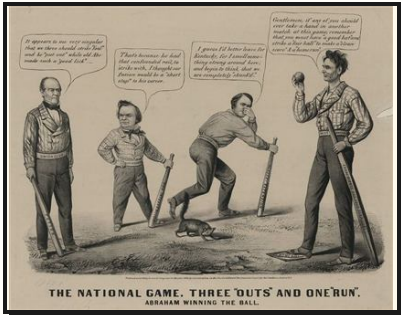
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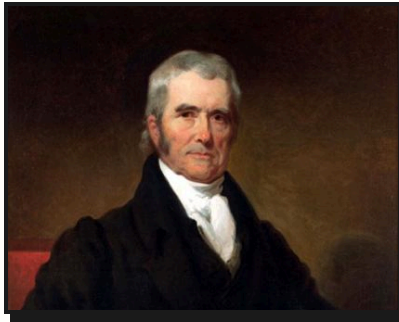
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Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves

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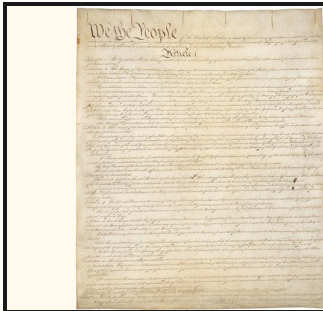
Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw

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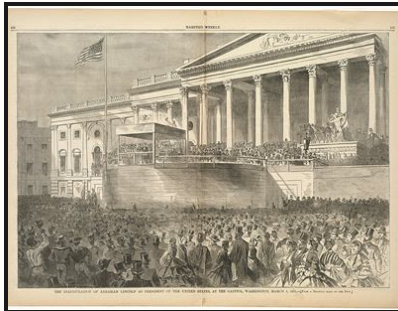
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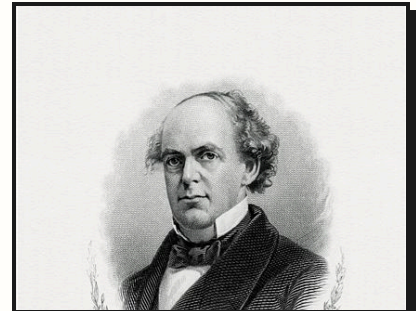
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The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself

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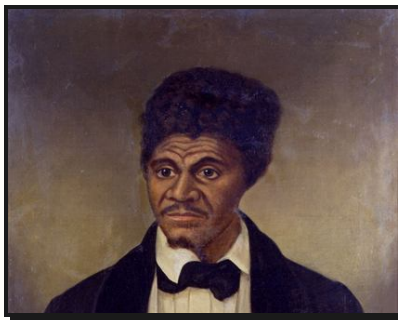
Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States

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Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison

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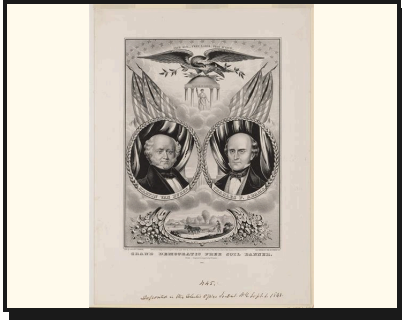
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The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line

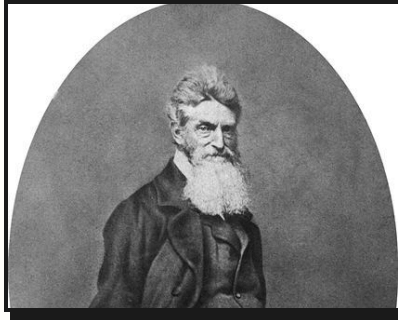
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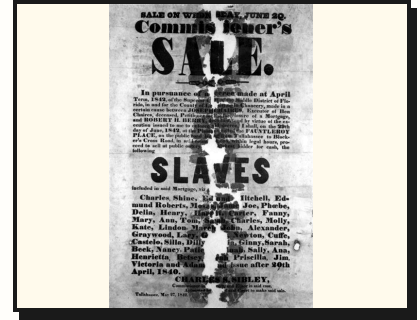
Free Soil: no new slave states,
and no slavery in the
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WITS



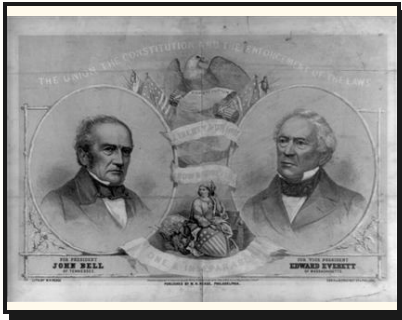
John Brown, who raided
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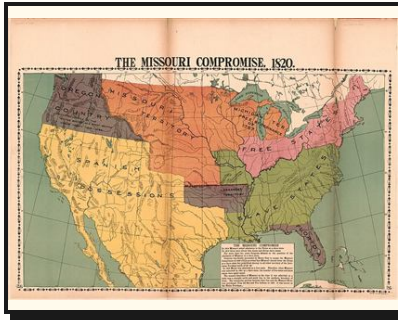
No limits on slavery in any
territory, and none that
Congress may impose

WITS



Old Whigs who would keep the
Union together with slavery
inside it

WITS



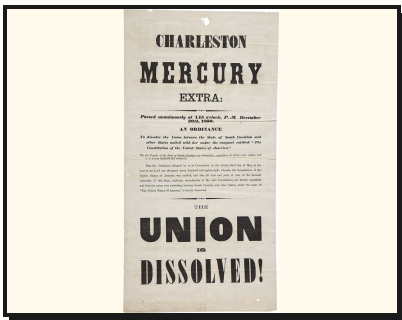
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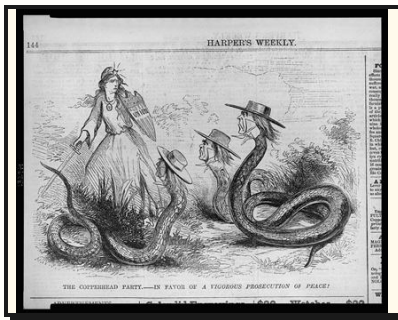
The Underground Railroad, a
chain of safe houses running
north

WITS



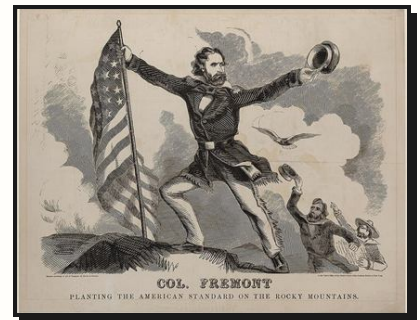
South Carolina's Declaration of
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WITS



Copperheads: stop the
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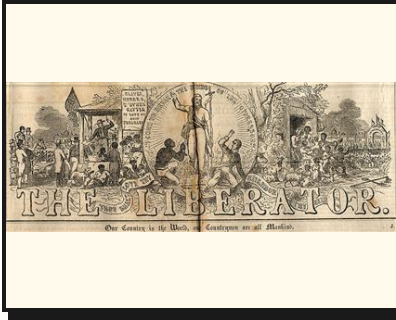
WITS



John Fremont and the
campaign of 1856, the party's
first run for President

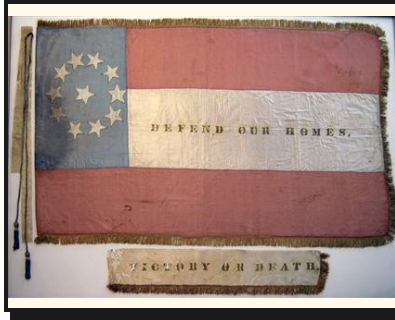
WITS

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The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years

WITS



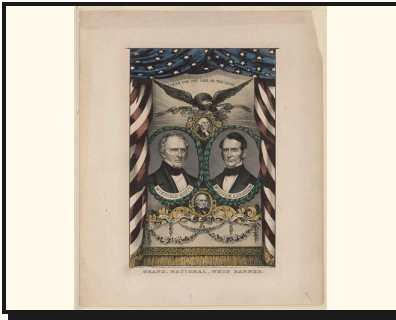
The Confederate States of America, eleven states with a constitution of their own

WITS



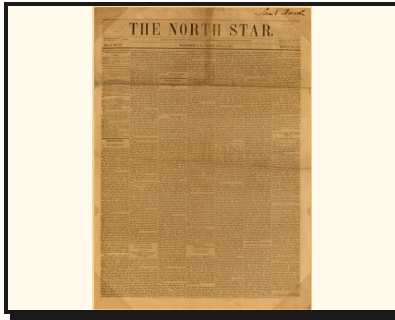
Clement Vallandigham, arrested for denouncing King Lincoln's despotism

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Whigs against slavery who walked out of a party breaking in half

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The North Star, a newspaper edited by a man who had been enslaved

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King Cotton: Europe needs the crop, so an independent South would be rich

WITS



The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning

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Internal improvements: federal money for roads, rails, and free western land

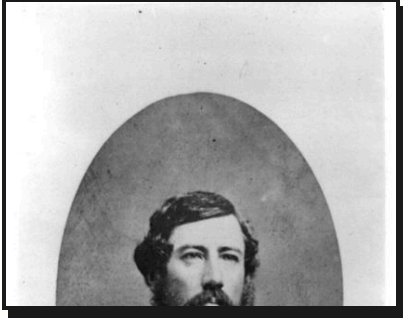
WITS



Quakers, who had been calling it a sin for a hundred years

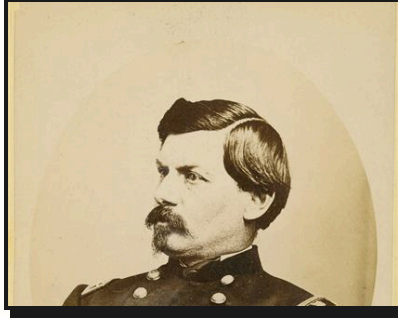
WITS

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Urged separation for years
before anyone else would say
it out loud

WITS



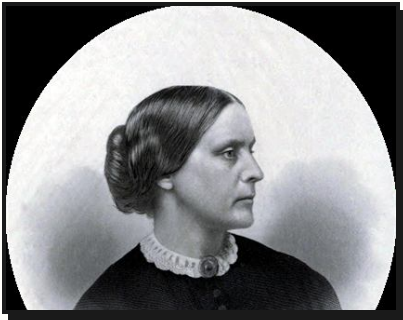
George B. McClellan, the
general who ran against
Lincoln in 1864

WITS



Free soil, free labor, free men:
a man should keep what he
earns

WITS



Suffragists who tied the vote
for women to the end of
slavery

WITS

ACTION

Wild Wit

Play it on anything except an
Outwit. Then name the camp
that comes next.

ACTION

Witless

Play it on anything except an
Outwit. The next player is
witless — they lose their turn.

ACTION

Outwit

The next player may not match
the camp, and no action card
will save them. Outwit on the
issue, or draw 2.

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[illegible]

Wits: The Civil War

SITS ON THE TABLE.
FLIP IT TO SETTLE A CHALLENGE.

THE FOUR CAMPS **Fire-Eater**

N. Democrat

Republican

Abolitionist

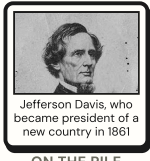
ONE QUESTION Is it the **CAMP?** Or the **ISSUE?**

Every card is one camp and one issue. The card never tells you which. You work it out.

Your turn do ONE of these four

1 Match the camp

Play a card from the **same camp** as the top card, and name it.

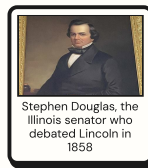
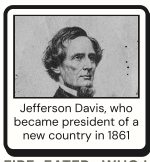


YOU SAY
"Fire-Eater."

Camp stays Fire-Eater
The next player has to match it too.

2 Outwit – the move worth making

A **different camp**, but the **same issue** as the top card. Say both.

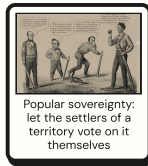
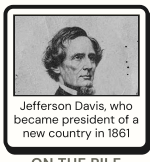


YOU SAY
"N. Democrat. Same issue – who leads."

Camp flips to N. Democrat
Now everyone plays N. Democrat.

3 Bluff it

Can't do either? Play **any card at all** and name a camp anyway. Nobody can see what it really is.



YOU SAY, STRAIGHT-FACED
"Fire-Eater."

Get away with it?
The card is played. Get caught and it comes back, plus 2.

4 Draw one



Play it if it fits – otherwise your turn ends.

Anyone, any time including out of turn

"CHALLENGE!"

Think somebody named the wrong camp, or called an Outwit that does not match? Say so before the next player goes.

Flip this sheet to settle it



They lied

The card goes back to their hand and they **draw 2**.



They told the truth

You draw 2 instead.

Action cards no camp, no issue – play them on anything

ACTION

Wild Wit

Play on anything. **You** name the camp that comes next. It buries the issue, so the next player matches the camp or draws.

ACTION

Witless

The next player is witless – they **lose their turn**.

ACTION

Outwit

Next player must **Outwit** on the issue. No action card saves them – or **draw 2**.



"Wit!"

Down to **one card**? Say it out loud before the next player moves. Caught silent, **draw 2**.

First player out of cards wins – but you can't go out on a Wild Wit.

Answer Key

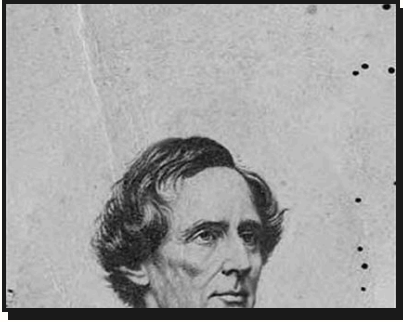
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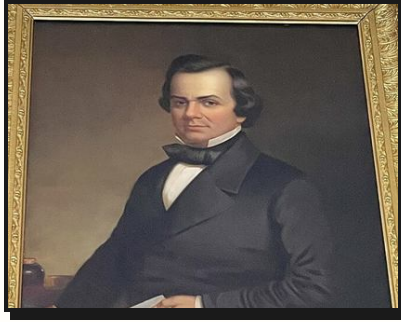
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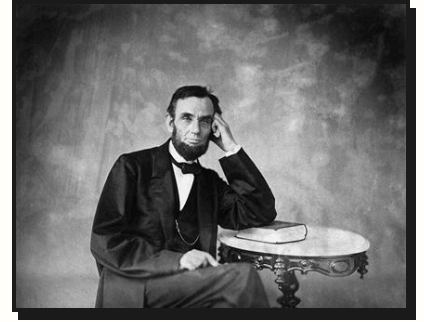
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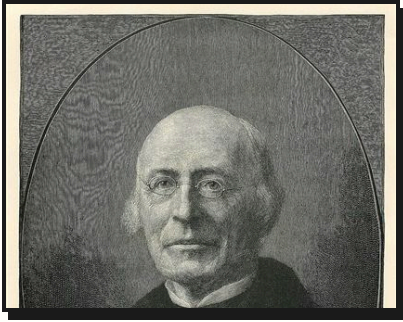
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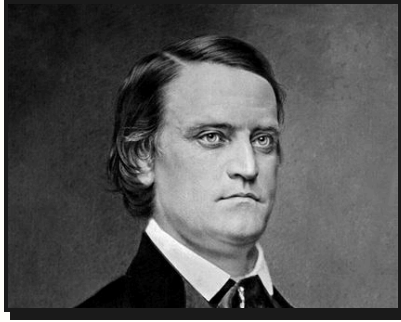
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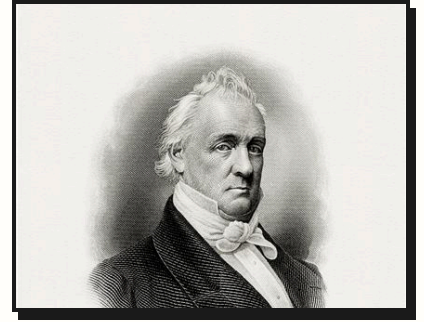
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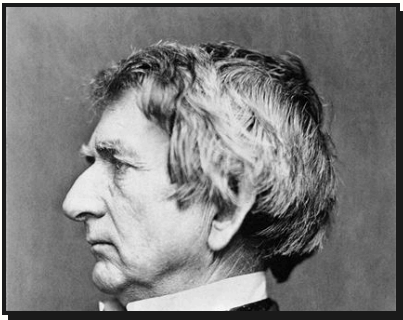
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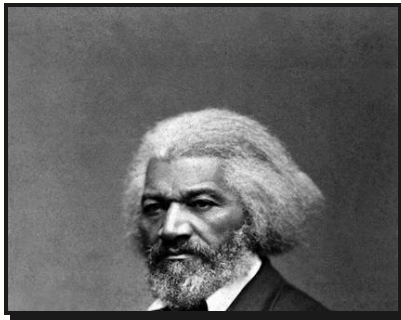
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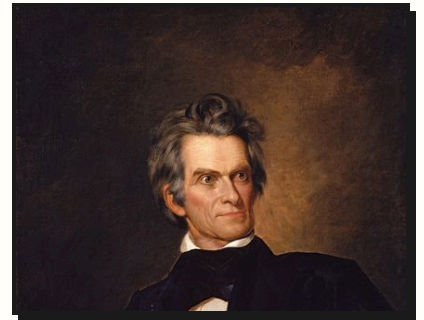
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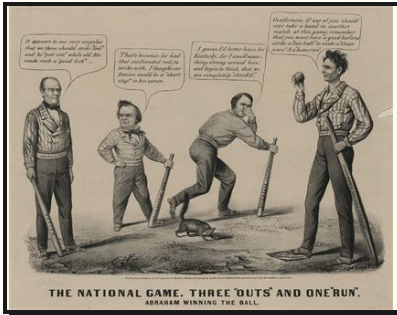
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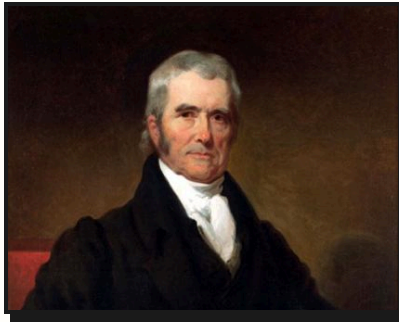
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Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves

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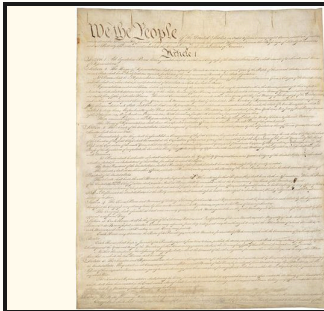
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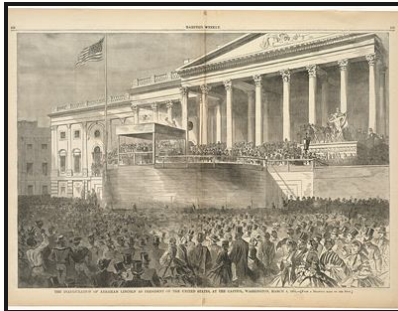
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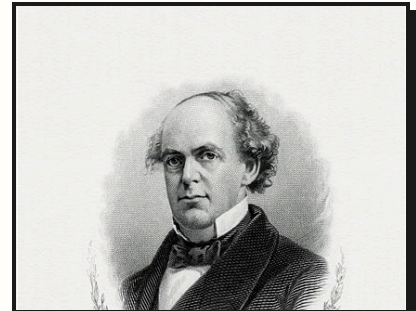
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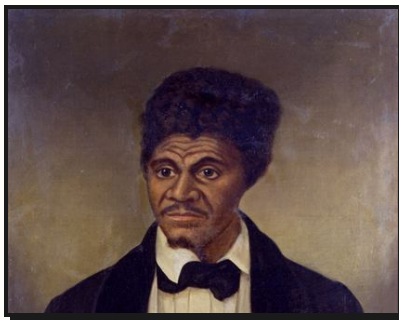
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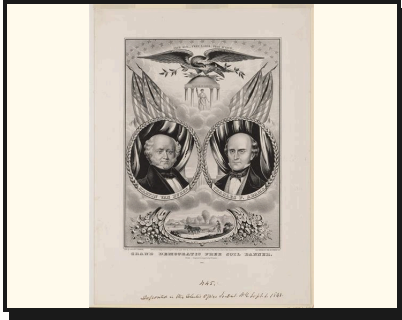
WITS



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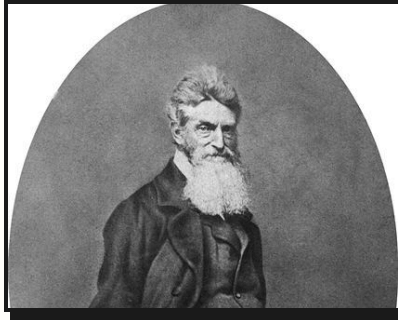
WITS

[illegible]



Free Soil: no new slave states,
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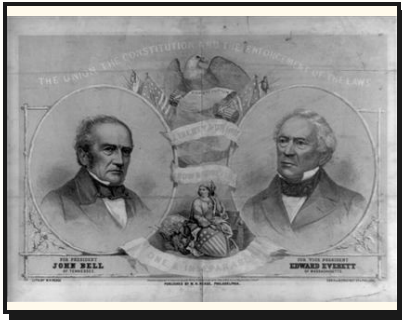
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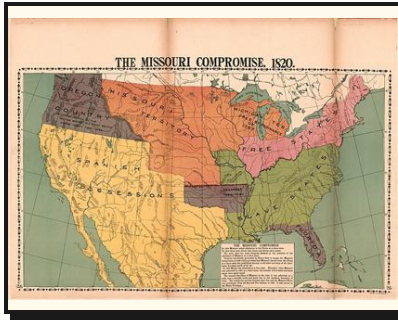
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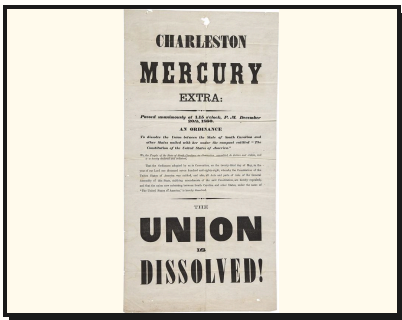
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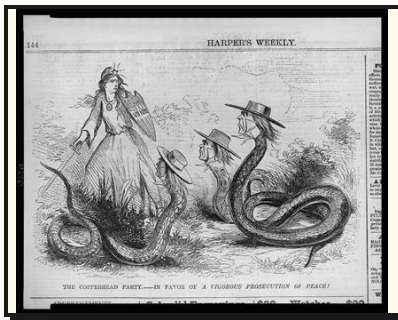
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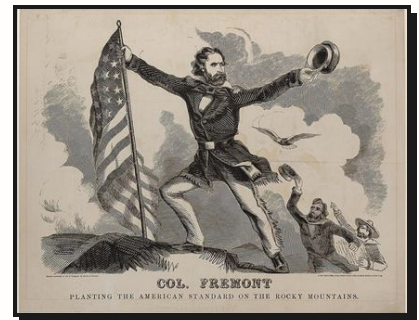
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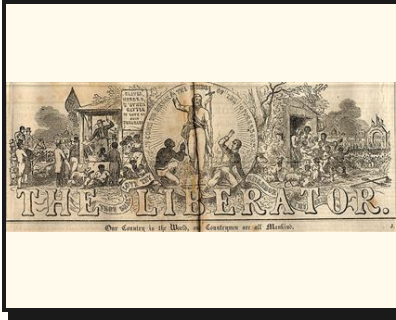
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John Fremont and the
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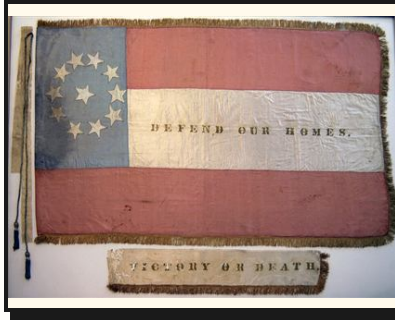
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The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years

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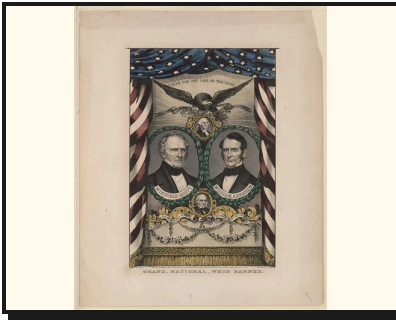
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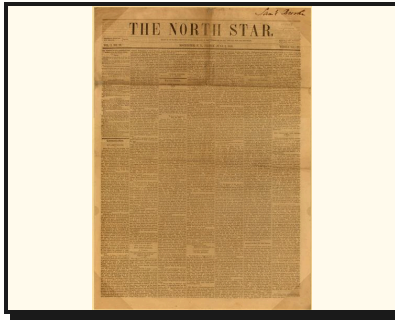
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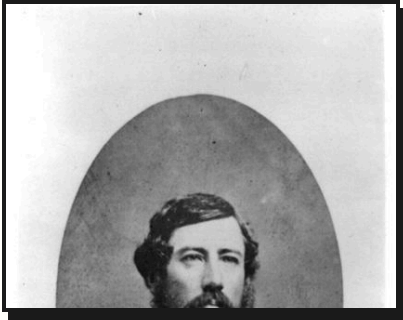
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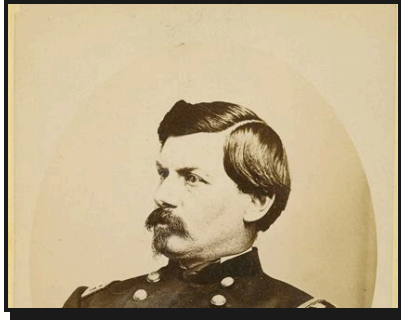
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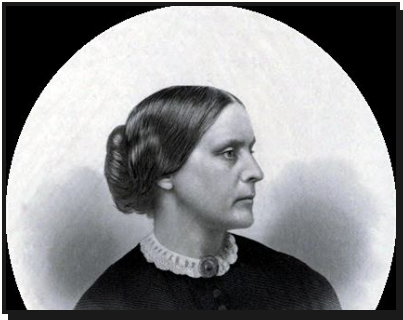
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Free soil, free labor, free men:
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Wits: The Civil War

SITS ON THE TABLE.
FLIP IT TO SETTLE A CHALLENGE.

THE FOUR CAMPS **Fire-Eater** **N. Democrat** **Republican** **Abolitionist**

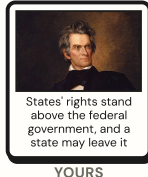
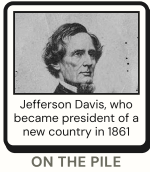
ONE QUESTION Is it the **CAMP?** Or the **ISSUE?**

Every card is one camp and one issue. The card never tells you which. You work it out.

Your turn do ONE of these four

1 Match the camp

Play a card from the **same camp** as the top card, and name it.

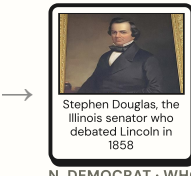
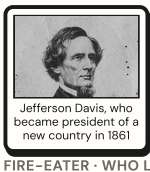


YOU SAY
"Fire-Eater."

Camp stays Fire-Eater
The next player has to match it too.

2 Outwit – the move worth making

A **different camp**, but the **same issue** as the top card. Say both.

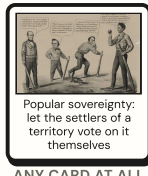
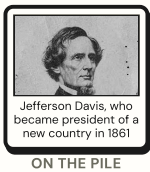


YOU SAY
"N. Democrat. Same issue – who leads."

Camp flips to N. Democrat
Now everyone plays N. Democrat.

3 Bluff it

Can't do either? Play **any card at all** and name a camp anyway. Nobody can see what it really is.



YOU SAY, STRAIGHT-FACED
"Fire-Eater."

Get away with it?
The card is played. Get caught and it comes back, plus 2.

4 Draw one



→ Play it if it fits – otherwise your turn ends.

Anyone, any time including out of turn

"CHALLENGE!"

Think somebody named the wrong camp, or called an Outwit that does not match? Say so before the next player goes.

🔄 Flip this sheet to settle it



They lied

The card goes back to their hand and they **draw 2**.



They told the truth

You draw 2 instead.

Action cards no camp, no issue – play them on anything

ACTION

Wild Wit

Play on anything. **You** name the camp that comes next. It buries the issue, so the next player matches the camp or draws.

ACTION

Witless

The next player is witless – they **lose their turn**.

ACTION

Outwit

Next player must **Outwit** on the issue. No action card saves them – or **draw 2**.



"Wit!"

Down to **one card**? Say it out loud before the next player moves. Caught silent, **draw 2**.

First player out of cards wins – but you can't go out on a Wild Wit.

Answer Key

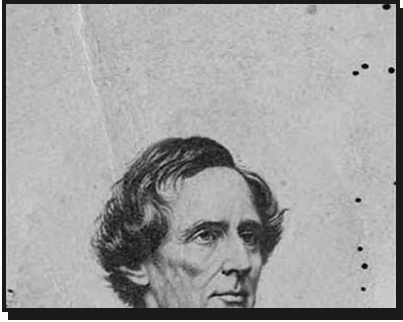
Camps across, issues down. **Flip this over to settle a challenge.**

	Fire-Eater	N. Democrat	Republican	Abolitionist
 WHO LEADS	Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861 John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860	Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858 James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out	Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote William Seward, who called the fight an irrepressible conflict	William Lloyd Garrison, who wanted it ended at once, everywhere, with no payment Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery and then argued against it in print
 WHAT THEY BELIEVE	States' rights stand above the federal government, and a state may leave it Strict construction: the Constitution says only what it says, and no more	Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself	Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States	The Constitution was a covenant with death, so burn it Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison
 SLAVERY	Dred Scott, 1857: no person of African descent could claim citizenship No limits on slavery in any territory, and none that Congress may impose	The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line Old Whigs who would keep the Union together with slavery inside it	Free Soil: no new slave states, and no slavery in the territories Leave slavery alone where it stands, but pen it in so it cannot spread	John Brown, who raided Harpers Ferry: this guilty land can be purged only with blood The Underground Railroad, a chain of safe houses running north
 HOW THEY ORGANIZE	South Carolina's Declaration of the Immediate Causes, printed in December 1860 The Confederate States of America, eleven states with a constitution of their own	Copperheads: stop the fighting and make peace with the Confederacy now Clement Vallandigham, arrested for denouncing King Lincoln's despotism	John Fremont and the campaign of 1856, the party's first run for President Whigs against slavery who walked out of a party breaking in half	The Liberator, printed weekly in Boston for thirty-five years The North Star, a newspaper edited by a man who had been enslaved
 WHO BACKS THEM	King Cotton: Europe needs the crop, so an independent South would be rich Urged separation for years before anyone else would say it out loud	The New York City draft riots of 1863, four days of burning George B. McClellan, the general who ran against Lincoln in 1864	Internal improvements: federal money for roads, rails, and free western land Free soil, free labor, free men: a man should keep what he earns	Quakers, who had been calling it a sin for a hundred years Suffragists who tied the vote for women to the end of slavery

Challenged and right? The card goes back to the player who lied, and they draw 2.

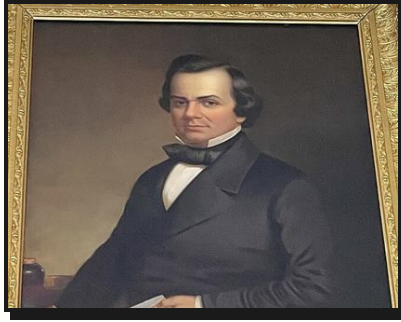
Challenged and wrong? The challenger draws 2 instead.

An Outwit needs a different camp **and** a matching issue. Check both here.



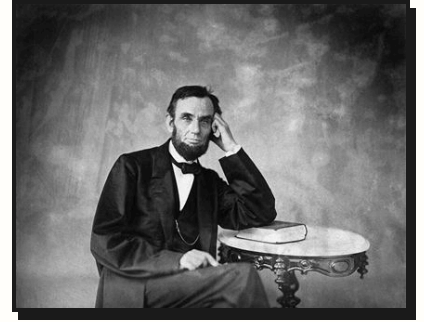
Jefferson Davis, who became president of a new country in 1861

WITS



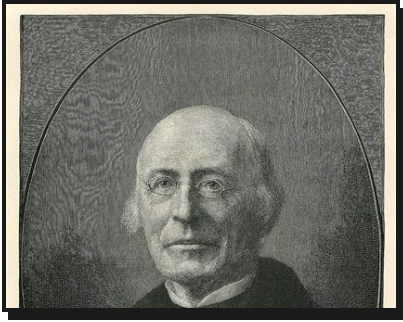
Stephen Douglas, the Illinois senator who debated Lincoln in 1858

WITS



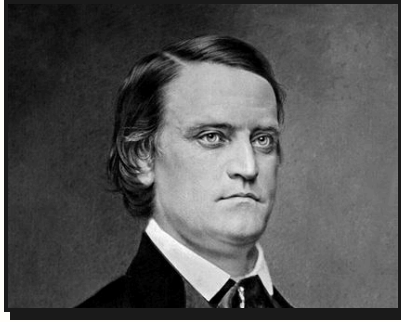
Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860 without one southern electoral vote

WITS



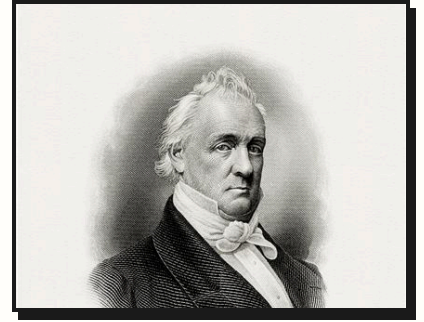
William Lloyd Garrison, who wanted it ended at once, everywhere, with no payment

WITS



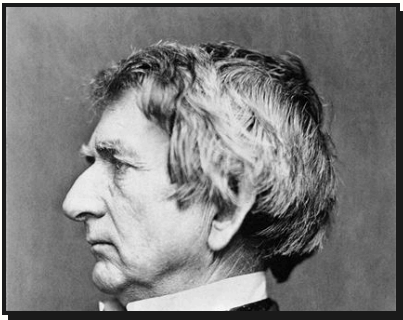
John C. Breckinridge, the southern candidate who split the ticket in 1860

WITS



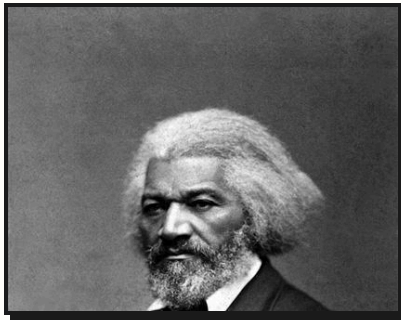
James Buchanan, President while seven states walked out

WITS



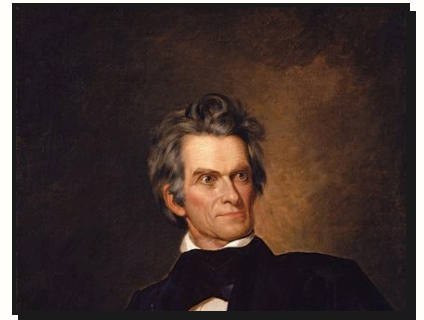
William Seward, who called the fight an irrepressible conflict

WITS



Frederick Douglass, who escaped slavery and then argued against it in print

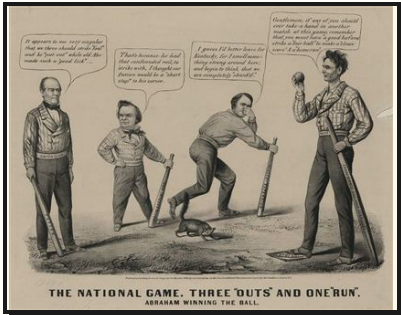
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States' rights stand above the federal government, and a state may leave it

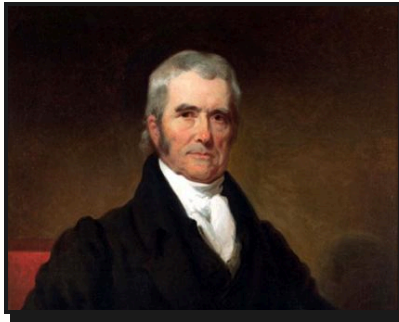
WITS

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Popular sovereignty: let the settlers of a territory vote on it themselves

WITS



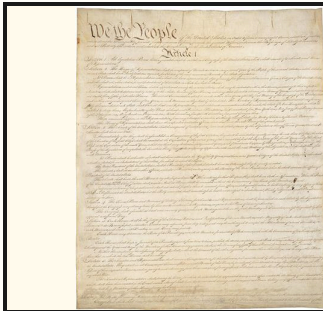
Loose construction: the Constitution stretches to meet problems the founders never saw

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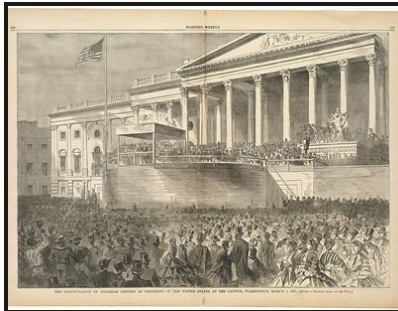
The Constitution was a covenant with death, so burn it

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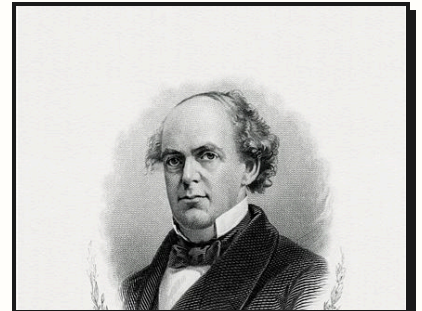
Strict construction: the Constitution says only what it says, and no more

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The agitation over slavery is what threatens the Union, not slavery itself

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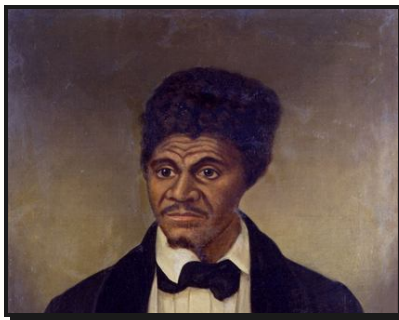
Salmon Chase: an indestructible Union of indestructible States

WITS



Civil disobedience: under an unjust government, a just man's place is prison

WITS



Dred Scott, 1857: no person of African descent could claim citizenship

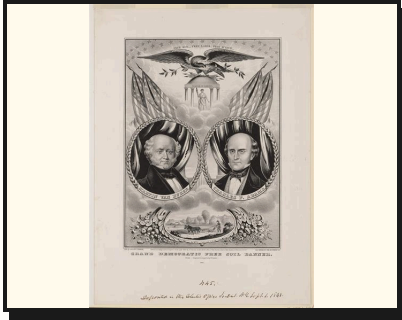
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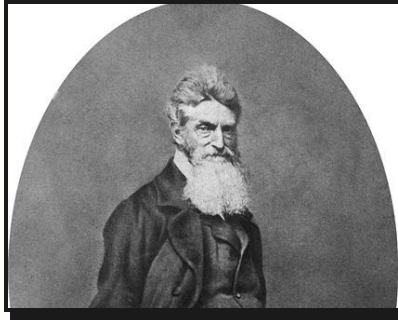
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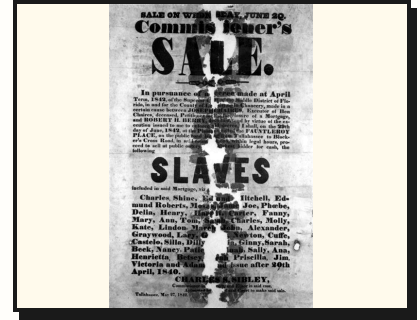
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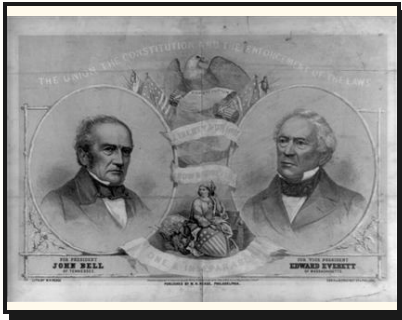
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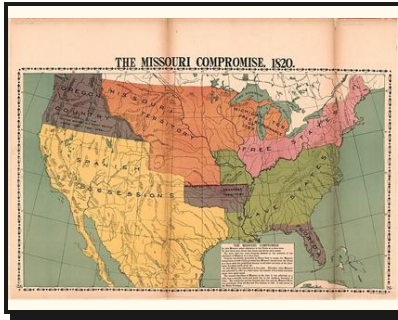
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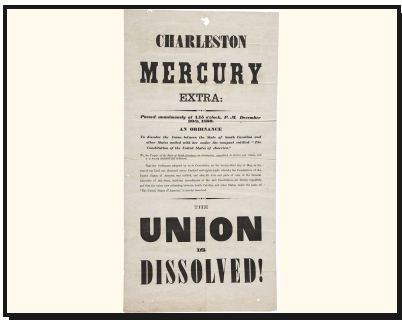
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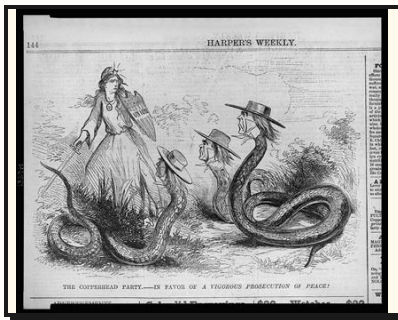
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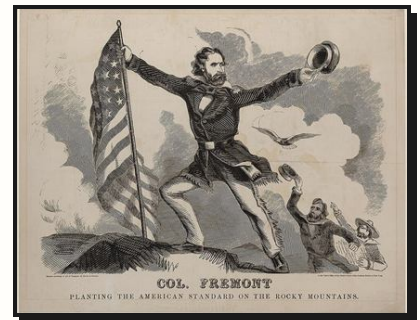
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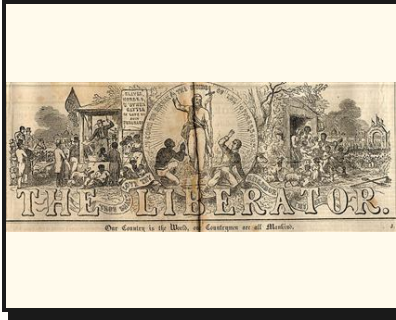
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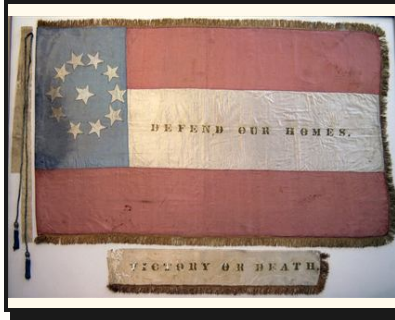
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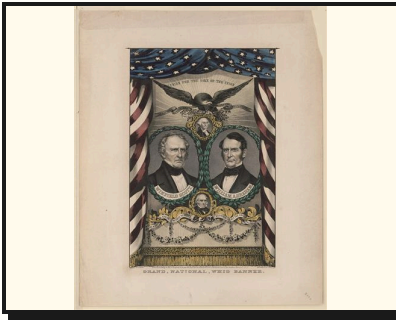
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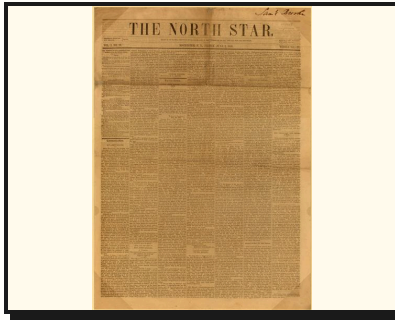
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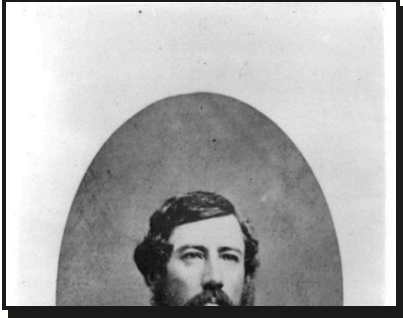
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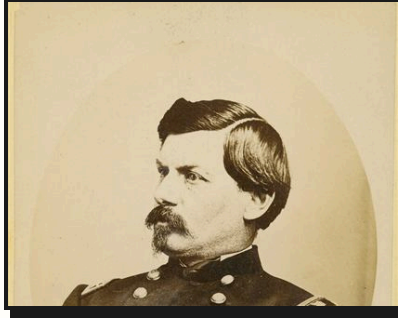
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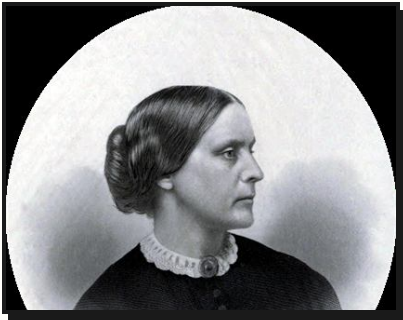
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