

The Civil War

1860-1864

When compromise after compromise failed the United States was divided by war. The American Civil War tested the strength of the bond between the states. During the Civil War, Americans fought each other on battle fields and in government. Ideas about slavery and sovereignty led many soldiers to fight. Eventually the nation was reunited, but deep scars remained

A horizontal timeline with a black bar background. Above the bar are images of the American flag, a document titled 'PROCLAMATION', and a portrait of General Robert E. Lee. Below the bar are circular icons for 'UNITED STATES' (flag) and 'WORLD' (globe). The timeline includes the following events:

- 1861** Confederate guns open fire on Fort Sumter on April 12. Confederates win the first battle of the Civil War on July 21 at Bull Run in Virginia.
- 1861** Great Britain and France decide to buy cotton from Egypt instead of from the Confederacy.
- 1862** The *Monitor* fights the *Virginia* on March 9.
- 1862** An imperial decree expels foreigners from Japan.
- 1863** The Emancipation Proclamation is issued on January 1.
- 1864** With the support of French troops, Archduke Maximilian of Austria becomes emperor of Mexico.
- 1864** The Taiping Rebellion in China ends after the capture of Nanjing in July.
- 1865** General Robert E. Lee surrenders to General Ulysses S. Grant on April 9.



Focus on Themes As you read this chapter about the Civil War, you will see that this was a time in our history dominated by two major concerns: **politics** and **society and culture**. You will not only read about the political decisions made during this

war, but also you will see how the war affected all of American society. You will read about the causes and the key events during the war and the many consequences of this war. This chapter tells of one of the most important events in our history.

The War Begins

Chapter 16 Section 1 Page 510

Americans Choose Sides:

1. What reasons did the southern states have for secession?
2. What did Lincoln promise in his inaugural address?
3. What did the confederacy begin doing?

Main Ideas

1. Following the outbreak of war at Fort Sumter, Americans chose sides.
2. The Union and the Confederacy prepared for war.



The Big Idea

Civil war broke out between the North and the South in 1861.

Fort Sumter:

4. In your own words describe the events that took place at fort Sumter:

Key Terms and People

Fort Sumter, *p. 511*

border states, *p. 512*

Winfield Scott, *p. 513*

cotton diplomacy, *p. 513*

5. List the resources that each side possessed in the space provided:

North	South

Winfield Scott:

- 6. What 2 things did Winfield Scott think the north should do to achieve victory?
 - a. -

 - b. -

- 7. What other tactic did other leaders also include?

The War in the East

Chapter 16 Section 2 Page 516

Bull Run/Manassas:

- 1. Why did the Union want to Seize Manassas?

The Battle:

- 2. What happened the morning of the battle?

- 3. What made it difficult for the Union to retreat?

- 4. Define the First Battle of Bull Run:

More Battles in Virginia:

- 5. What did Bull Run Convince Lincoln of?

- 6. What did George B. McClellan do?

- 7. What was the Peninsular Campaign?

- 8. How did Jackson Respond?

- 9. What impact did this have on the war?

Main Ideas

- 1. Union and Confederate forces fought for control of the war in Virginia.
- 2. The Battle of Antietam gave the North a slight advantage.
- 3. The Confederacy attempted to break the Union naval blockade.

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The Big Idea

Confederate and Union forces faced off in Virginia and at sea.

Key Terms and People

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, *p. 517*

First Battle of Bull Run, *p. 517*

George B. McClellan, *p. 517*

Robert E. Lee, *p. 518*

Seven Days' Battles, *p. 518*

Second Battle of Bull Run, *p. 518*

Battle of Antietam, *p. 519*

ironclads, *p. 520*

Robert E. Lee:

10. What was the 7 days battle?

11. How did Lincoln respond?

Second Battle of Bull Run:

12. Who was leading the confederacy?

13. Who was leading the Union?

14. How did each day end?
 - a. First:

 - b. Second:

 - c. Third:

Battle of Antietam:

15. How many casualties were there in the battle of Antietam?

16. Who won?

The Union's Naval Strategy:

17. What did the union navy do?

18. Why?

Clash of the Ironclads:

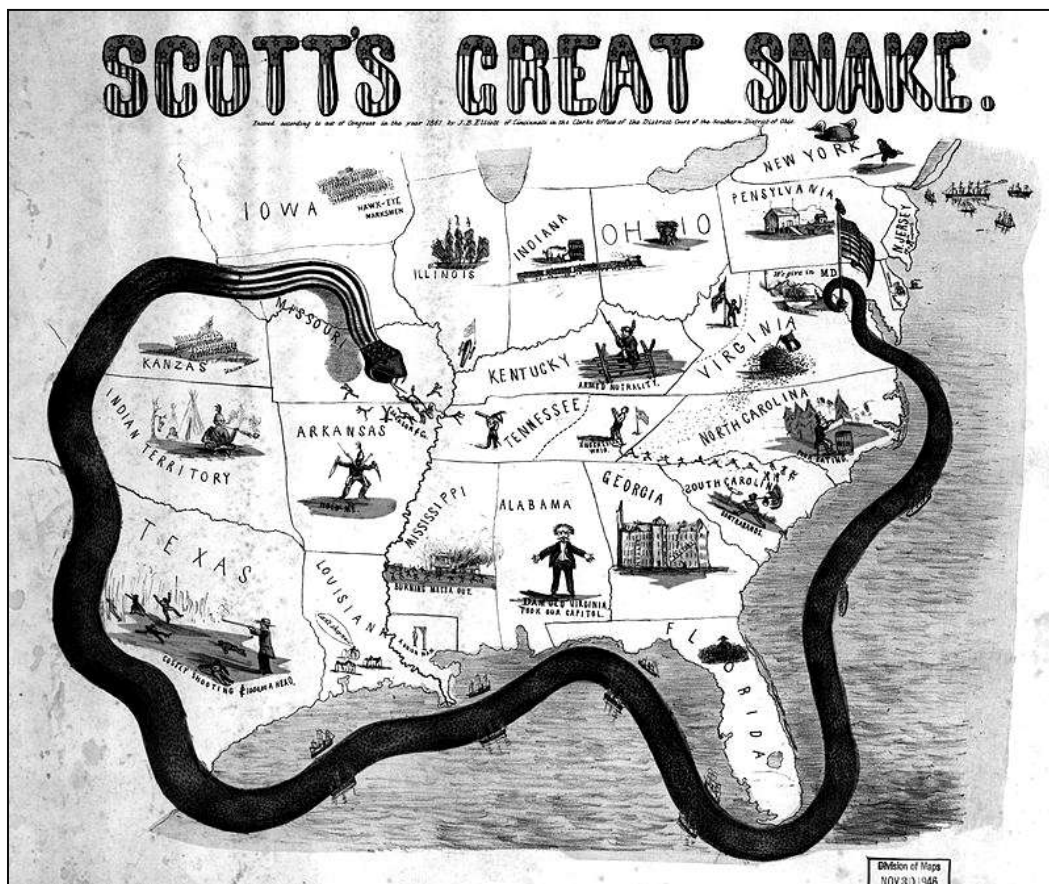
19. What is an ironclad?

20. What was the most famous one in the south?

21. What was the most famous one in the north?

Anaconda plan:

22. Describe, in your own words, Winfield Scotts "anaconda Plan"?



The War in the West:

Chapter 16 Section 3 Page 522

Union Strategy in the West:

1. What did Ulysses S. Grant focus on?
2. What two forts did his men capture?
3. What nick name did these victories earn him?

Battle of Shiloh:

4. Who won this battle?
5. What impact did that have?

The Fall of New Orleans:

6. How did Admiral David Farragut get control of the lower Mississippi river?

The Siege of Vicksburg:

7. Why was it difficult to invade Vicksburg?
8. Describe in your own words how the Union seized Vicksburg:

Main Ideas

1. Union strategy in the West centered on control of the Mississippi River.
2. Confederate and Union troops struggled for dominance in the Far West.

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The Big Idea

Fighting in the Civil War spread to the western United States.

Key Terms and People

Ulysses S. Grant, *p. 522*
Battle of Shiloh, *p. 523*
David Farragut, *p. 524*
Siege of Vicksburg, *p. 524*

The Vicksburg Strategy

"Vicksburg is the key!"

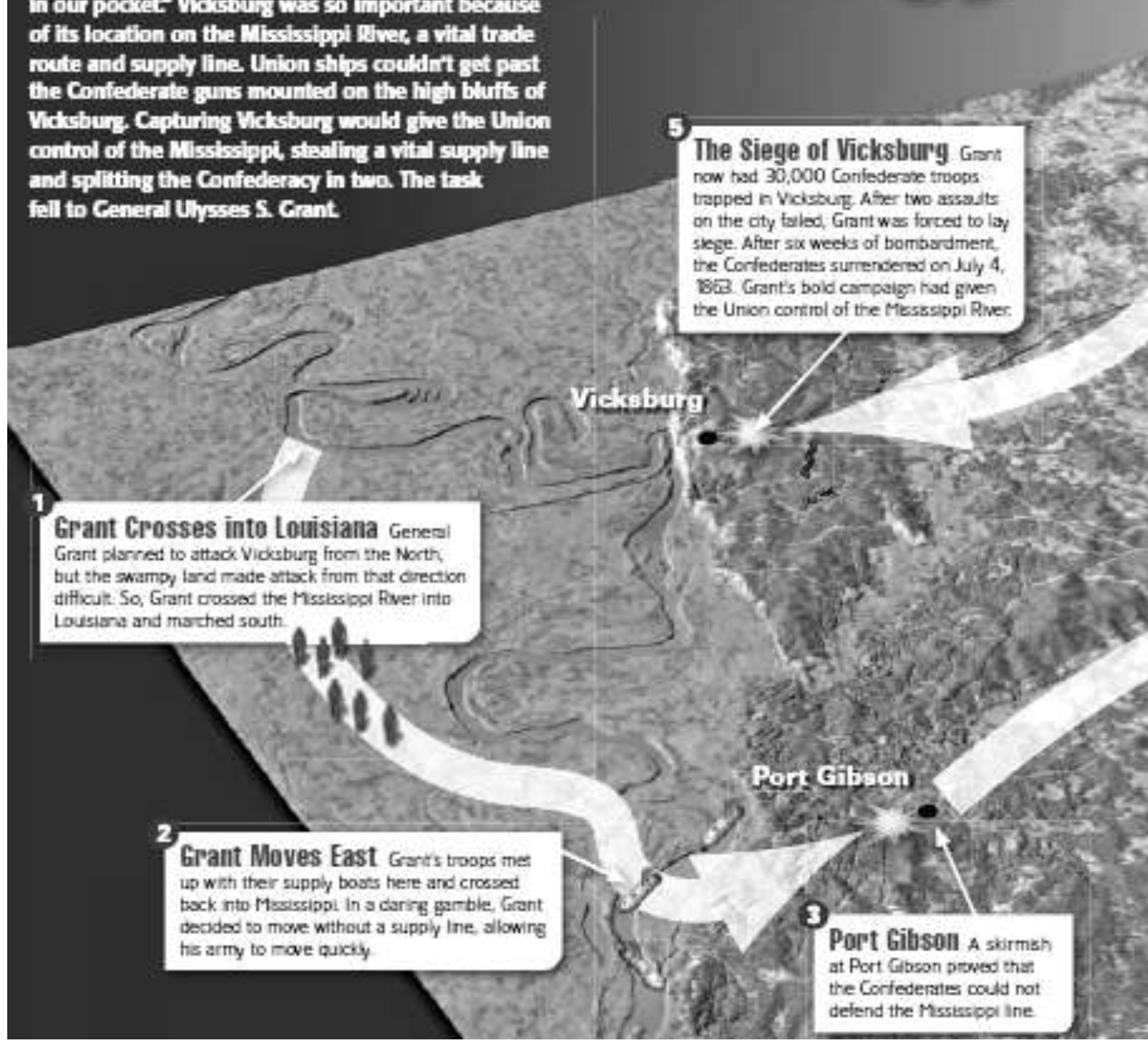
President Abraham Lincoln declared. "The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket." Vicksburg was so important because of its location on the Mississippi River, a vital trade route and supply line. Union ships couldn't get past the Confederate guns mounted on the high bluffs of Vicksburg. Capturing Vicksburg would give the Union control of the Mississippi, stealing a vital supply line and splitting the Confederacy in two. The task fell to General Ulysses S. Grant.

5 The Siege of Vicksburg Grant now had 30,000 Confederate troops trapped in Vicksburg. After two assaults on the city failed, Grant was forced to lay siege. After six weeks of bombardment, the Confederates surrendered on July 4, 1863. Grant's bold campaign had given the Union control of the Mississippi River.

1 Grant Crosses into Louisiana General Grant planned to attack Vicksburg from the North, but the swampy land made attack from that direction difficult. So, Grant crossed the Mississippi River into Louisiana and marched south.

2 Grant Moves East Grant's troops met up with their supply boats here and crossed back into Mississippi. In a daring gamble, Grant decided to move without a supply line, allowing his army to move quickly.

3 Port Gibson A skirmish at Port Gibson proved that the Confederates could not defend the Mississippi line.



Daily Life during the War

Chapter 16 Section 4 Page 528

Emancipation Proclamation:

9. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?

10. On the map below, shade the states impacted by the emancipation proclamation:



African Americans Participate in the War:

11. What were contrabands?

12. What opportunity were they given?

13. What did the 54th Massachusetts Infantry do?

Copperheads:

14. How did Copperheads get their name?

15. Who were they?

16. How did Lincoln silence them?

17. Do you think this was the right decision? Why or why not?

Northern Draft:

18. How was the draft seen as being “unfair” to poor people?

On the Battlefield:

19. Why did “Nearly twice as many soldiers died of illnesses as died in combat”?

Prisoners of War:

20. List 2 civil war military prisons:

a. -

b. -

What were three problems they had?

c. -

d. -

e. -

Life as a Civilian:

21. What did people who could not fight in the war do to help the effort?

22. What organization did Clara Barton begin?

The Tide of War Turns

Chapter 16 Section 5 Page 536

Fredericksburg:

1. Why was Lincoln frustrated with McClellan?
2. Who did he replace him with?
3. What caused the union to retreat?

Chancellorsville:

4. Who did Lincoln put in charge of the army of the Potomac?
5. What happened at Chancellorsville?
6. Why won?
7. What happened to stonewall Jackson?

Main Ideas

1. The Union tried to divide the Confederate Army at Fredericksburg, but the attempt failed.
2. The Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 was a major turning point in the war.
3. During 1864, Union campaigns in the East and South dealt crippling blows to the Confederacy.
4. Union troops forced the South to surrender in 1865, ending the Civil War.

The Big Idea

Union victories in 1863, 1864, and 1865 ended the Civil War.

Key Terms and People

Battle of Gettysburg, *p. 537*
George Pickett, *p. 539*
Pickett's Charge, *p. 539*
Gettysburg Address, *p. 540*
Wilderness Campaign, *p. 540*
William Tecumseh Sherman, *p. 541*
total war, *p. 542*
Appomattox Courthouse, *p. 542*

Analyze the information:

Look at your notes above and explain what impact you think the war was having on president Lincoln and why: (write a paragraph)

Battle of Gettysburg

Day	People involved	location	outcome	Other notes
First day				
Second day				
Third day				

Aftermath of Gettysburg:

8. Why is Gettysburg called the turning point of the war?

Gettysburg address:

Wilderness Campaign in the East:

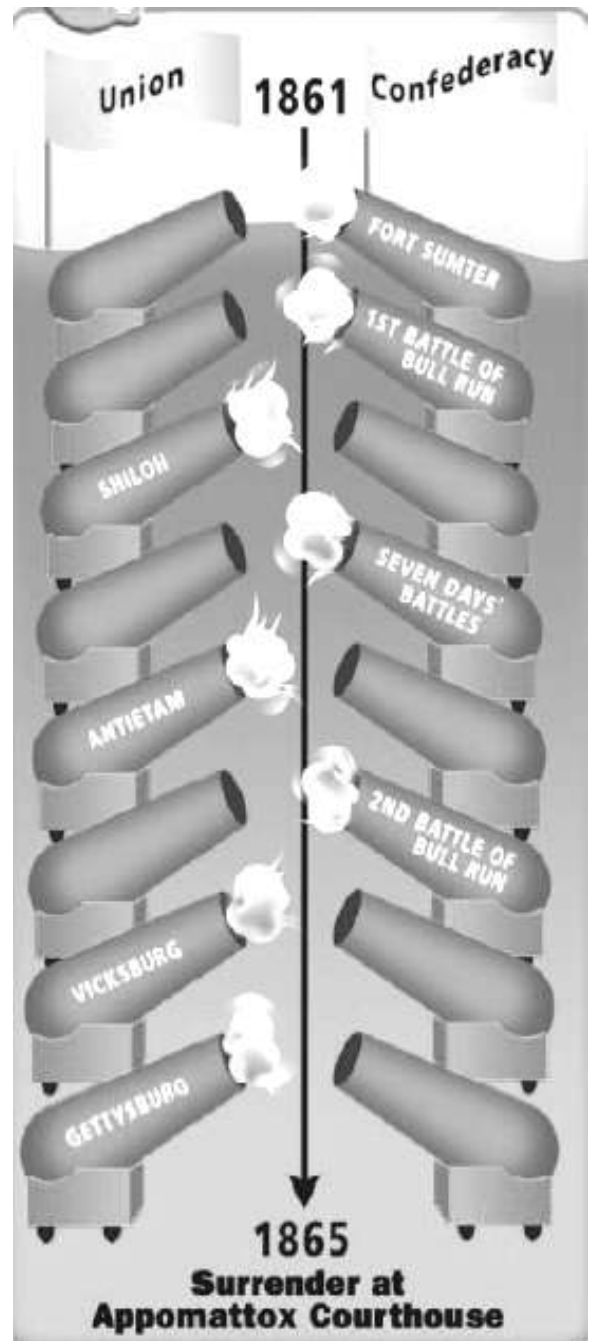
- 9. What was The Wilderness Campaign?
- 10. What caused General Grant to move south of Richmond?
- 11. What did he hope to do there?

Sherman Strikes the South:

- 12. What motive did Lincoln have for sending Sherman to the south?
- 13. What plan did William Tecumseh Sherman carry out?
- 14. What is "Total War?"

Fighting Ends:

15. What events lead to the surrender of the south at Appomattox Courthouse?



<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disagreement over the institution of slavery• Economic differences• Political differences
<p>Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slavery ends• 620,000 Americans killed• Military districts created• Southern economy in ruins