

Unit 6: The Civil War

The Civil War Begins (pages 338-345)

Fort Sumter

How did Lincoln react to the threats against Fort Sumter?

The fort was located in _____ on an island in Charleston harbor. It was one of two Southern forts that were still _____ but the _____ was demanding the fort to surrender or face attack.

Who officially declared war?

Lincoln had to make a decision on how to react. His options were:

- he could reinforce the fort by _____ but then he would start armed conflict and _____ states that had not seceded might then secede,
- he could order an _____ then it would look like he thought the Confederacy a legitimate _____,
- or he could send in _____ for his soldiers and basically do _____. He did this one.

Which side would Virginia join?

What new state would join the Union?

Davis had to make decisions on how to react also. His options were:

- he could do nothing which would _____ the image of the Confederacy as an independent country, or
- declare _____; he chose war.

Which side would gain Fort Sumter?

_____ would secede to the Confederacy which was a big loss to the North as it was very _____ and had good _____ and _____ yard. The _____ part of Virginia was anti-slavery so it would form its own state(West Virginia) and be admitted to the Union.

The fall of Fort _____ united the _____ and increased enlistment.

What were two advantages the North had going into the War?

Advantages for both sides

List advantages both sides had going into the War.

North	South

What were two advantages the South had going into the War?

Military strategies

What was the name of the plan the North devised to capture the South?

North	South
_____ Plan (1) _____ Southern ports to prevent cotton going out and imports of manufactured goods coming in (2) move riverboats and armies up and down the _____ to split the Confederacy (3) capture the Confederate capital of _____, Virginia	

What was the plan for the South?

What nickname did Confederate General Thomas J. Jackson earn?

Who won the Battle of Bull Run?

Which Union general would earn the nickname "Unconditional Surrender?"

What strategic Confederate port would be gained by the Union in April of 1862?

What signal did the taking of the Port of New Orleans give to the Union army?

Describe how ironclad ships changed warfare.

Which Union general was slow in his attacks and eventually fired by Lincoln?

Which Confederate general led a series of successful attacks against the Union but failed to take Washington?

Which battle would become the bloodiest single-day battle in American history?

The Battle of Bull Run

The _____ attempted to take the Confederate capital but both sides are inexperienced. _____ General Thomas J. Jackson, aka _____ Jackson, gained the upper hand and reinforcements arrived.

The _____ army fled but the Confederates were to disorganized to pursue more attacks. The Confederates chose to stay at _____ to defend their hard-won position. Some deemed it a lost chance, believing the South could have taken _____, DC.

Fighting in the West

After the defeat at Bull Run Lincoln increased his _____ and called for General George McClellan to lead the Union army encamped near Washington which would be known as the Army of the _____.

In February 1862 Union General Ulysses S. Grant, aka _____, captured two Confederate _____ of Henry and Donelson on strategic rivers. After fighting he lay rest in _____, a small Tennessee church, where _____ forces surprised Grant but reinforcements allowed a counterattack.

In April 1862 Union General David Farragut seized the Confederate's largest city and busiest port, _____, in spite of facing enemy guns and fire rafts. This would signal to the Union that their Anaconda Plan of using the _____ to split the Confederacy might work.

Both sides learned lessons. They had to use _____, dig _____, build _____, and it would be a _____ war.

Changes in warfare

Describe how each changed warfare.

Ironclad ships	Rifle	Minie ball	grenades/mines

Fighting for the capitals

Union General _____ was slow and cautious and finally decided to attack _____ in the spring of 1862. The Confederate army was under the lead of General Joseph E. Johnston who was wounded _____ took over. Confederate Lee pursued McClellan in a series of successful battles known as the _____ Battle to save Richmond. Confederate Lee won a second Battle of _____, crossed the Potomac and headed towards _____, DC.

Union McClellan had a corporal that discovered a copy of Lee's _____ which revealed a plan for Lee and Jackson to unite. Union McClellan quickly moved and clashed with Lee at a creek called _____ and won but did not pursue Lee which could have ended the war. It would become the _____ single-day battle in American history. McClellan was fired by _____ for having the "slows."

Gettysburg

What happened to Stonewall Jackson?

The _____ is progressing well, then _____ Jackson was shot by one of his own men in the left arm which was _____. He _____ a few days later of pneumonia. This was a great loss to General Lee and the Confederacy.

Why did Confederate soldiers travel to Gettysburg?

First day of Gettysburg

- Confederate soldiers headed to _____ because they were barefoot and hear they could find footwear there and General _____.
- On the way _____ soldiers engaged them and both sides send in reinforcements.

Second day of Gettysburg

- Confederate Lee ordered an attack on Cemetery Ridge.
- Confederate forces overran _____ (area that overlooked the southern portion of the battlefield) but _____ forces were quick to defend it.

Who won the Battle of Gettysburg?

Third day of Gettysburg

- Both armies fired on each other for two hours and when the artillery went silent Confederate _____ ordered his troops to press forward through the middle and as they did the _____ started with artillery fire again and they had to retreat.

What did the defeat at Gettysburg mean for the Confederacy?

Result

- Gettysburg was considered the _____ in the war. _____ forces were hurt to the point they would not be able to invade a northern state.
- _____ retreated and gave up hope taking the North.
- Great losses – 23,000 Union losses; 28,000 Confederate losses.

Vicksburg

What did the victory at Vicksburg do for the Union?

In the Spring 1863, _____ sent soldiers to destroy rail lines in central _____ to distract Confederate army so he could land in the port city of _____. Two initial assaults failed on Vicksburg so Grant settled in for a siege that lasted several days on shelling the city where residents ran out of _____ and had to eat dogs and mules. The Confederate army _____ on July 4. This defeat cut the Confederacy into _____ parts.

Who would give the famous Gettysburg Address speech?

Gettysburg Address

_____ gave a famous two-minute speech to dedicate a _____ in Gettysburg. He talked of the founding principles of the country and the start of a new human equality.

How did the South hope to end the war?

Confederacy wearing down

Gettysburg and Vicksburg limited the South's _____ power. The South hoped to call for an _____ rather than a surrender but Lincoln had two generals that would fight (Grant and Sherman). Confederate morale was low.

List two ways in which the South was wearing down from the war?

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Who would Lincoln put in charge of the Union forces?

Who would Grant hire to help him achieve total war?

Describe the destruction of Sherman as he marched North to help Grant.

Who was nominated as the Democratic candidate in the election of 1864?

Who would win the election?

Where was the surrender location of the Confederacy?

What was Britain's position on the war in the United States?

How was Lincoln able to emancipate slaves?

Which slaves did the Emancipation Proclamation free?

Changing the course of the war

Lincoln placed _____ at the Commander of all _____ forces. Grant appointed William Tecumseh _____ in charge of the military in Mississippi. He and Sherman both agreed there needed to be a _____ war.

Grant moved rapidly to immobilize Lee's army in _____ losing many men but knowing he could replace them and Lee could not; it earned him the nickname the "_____."

Sherman's March

Sherman raided Georgia burning _____ lines, fields, animals as he marched north to help Grant with Lee. As he marched North he continued burning land/houses until he reached North Carolina.

Election of 1864

The Democrats nominated George _____ as they wanted an _____. Republicans nominated _____ who wanted to _____ Confederate states back into the Union and changed their party name to the National Union Party to try and attract Democrats. Radical Republicans splintered and named John C. _____ as their candidate with a harsher proposal than readmittance.

It did not look like Lincoln would win the election but the Union forces would take _____ and _____ would drop from the race. Lincoln would win the race as victories helped the _____ and absentee ballots cast by Union _____ helped him.

The war ends

Lee and Grant met on April 9, 1865 in a Virginia village called _____ Court House where Lincoln's terms were generous. Lee's soldiers were _____ and sent home. Lee's officers allowed to keep their side _____.

The Politics of War (pages 346-350)

Great Britain

Great Britain decided to stay _____ in the war as it had reserves of cotton and could now also buy it from India and Egypt.

The _____ South tried to get Britain to fight on their side. They sent Slidell and James Mason to talk to _____ and _____. They traveled on board the British ship _____ and the US ship _____ stopped the ship and arrested them. Britain threatened _____ and Lincoln had the prisoners freed which made Britain and the North happy as neither wanted war with the other.

Emancipation Proclamation

Lincoln did not like _____ but his main concern was keeping the Union and he did not feel he could _____ end slavery. He found a way around it by saying slave _____ built fortifications and grew food for the Confederacy. He had ordered the Union army to seize Confederate _____ which meant he could emancipate slaves. Because abolitionist views were so prominent in Britain he felt emancipation would discourage _____ from joining the Confederacy. On January 1, 1863 the _____ Proclamation was issued. It only applied to slaves behind _____ lines; it did not apply to _____ occupied by Union troops or to _____ in states that had not seceded.

Reaction to proclamation:

- had much _____ importance
- free blacks liked the portion of the proclamation that allowed them to _____
- _____ in the North thought it would antagonize the South
- not all _____ soldiers liked it but followed it if they thought it would end the war/unify the nation
- _____ were outraged and knew they could only preserve slavery if they won the war and encouraged a fight to the death attitude