

Part 1: Vocabulary.

Tier II Terms	
emancipate	to free
the Confederacy	the southern states
border states	slave states that stuck with the North during the Civil War

November 6, 1860
Lincoln is elected president


December 20, 1860
• _____ secedes from the Union

February 4, 1861
• The _____ is formed

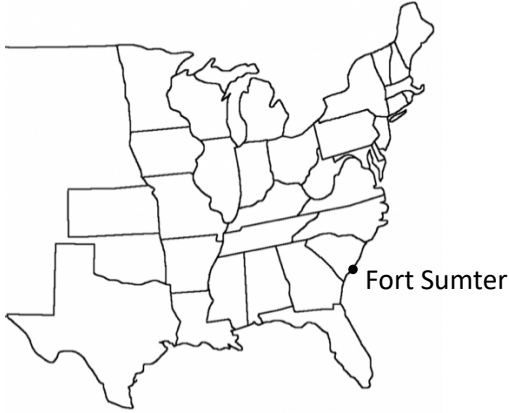
February 9, 1861
• _____ is elected president of the Confederacy

March 4, 1861
• Lincoln is _____ the 16th President of the USA

April 12, 1861
• First shots of the Civil War are fired at _____

North vs. South		
<p>North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Also called _____ ▪ _____ States of America ▪ USA <p>Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Oregon, California,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a key for the North, South, and Border States – color the regions. • Label each state. 	<p>South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Also called _____ ▪ _____ States of America ▪ CSA <p>Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Florida</p>
<p>Border States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slave states that stuck with the _____ <p>Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri</p>		

Attack on Fort Sumter

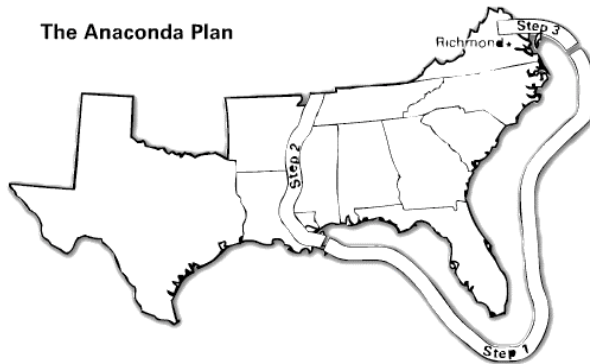


- April 12, 1861
- _____ of the Civil War
- _____ fired on the _____ in Charleston Harbor
- _____ wins this battle
- The South looks like _____
- In the north many people _____

Check for Understanding

What impact did the South's attack on Fort Sumter have in the North?

The Anaconda Plan



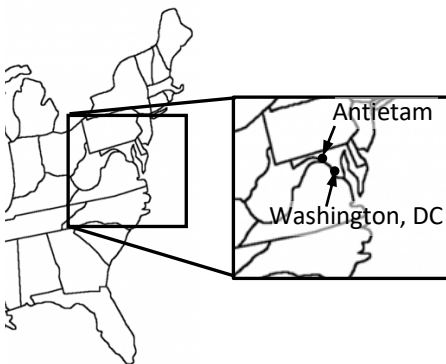
Northern Strategy to defeat the South

1. _____ Southern ports to prevent _____ going out and imports of _____ coming in
2. move _____ up and down the Mississippi to _____ the Confederacy
3. capture the Confederate capital of _____

Check for Understanding

What was the goal of the Anaconda Plan?

Antietam

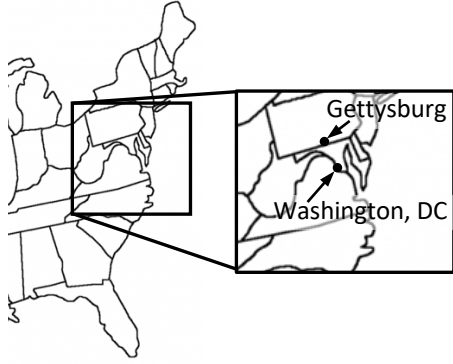


- September 17, 1862
- Only 70 miles from _____
- The _____ wins but General McClellan does not pursue the Southern army and _____
- First loss for Southern General _____
- This is the _____, single-day battle in American history (almost _____ dead or wounded)

Check for Understanding

Why is this an important battle?

Gettysburg

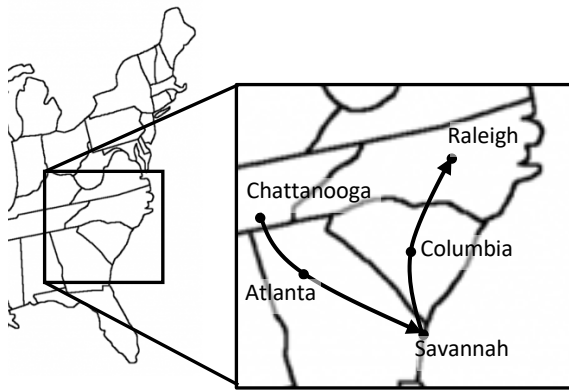


- July 1-3, 1863
- General Lee decide to _____
- Both sides amass _____
- This is a turning point in the war
- The _____ victory cost the _____ 1/3 of _____
- The South would _____

Check for Understanding

Why is this a turning point in the war?

Sherman's March



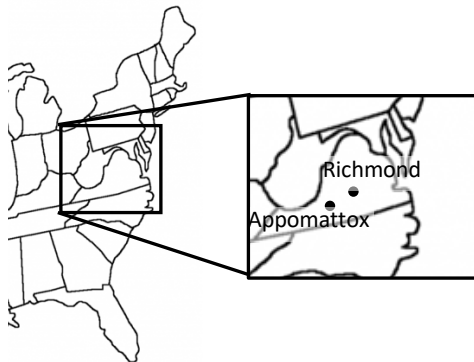
- November 1864 - April 1865
- Sherman used _____ tactics targeting anything or anyone that could help the South
- Sherman raided Georgia burning _____, _____, _____ as he marched north to help Grant with Lee
- as he marched North, he continued burning _____ until he reached North Carolina

Check for Understanding

How did Sherman's March help Lincoln win the Election of 1864?

How did Sherman's March crush the South's hopes of winning the war?

Appomattox



- April 9, 1865
- Exhausted and out of food and supplies, _____ surrendered to _____
- Within 2 months, the remaining _____ resistance ends

Looking Ahead...

Imagine, you are the President of the United States. Now that the Civil War is over, what would you do with the Southern states now that they have to come back into the United States?