The American Civil War (1861-1865)



Terms and Names:

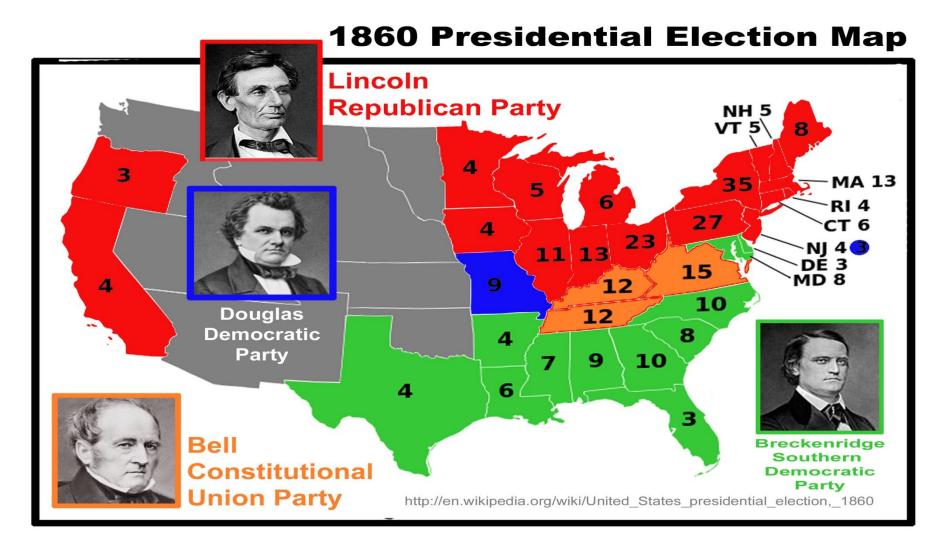
- 1. secede
- 2. Jefferson Davis
- 3. Abraham Lincoln
- 4. Confederate States of America (CSA)
- 5. Fort Sumter
- 6. Robert E. Lee
- 7. Ulysses S. Grant
- 8. border state
- 9. Anaconda Plan
- 10. First Battle of Bull Run
- 11. Battle of Antietam
- **12. Emancipation Proclamation**

- 13. 54th Massachusetts Regiment
- 14. Copperhead
- 15. conscription
 - 16. Clara Barton
 - 17. Battle of Gettysburg
 - **18. Appomattox Court House**
 - 19. William Tecumseh Sherman
 - 20. John Wilkes Booth

Day 1 Bell Work



On page **80** of your ISN, answer the following question: How did the election of 1860 demonstrate that the U.S. was divided?



I. Which political parties splintered and why?

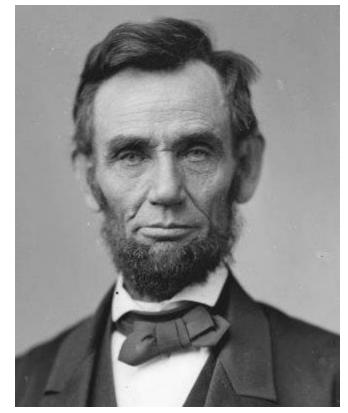
A. As the presidential election of 1860 approaches, Democrats split over their position on the issue of slavery.

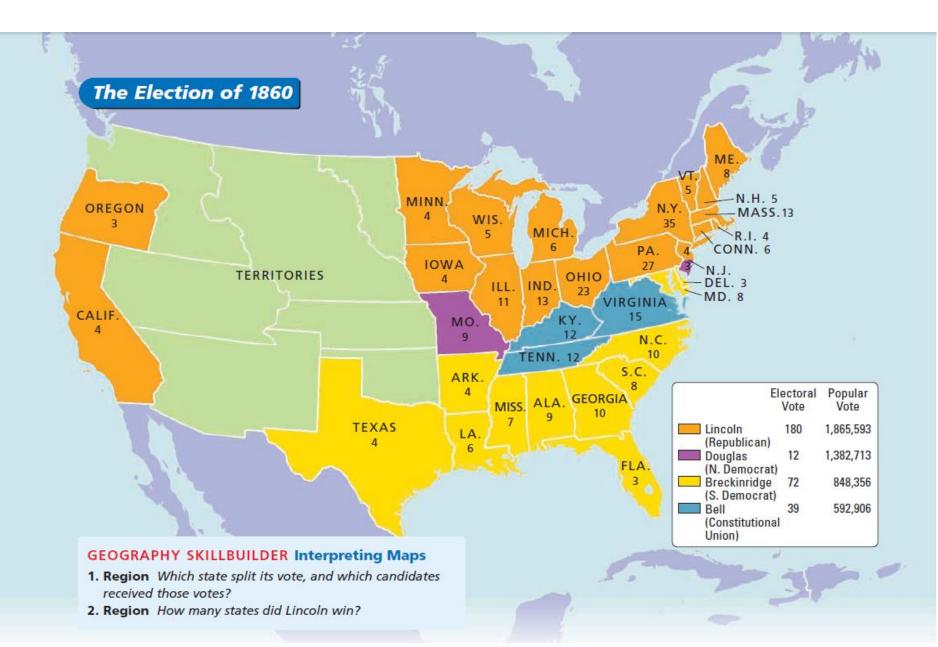
- Northern Democrats want popular sovereignty on their platform; they nominate Stephen A. Douglas
- <u>Southern Democrats</u> want a straight proslavery platform; they nominate John Breckinridge
- **B.** <u>Republicans</u> nominate Abraham Lincoln.

C. <u>Constitutional Union Party</u> nominates John Bell; their platform-to preserve the Union.

II. Who ran in the election of 1860 and who won?

- **A.** The presidential election again broke down into two races:
 - Lincoln (R-extremist) vs.
 Douglas (D-moderate) in the North
 - Breckinridge (D-extremist)
 vs. Bell (C-moderate) in the
 South
- **B.** Abraham Lincoln won; voters were tired of compromise

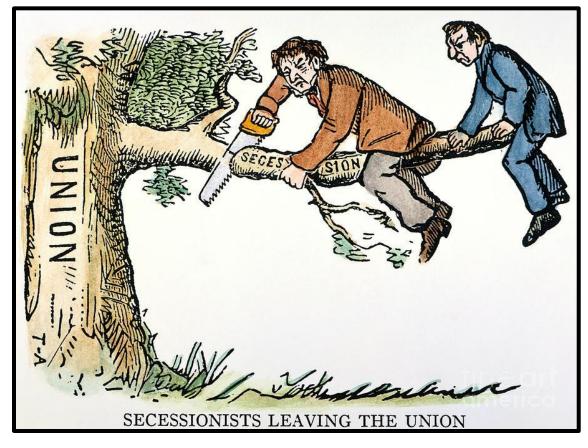




Day 2 Bell Work



On page **82** of your ISN answer the following question: Do you think the South's decision to secede from the Union was a good idea? Why or why not?



III. Which Southern states seceded and why?

A. Southern states warn that if Lincoln is elected president, they will leave the Union

B. December 20, 1860 South Carolina becomes the first state to leave the Union

C. Six more Southern states follow; they form the Confederate States of America, elect Jefferson Davis as their president and write the Confederate Constitution.



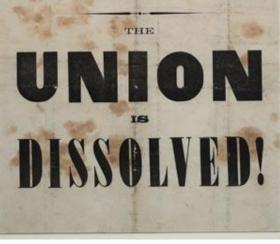
Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock, P. M. December 20th, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact cutilled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the Prophe of the State of Societ Caroline, in Convention assemblied, do dorlars and ordinis, and if its locality declared and ordinacel.

That the Ordinance adopted by as in Convention, we the treesty-third day of May, in the year of our Lood one theorem to a serven transford and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the Values Status of Americas was ratified, and also, all Asea and parts of America of the General Assembly of this State, relifying associates of the axid Constitution, are involv repeated; and that the value new valuation performs or state Constitution, are involve the same of *The Control States of America," is hereby dissibuted.



IV. How did the Union respond to secession?

A. The Union declares the South's move to secede unconstitutional.

V. What efforts to compromise failed and why?

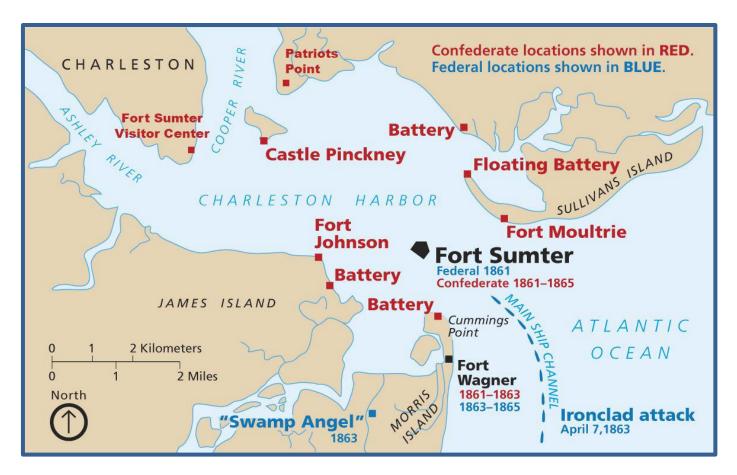
A. Senator John Crittenden presents a last minute plan (an amendment to make slavery legal), just before Lincoln's inauguration, offering a compromise between the North and South. Congress voted it down.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=So-5rfyjIzI

Day 3 Bell Work



On page **84** of your ISN answer the following question: According to the map, why is Fort Sumter an important strategic military base for Lincoln to protect?



I. Who fired the first shots at Fort Sumter and why? And what was the result?

A. Southerners decided to attack Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 before Abraham Lincoln had a chance to resupply it. This officially begins the Civil War.



B. Major Robert Anderson, commander of Fort Sumter, surrendered after 34 hours . No one was killed.

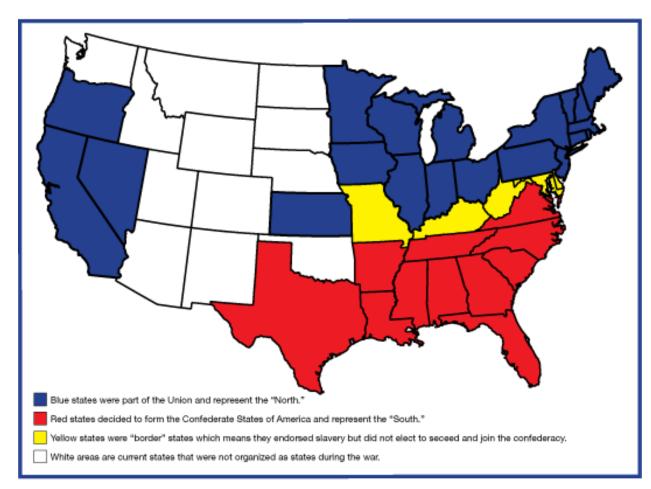
II. Why did Lincoln call out the militia? And what was the result?

- **A.** Lincoln called for 75,000 militiamen (ordinary citizens, not professional soldiers) to put down the "uprising" in South Carolina
- **B.** Several more Southern states joined the Confederacy
- **C.** Citizens in both the North and the South were excited and hundreds rushed to enlist in the military.
- **D.** Robert E. Lee, a Union colonel from VA, resigns and joins the Confederate Army

Day 4 Bell Work



On page **86** of your ISN answer the following question: Why might the border states be so important to the Union effort in the Civil War?



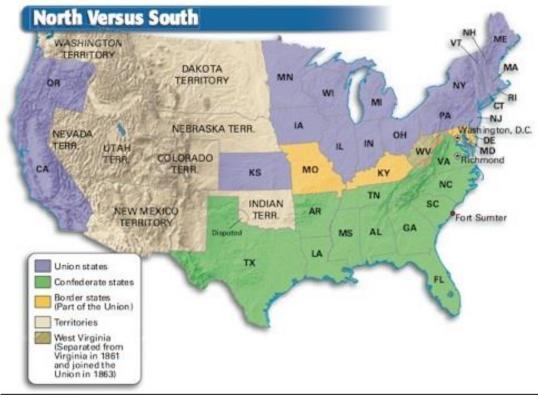
III. Who had to choose sides and which side did they choose?

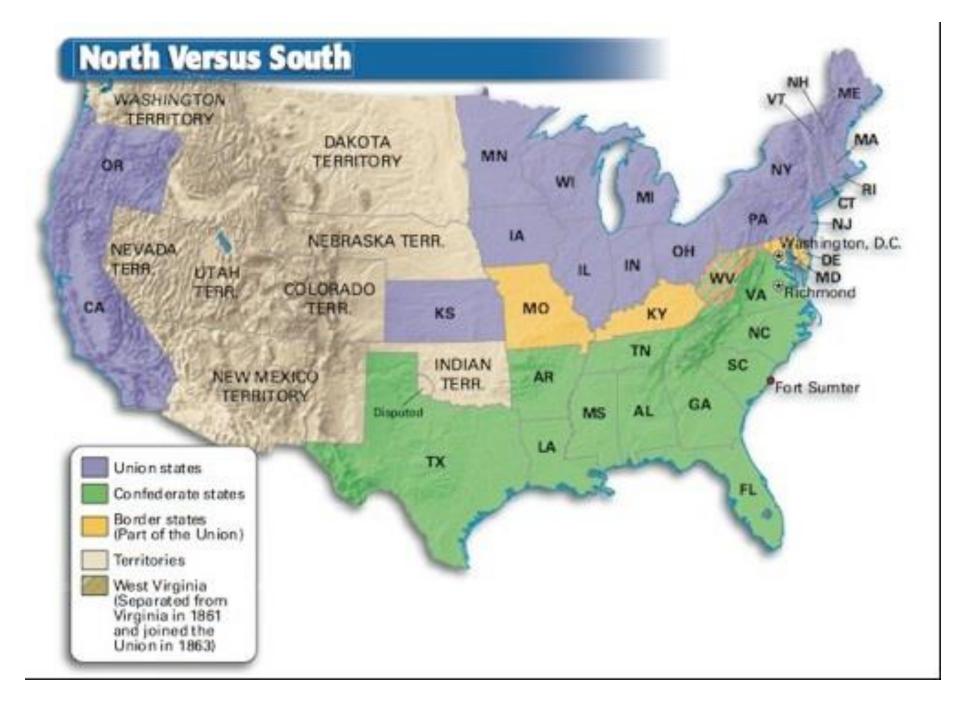
A. Both sides knew that the border states (DE, MD, KY, Mo and W. VA) would play a key role in the outcome of the war because of their locations and

resources.

B. All border states eventually chose the Union.

C. In the end, 24 states made up the Union and 11 joined the Confederacy.





Day 5 Bell Work



On page **88** of your ISN answer the following question: Who do you think had the advantage in the beginning of the war – North or South? Why?



IV. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Union vs. the Confederacy? South

North

- 22 million people
- 85% of the nation's factories
- Twice as many miles of railroad track
- Almost all of the naval power and shipyards
- Abraham Lincoln



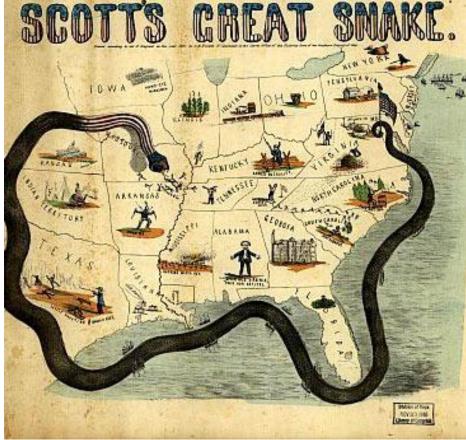
- 9 million people (3.5 million were enslaved)
- defensive war, i.e. fighting in their own backyards, giving them the home court advantage
- General Robert E. Lee
- more will to fight



Day 6 Bell Work



On page **90** of your ISN answer the following question: Using the visual below, describe General Scott's plan to defeat the South. Do you think it would work? Why or why not?



V. What was the Confederate's strategy?

A. Goal- to gain their independence from the U.S.

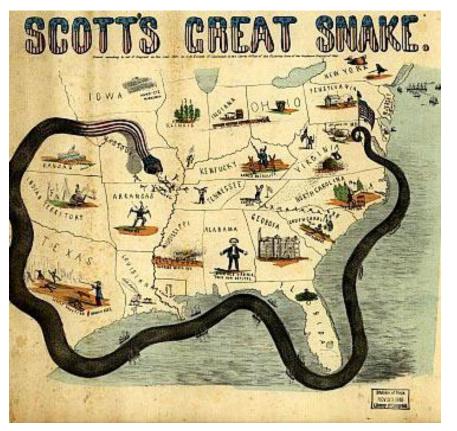
B. <u>Defensive strategy</u>-fight to protect their home turf; drive Union soldiers back to the North

C. withhold "King Cotton" from foreign markets hoping to force other countries to help them

D. <u>Offensive</u> <u>strategy</u>-later, attack the North in order to break their spirit



VI. What was the Union's strategy?



- A. Goal-get the southern states back into the Union
- B. <u>Offensive strategy</u>- the Anaconda Plan called for a naval blockade of the coastline, cutting off and controlling the Mississippi River, choking off the transportation of goods and people
- **C.** Attack the Confederate capital of Richmond, VA

Day 7 Bell Work



The people in the photo below were present for the Civil War's first battle. On page **92** of your ISN answer the following question: How would you describe their attitude towards the impending battle?

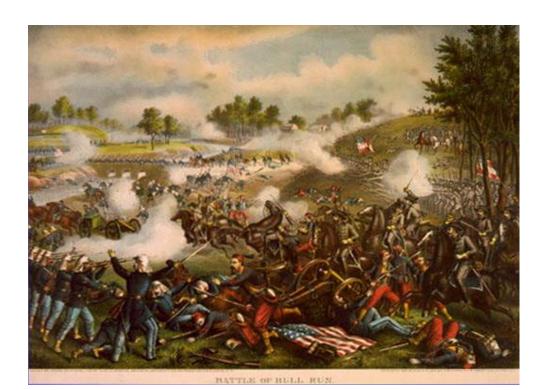


VII. What was the goal of the Battle of Bull Run and what was its outcome?

A. In order to capture the South's capital of Richmond, VA, Union forces faced Confederate soldiers at Manassas, VA on July 21, 1861

B. The Confederates won.

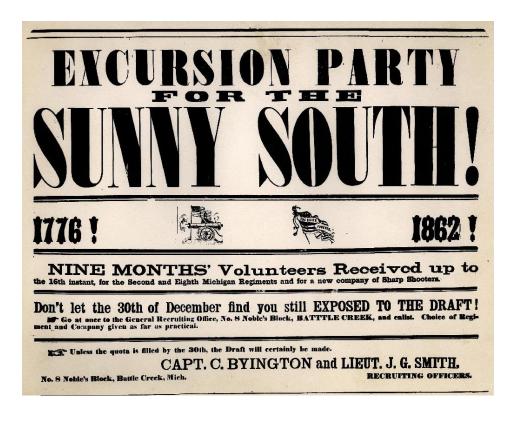
C. Realizing that he had underestimated the South, Lincoln recalled the militiamen and replaced them with 500,000 real Union soldiers for three years.



Day 8 Bell Work



On page 94 of your ISN answer the following questions: What are some reasons people chose to fight in the Civil War? What are some reasons you would fight for your country today?





I. Who were those who fought? And why?

A. They could be categorized as:

- between 18 and
 years old
- **2.** majority American born were farmers
- **3.** many were immigrants
- **4.** 2 mil Americans served the Union and 1 mil served the Confederacy
- 5. most volunteered

B. They fought for adventure and glory, escape boredom, peer pressure, money and loyalty



II. How did they turn civilians into soldiers?

A. Soon after enlisting, volunteers began being trained as soldiers. They

- 1. lived in camps, 20 men to a tent
- 2. followed a set schedule
- 3. training and drilling repeatedly

4. woke to a bugle or drum at dawn5. had to do same chores: guard duty,dig ditches and chop wood

6. Union soldiers wore blue uniforms.

7. Confederate soldiers wore gray or yellowish brown

http://www.civilwar.org/education/in4/soldier-life.html



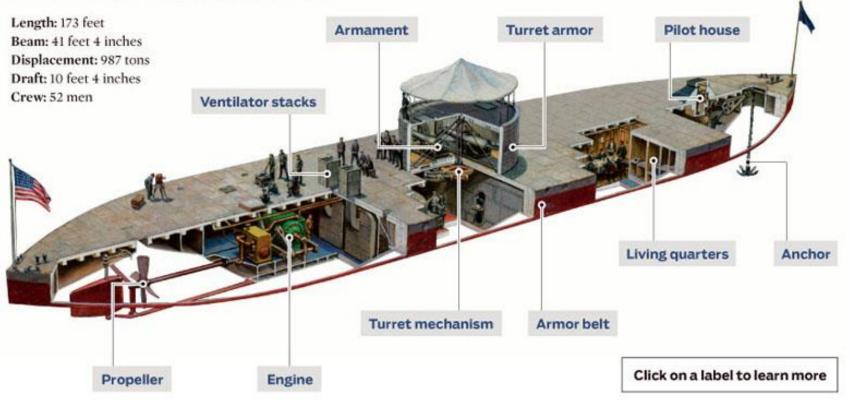
Day 9 Bell Work



On page **96** of your ISN, answer the following question: What is the object in the illustration below and what is it used for?

USS Monitor

Designed by John Ericsson and constructed at Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, and DeLameter Iron Works, Manhattan, New York.



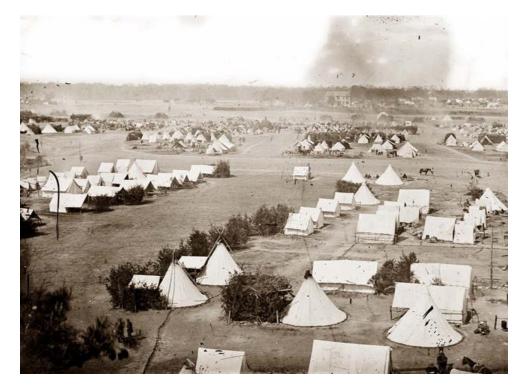
III. What were the hardships of Army life?

A. Life in the army was unlike what the volunteers imagined.

- 1. Soldiers were often wet, muddy or cold.
- 2. The camps were unsanitary and smelled.

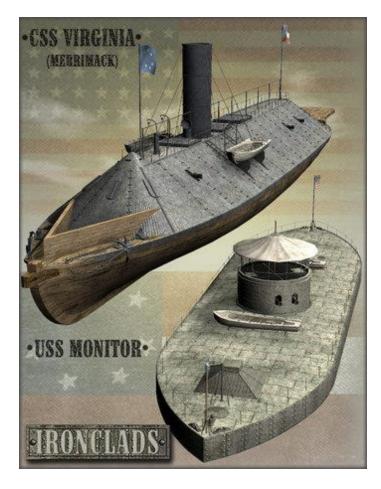
3. Poor hygiene resulted in widespread sickness

4. doctors spread diseases by not cleaning their hands or instruments



IV. What were the changes in military technology?

A. Although camp life was crude, military technology advanced.



 rifles replaced muskets
 minie ball bullets improved distance and accuracy
 ironclad ships



Day 10 Bell Work

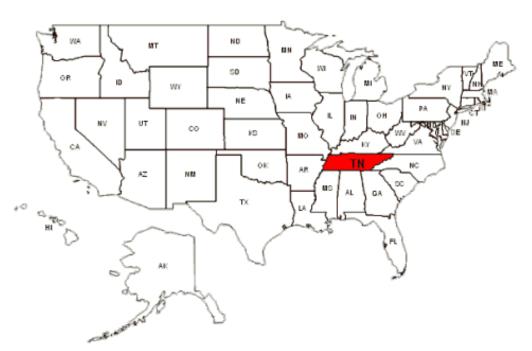


On page **98** of your ISN, answer the following question: Where were the majority of the Civil War battles fought? Why is this?



I. What were the Union's victories in the West?

A. General Ulysses S. Grant captures two Confederate forts- Fort Henry and Fort Donalson. This allows the Union to capture Nashville, TN.





II. Where and when did the Battle of Shiloh take place? Which generals led this battle? And who won?

A. the battle took place near a Shiloh church in Tennessee on April 6, 1862

B. the generals in this battle were



1. Grant and Sherman –Union

2. Johnston and Beauregard-Confederate

C. the Union won after massive casualties on both sides.

Day 11 Bell Work



On page **80** of your ISN, answer the following question:

III. How did New Orleans fall?

A. On April 25, 1862, the Union fleet, led by David Farragut, captures New Orleans the largest city in the South. This allowed the Union to control much of the Mississippi River

and the South's supplies.

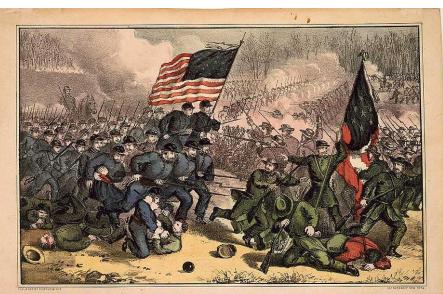




IV. What victories did Lee claim in the East?

A. Seven Days' Battles- Lee, attacks Union troops, led by George McClellan, just miles outside of Richmond. Confederates win, forcing Union troops to retreat north.

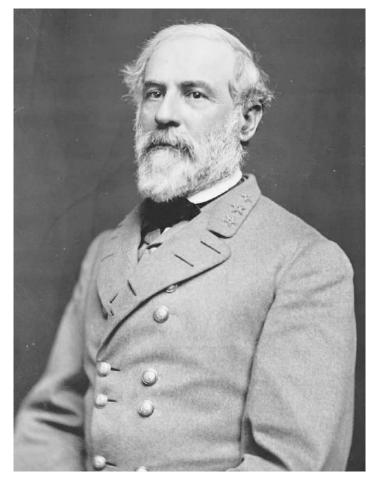
B. Second Battle of Bull Run- Lee forces Union troops to withdraw north out of VA into Washington, DC.

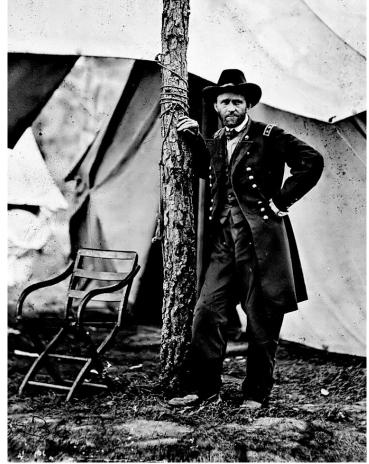


Day 12 Bell Work



On page **80** of your ISN, answer the following question: Using only the photos below, who would you regard as the better general?





V. When and why did Lee invade the North?

- A. In September 1862 Lee invades MD
- **B.** He believed if he won:



- he could force Lincoln to talk peace
 give VA farmers a rest during harvest season
- **3.** get food and supplies from Northern farms
- **4.** show that the Confederacy could win the war so other countries would support them

VI. What was "Bloody Antietam" and who won?

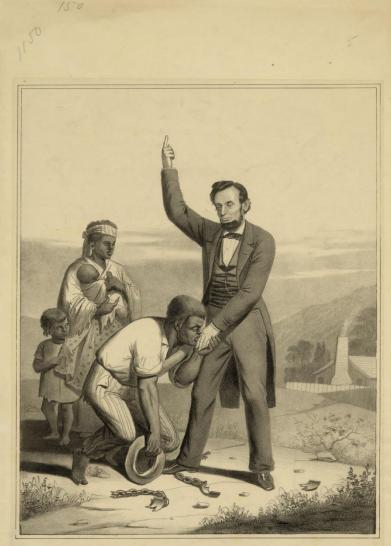


A. "Bloody Antietam" was Lee's offensive attempt to invade the North. It took place on September 17, 1862 in Sharpsburg, MD. It was "[t]he bloodiest day in all of American history." 25,000 men were killed or wounded.

B. The South lost, retreating into VA. General McClellan missed a chance to finish off the Confederates and possibly end the war, so he was fired by Lincoln. Day 13 Bell Work



On page **xxx** of your ISN, define "emancipation". What evidence can you cite from the drawing on the right to support your definition?

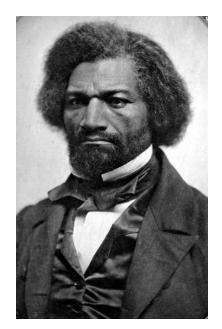


EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. Proclamed on the 22 f September 1862. by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of North America Individual by J Maundic, N^o Har, North Third S^o Photod^a



I. Who called for emancipation?

A. Abolitionists (including Fredrick Douglass) called for freeing all enslaved people



B. Lincoln hesitated. He believed he

did not have the power under the Constitution to abolish slavery where it already existed.

C. Lincoln eventually took action when he realized emancipating slaves in the South would weaken the Confederacy



II. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?

A. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln officially declared that all enslaved people living in the Confederacy were free



1. Freed very few people-Union troops were too far away to enforce it

Only applied to the Confederacy
 because Congress and the president
 saw it as a military action

3. Changed the Union's goal of the war from just reunification to liberation as well

III. What was the response to the Proclamation?

A. Abolitionists were thrilled, although many believed Lincoln should have freed all slaves

- **B.** Northern Democrats were angered
- C. Union soldiers welcomed emancipation

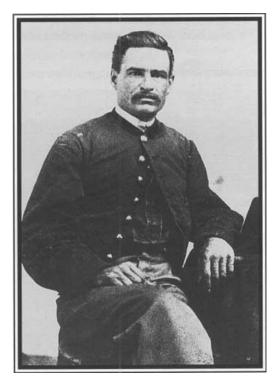
D. Southerners were enraged. The proclamation encouraged blacks to run away, depriving Southern plantation owners of free labor



IV. How were African American soldiers involved?



A. By war's end approximately 180,000 **black** men would serve in the Union army



1. Organized into all black regiments, led by white officers

2. Given the worst jobs and paid less than white soldiers



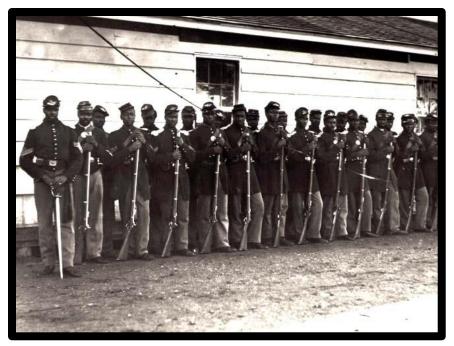
FIRST SERGEANT STEPHEN SWAILS OF THE 54TH MASSACHUSETTS. FIRST BLACK SOLDIER TO BE COMMISSIONED AN OFFICER IN A MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

V. What was the 54th Massachusetts?

A. The most famous black regiment to fight in the Civil War



Insisted on fighting without pay
 Earned its greatest fame in July
 1863, when it led an heroic attack
 On Fort Wagner in SC



I. What was the disagreement about the war?

A. Southerners were growing weary of the war and soldiers were beginning to desert



B. Disputes between Southern states stopped them from coordinating their war efforts



C. Lincoln's main opponents were Copperheads (Northern Democrats who favored peace with the South)



THE COPPERHEAD PARTY .---- IN FAVOR OF A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF PEACES

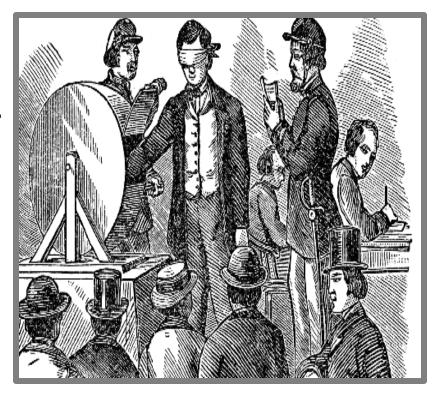
II. What were the draft laws?

A. As the war dragged on, both the north and the south enacted conscription laws which **required** men to serve in the military

B. In the South, planters who owned 20+ slaves

were excused from service. Wealthy men could also pay substitutes to serve for them.

C. In the North, the draft was extremely unpopular. Bounties, or cash payments, were offered to motivate men to volunteer.



III. What were the economic effects of the war?

- A. Food shortages
- B. Inflation

C. War production boosted Northern industry and fueled their economy



D. The federal government passed two measures



- 1. income tax
- 2. greenbacks

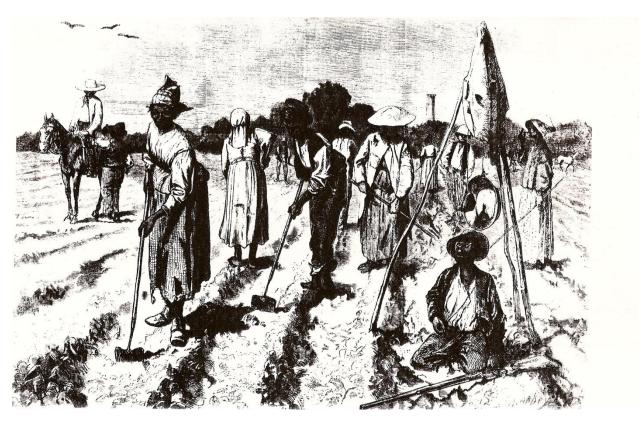


Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon Chase was featured on the new U.S. \$1 greenback

IV. How did slaves resist?

A. Slaves slowed the pace of their work or stopped working all together

- **B.** Some sabotaged crops or farm equipment
- C. Many ran away and joined the Union army



V. How did women aid in the war effort?

A. Women took over farms and plantations
B. Some took on office and factory jobs
C. Women washed clothes, cooked and gathered supplies



D. Women served as nurses (e.g. Clara Barton who went on to found the American Red

Cross) and spies





V. Where were the civil war prison camps and what were they like?

A. Elmira, N.Y.- thousands died from exposure to the severe winter weather

B. Andersonville, GA-known for its severe overcrowding. As many as 100 prisoners died a day from starvation, disease, and exposure

C. Approximately 50,000 men died in Civil War prison camps

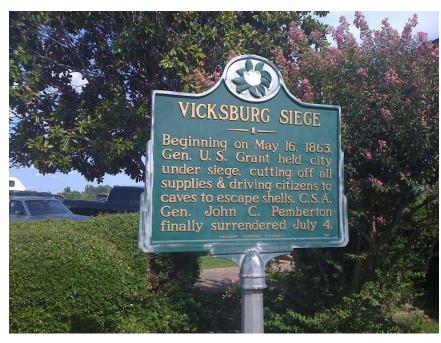
I. When was the Battle of Gettysburg fought and who won?



III. What was the Siege of Vicksburg and who won?

A. On July 4, 1863, General Ulysses S. Grant ended his nearly two month-long siege on Vicksburg, MS.

1. He cut off all supplies to the city and gained control of the last part of the MS River fulfilling a major part of the Anaconda Plan







V. What was Grant's Virginia Campaign?

A. Grant fought several battles in VA with heavy losses

- 1. The Battle of the Wilderness, lost over 17,000
- 2. Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor approximately 10,000 died
- 3. Petersburg (just south of Richmond). Fighting lasted ten months
- B. Union forces finally took Richmond on April 3, 1864



VI. Who surrendered at Appomattox and what

were the terms?

A. On April 9, to General Gra House, VA

turn

ered

also

B. G hon pos: gave

I. What were the costs of the war?

A. The Civil War was the deadliest war in American history



1. approximately 620,000 soldiers died a. 360,000 for the Union b. 260,000 for the Confederacy 2. another 535,000 soldiers from the North and the South were wounded

II. What was the 13th Amendment?

A. After several attempts to get Congress to pass a bill to end slavery, President Lincoln finally succeeds. January 31, 1865, the 13 Amendment is passed.



Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

III. Who assassinated President Lincoln and why?

A. Five days after Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln in the head



at Ford's Theater in Washington, DC

 Booth was a Confederate sympathizer. He hoped Lincoln's death would throw the Union into chaos, restarting the war.

2. Lincoln died April 15, 1865

B. Although Booth fled the scene of the murder, he was found several days later and killed by Union soldiers.

IV. What were the consequences of the war?

A. Sectionalism is dead. People now see the U.S. as one nation not a collection of individual states

B. Federal government has expanded.

- 1. new paper currency
- 2. income taxes
- 3. new federal banking system
- 4. funding railroads and settlers
- C. New industries developed in the North
 - 1. steel
 - 2. petroleum
 - 3. food processing
- D. Economic ruin in the South
 - 1. livestock killed
 - 2. plantations, farms, and farm equipment destroyed
 - 3. labor system-slavery-GONE!