Civil War Battles

Complete the graphic organizer by listing the name and approximate location of important victories for the Union and Confederate armies for each month and year indicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union Victories</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Confederate Victories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                 | 1861 | April
|                 |      | fall of Fort Sumter   |
|                 |      | Fort Sumter, South Carolina |
|                 | 1862 | March
|                 |      | April
|                 |      | June-July |
|                 | 1863 | August |
|                 | 1864 | September
|                 | 1865 | May
|                 |      | May-July |
|                 |      | July |
|                 |      | 1865 |
|                 |      | April |
| South surrenders |     | Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia |
The War Begins

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

*border states, cotton diplomacy, Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln, Elizabeth Blackwell, Winfield Scott*

I. Lincoln Faces a Crisis (Objective 1, pp. 478–479)

A. Confederate forces took over federal arsenals and forts in the South.

1. _______ guarded the entrance to South Carolina's Charleston Harbor.

2. President _______ decided to resupply federal troops holding the fort.

B. The Fighting Begins

1. Confederate forces fired on the federal troops at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.

2. Federal troops at the fort _______ after 34 hours of bombardment.

3. Lincoln declared the South to be _______ requested state governors to supply 75,000 militiamen to help put down the revolt.

II. Choosing Sides (Objectives 2 & 3, p. 480)

A. All free northern states remained loyal to the Union.

B. Joining the Confederacy

1. The southern states that had not _______ had to choose sides.

2. The states of the _______ South—North Carolina, Tennessee, and _______ —all joined the Confederacy soon after Lincoln's call for troops.

3. Arkansas also joined the Confederacy.

4. Upper South provided the Confederacy with soldiers and _______ resources.

5. _______. Virginia, became the Confederacy's capital.

C. The Border States

1. Four _______ states that bordered the North—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri—remained in the Union.

2. Kentucky and Missouri controlled key stretches of the Ohio and _______ Rivers; Maryland enclosed much of the federal capital of Washington, D.C.

3. People in Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri were deeply divided over secession despite choosing to stay in the Union.

D. People in western Virginia remained loyal to the Union and created their own government; the new state of _______ joined the Union in 1863.
III. The Volunteer Spirit (p. 481)

A. In both the Confederacy and Union, thousands of volunteers joined the army.

B. In the states, family members often joined opposing sides in the war.

C. Civilians
   1. Raised money, helped soldiers and their families, and ran emergency hospitals
   2. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to earn a medical license, was instrumental in the creation of the U.S. Commission in 1861.
   3. The commission sent supplies and food to Union camps and hospitals.

IV. The North Versus the South (Objective 4, pp. 481–482)

A. Northern Advantages
   1. Had a much larger, which provided more soldiers
   2. Had most of the nation’s factories and shipyards and a better network
   3. Able to raise more money to pay for the costs of war

B. Southern Advantages
   1. Had many skilled officers and a strong tradition
   2. Needed only to its territory; the North had to conquer enemy territory

C. Union Military Strategy
   1. Union general developed the Union’s two-part strategy: destroy the South’s economy with a naval of southern seaports and divide the Confederacy by gaining control of the River.
   2. Other northern leaders also wanted to attack Richmond, the Confederate capital.

D. Southern Strategy
   1. Defend the Confederacy’s territory and wear down the Union’s to fight
   2. Capture Washington, D.C., the federal capital
   3. Win foreign allies through diplomacy—based on , and others offering support because their textile industries relied on American cotton
   4. Failed when Britain turned to other sources of cotton, such as and India

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Which side was best prepared for victory at the start of the Civil War?

Answers will vary but students should accurately identify each side’s advantages.
The War in the East

**ASK THE STUDENTS...**
to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:
ironclad, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, First Battle of Bull Run, George B. McClellan, Robert E. Lee, Seven Days' Battles, Second Battle of Bull Run, Battle of Antietam

I. Two Armies Meet (Objective 1, pp. 483–484)
   A. The first major battle—the First Battle of ______—took place in July 1861.
   B. Occurred near Manassas Junction, Virginia, about _____ miles from Washington, D.C.
   C. The Battle
      1. Union troops drove back the left side of the Confederate line.
      2. A Confederate unit, led by General Thomas _______ Jackson, held firm.
      3. Other Confederates were inspired and heartened by Jackson’s example.
      4. Southern reinforcements arrived, and the Union army retreated in defeat.
      5. The First Battle of Bull Run ruined Union hopes of a _______ war.

**ASK THE STUDENTS...**
What effect did Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson have on the battle's outcome?
*held firm when the Confederate line fell back, which inspired a southern rally*

II. More Battles in Virginia (Objective 1, p. 485)
   A. Union general George B. ________ led troops into Virginia but waited too long to attack; gave the Confederates time to strengthen _______ defenses.
   B. McClellan took Yorktown in early May, and fighting occurred near Richmond.
   C. Robert E. _______
      1. Placed in charge of the Confederate army in Virginia in June 1862
      2. Was a _______ graduate and one of the most talented officers on either side
      3. Opposed _______ and _______ but remained loyal to Virginia and the South
   D. The _______ Days’ Battles
      1. Lee attacked McClellan’s forces to drive them from Richmond, and the two armies clashed in five battles during late June and early July of 1862.
      2. Union—nearly 16,000 casualties; Confederacy—more than 20,000 casualties
3. Union army was forced to retreat from Richmond.

E. ________ defeated the ________ at Second Battle of Bull Run in August 1862.

F. By the end of August, Lee had pushed most of the Union forces out of Virginia.

III. The Battle of ________ (Objective 2, p. 486)

A. Invasion of the North
   1. In September 1862 Lee led Confederate forces into ________—Union territory.
   2. Hoped a victory on northern soil would break the Union's spirit and convince ________ powers to aid the South

B. Union soldiers found a copy of Lee's ________ and were able to prepare.

C. The Battle of Antietam
   1. Occurred on September 17, 1862, near Antietam Creek in Maryland
   2. Key Union victory and the ________ single-day battle of the war
   3. Union—more than 12,000 casualties; Confederacy—more than 13,000 casualties

D. Results
   1. Stopped the Confederate army's northward advance and cost Lee many troops
   2. Lincoln removed General ________, who had allowed Lee to retreat to Virginia.

### ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why did Confederate leaders want to win a battle on northern soil?

*hoped it would hurt northern morale and gain European support for the South*

IV. The War at Sea (Objective 3, p. 487)

A. Union Control of the Sea
   1. North had most of the U.S. Navy's fleet plus the industry to build more ships.
   2. Union navy had trouble ________ thousands of miles of southern coastline.
   3. South used small, fast ships called blockade ________ to get through the blockade.

B. A New Kind of Ship
   1. South captured a Union ship and made an ________, a ship armored with iron.
   2. The Confederate ironclad, renamed the ________, easily sank two Union ships.
   3. The Union navy, however, had already built its own ironclad, the ________
   4. The two ships met in an inconclusive battle in March 1862.

### ASK THE STUDENTS...

What military advantages did the Union have over the Confederacy at sea?

*Union had most of the U.S. Navy's fleet plus the industry to build more ships.*
Learning Objectives
Section 3:
1. What was General Ulysses S. Grant's strategy for the Union army in the West?
2. Why was the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi, important?
3. What fighting took place in the Far West?

The War in the West

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:
*Ulysses S. Grant, Battle of Shiloh, David Farragut, John C. Pemberton, Siege of Vicksburg, Battle of Pea Ridge*

I. Western Strategy (Objective 1, pp. 488–489)

A. Union strategy in the West focused on controlling the Mississippi River.
1. To cut the eastern Confederacy off from production resources in the west
2. To provide bases along the Mississippi River, from which the Union could attack the South's communication and network

B. Ulysses S.
1. Most important figure in the war in the
2. Had graduated from West Point and served in the War
3. Had resigned from the army but volunteered when the Civil War began
4. Impressed Lincoln with his willingness to
5. Promoted to general by September 1861

C. First Major Battle in the West
1. By late February 1862 the Union controlled Kentucky and much of
2. Grant's troops followed the Tennessee River toward Mississippi.
3. Halted just north of the border, near a creek and a church named
4. On April 6, 1862, the Confederates launched a surprise attack.
5. Union troops were pushed back, but more Union troops arrived that night.
6. Grant counterattacked the next day, and the Confederates were forced to retreat.
7. Battle of Shiloh gave the Union greater control of the Mississippi River valley.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

1. Why did the Union want to control the Mississippi River?
   *to cut off the eastern Confederacy from food production resources in the western Confederacy; to provide the Union army with bases along the Mississippi River*
2. What was the significance of the Battle of Shiloh?
   *gave the Union greater control of the key Mississippi River valley*
The Civil War, Section 3, continued

II. Fighting for the Mississippi River (Objective 2, pp. 489–490)

A. Strategy on the Mississippi
   1. Union wanted to capture key southern positions along the Mississippi River.
   2. Union navy would try to capture the port at __________ and move north.
   3. Naval forces would then unite with Grant's army as it headed south.

B. David __________
   1. Daring Union naval leader from Tennessee
   2. Captured New Orleans, then sailed farther up the Mississippi River
   3. Next took Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Natchez, Mississippi

C. __________
   1. Located on high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River
   2. Confederate general John C. Pemberton had placed guns on the bluffs.
   3. In the spring of 1863 Grant blocked southern forces from aiding Vicksburg and then surrounded the city.
   4. The __________ of Vicksburg lasted __________ weeks.
   5. Lacking food, the Confederates at Vicksburg surrendered on July 4, 1863.
   6. Gave the Union control of the Mississippi River

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why was the surrender of Vicksburg significant?

_The Union control of the Mississippi River_

III. The Far West (Objective 3, p. 491)

A. Union victory at __________ in New Mexico ended Confederate hopes of controlling the Southwest.

B. Battle of __________
   1. Fought in Arkansas in March 1862; part of the South's efforts to take Missouri
   2. Some American Indians, mainly __________, aided the Confederate forces in hopes that they would gain more independence.
   3. Some of the American Indians were also __________ and supported the South.
   4. Union victory, but pro-Confederate forces remained active in Missouri region

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why did some American Indians support the Confederacy?

_in hopes of gaining more independence and because a few were slaveholders_
Learning Objectives
Section 4:
1. How did different groups in the North react to Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation?
2. How did African Americans and women contribute to the war effort?
3. How did northerners and southerners respond to the new draft laws?

SECTION 4
Chapter 16

Life during the War

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:
_constrabands_, habeas corpus, Emancipation Proclamation, 54th Massachusetts Infantry, Copperheads, Clara Barton

I. Freeing the Slaves (Objective 1, pp. 492–493)
   A. Ending Slavery
      1. Lincoln supported ending slavery if it would assure a northern victory.
      2. Some northerners wanted to end slavery to punish the South or to prevent another civil war in the future.
   B. Problems with Emancipation
      1. Northerners prejudiced against African Americans might _____ if emancipation became a goal.
      2. The president did not have _____ authority to end slavery in the nation.
   C. Lincoln's Decision
      1. Issued a military order freeing slaves only in areas under Confederate control
      2. Did not apply to loyal, slaveholding_____ states because Lincoln did not think he had the authority to end slavery there and did not want to anger those states
   D. The Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on _____
   E. Reactions
      1. Many southern slaves ran away, which hurt the Confederate war effort.
      2. Many northern Democrats_____ the Emancipation Proclamation, because they wanted only to restore the Union, not to end slavery.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why did Lincoln leave slavery in the border states untouched?
_He was unsure he had the authority to end slavery there, and he did not want to anger and lose the support of the citizens in those states._

II. African Americans and the War (Objective 2, pp. 494–495)
   A. In the Army
      1. Congress approved the use of African Americans as _____ in 1862.
2. Let ___________ or escaped slaves, join the Union army in South Carolina
3. Free African Americans in Louisiana and Kansas also formed army units.
4. By spring 1863, African American units were fighting in the field.

B. The ___________ Infantry, made up mostly of free African Americans, played a major role in the attack on South Carolina’s Fort ________ in July 1863.

C. Wartime Service
1. Some 180,000 African Americans served in the Union army during the war.
2. Received ________ pay than white soldiers and usually led by ________ officers

**ASK THE STUDENTS…**

How did African American men show their support for the Union war effort?

*Some 180,000 served in the Union army, both as laborers and as soldiers.*

**III. Problems in the North (Objective 3, pp. 495–496)**

A. Northern Democrats who opposed the war were called ____________

B. Lincoln saw the Copperheads as a threat to the war effort and suspended the right of ____________ the constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment.

C. In March 1863 Congress passed a law allowing men to be ________ into military service, which angered many northerners; led to violent ________ in July 1863.

**IV. Southern Struggles (p. 496)**

A. Supplies
1. Northern blockade prevented supplies and food from reaching southerners.
2. Severe shortages led to food riots in some cities in the spring of 1863.

B. The Draft
1. A draft law, passed in 1862, did not apply to men who ____________
2. Angered ________ southerners and caused divisions in the Confederacy

**V. Life on the Home Front (Objective 2, p. 497)**

A. Civilians on both sides aided the war effort by working in factories and on farms.

B. Medical Help
1. Women such as ____________ whose work formed the basis for what would become the American Red Cross, provided needed medical attention to soldiers.
2. About twice as many Civil War soldiers died of ________ than died in combat.

**ASK THE STUDENTS…**

Why was medical attention so crucial to soldiers?

*In addition to combat, soldiers faced deadly diseases.*
Learning Objectives
Section 5
1. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg important?
2. What campaigns were launched in Virginia and the Lower South?
3. How and when did the war finally end?

The Tide of the War Turns

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

*total war*, *Battle of Gettysburg*, *George G. Meade*, *George Pickett*, *Pickett's Charge*,
*Gettysburg Address*, *Wilderness Campaign*, *William Tecumseh Sherman*, *Appomattox Courthouse*

I. The Battle of Gettysburg (Objective 1, pp. 498–499)

A. Confederates won battles at ________ and Fredericksburg, both in Virginia.

B. Lee’s Northern Offensive
   
   1. These victories encouraged Confederate general Lee to launch another offensive into Union territory.
   
   2. Wanted to break the North’s will to fight
   
   3. Also hoped to capture much-needed ________
   
   4. Lee’s Confederate forces gathered near Gettysburg, ________, in June 1863.

C. The Battle of Gettysburg
   
   1. Began on July 1, 1863
   
   2. Union line fell back to Cemetery Ridge; Confederates occupied nearby Seminary Ridge.
   
   3. The next day, General George ________ strengthened the Union line.
   
   4. Lee ordered General George ________ to help lead a charge on the Union center.
   
   5. Pickett’s ________ was a disaster, with many Confederates killed, wounded, or captured.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What were Lee’s goals in mounting a northern offensive?

He hoped to break the northern will to fight and to secure supplies.

II. A Turning Point (Objective 1, p. 500)

A. Confederate Defeat
   
   1. Lee retreated from Gettysburg on July 4, 1863, and returned to Virginia.
   
   2. The Confederates never again launched an attack onto ________ soil.
   
   3. Union casualties: more than 23,000; Confederate casualties: more than 28,000
B. The Gettysburg
   1. Delivered by Lincoln in November 1863
   2. One of the most famous speeches in U.S. history
   3. Discussed ideals such as _____ and _____ which northerners were defending

III. Grant's Drive to Richmond (Objective 2, p. 501)
   A. Lincoln selected Grant to command the Union army.
   B. Battles in early 1864 weakened the Confederate army and diminished its supplies.
   C. The _____ Campaign
      1. Fought in northern and central Virginia, in May and June 1864
      2. Union forces: 100,000 men; Confederate forces: 70,000 men
      3. Union forces suffered _____ as many casualties as Confederate forces did.
   D. Grant's failure to capture Richmond discouraged Lincoln.

ASK THE STUDENTS...
What was the effect of battles in early 1864 on the Confederate forces?
These battles weakened the Confederate army and diminished its supplies.

IV. Sherman Strikes the South (Objective 2, p. 502)
   A. Atlanta
      1. William _____ Sherman led Union troops from Tennessee to _____
      2. _____ fell to Sherman in September 1864.
      3. The victory inspired northerners, who _____ Lincoln as president.
   B. March to the Sea
      1. Sherman marched his troops to the port city of _____, Georgia.
      2. Waged _____ war—destroying both civilian and military resources

V. The South Surrenders (Objective 3, p. 503)
   A. In April 1865 Grant forced Lee to abandon Richmond.
   B. Lee surrendered in the town of _____ Courthouse on April 9, 1865.
   C. Costs of War
      1. The Civil War took almost _____ American lives.
      2. Bitterness between the North and the South lasted for years.

ASK THE STUDENTS...
Where and when did the Civil War end?
It ended at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865.