



### The Civil War

## GRAPHIC ORGANIZER ACTIVITY

### 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.

Union Victories	Year	Confederate Victories
	1861	fall of Fort Sumter Fort Sumter, South Carolina
	April	
	July	
	1862	
	March	
	April	
	June-July	
	August	
	September	
	1863	
	May	
	May-July	
	July	
	1864	
	September	
	1865	
South surrenders Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia	April	

Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved.

## 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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ guarded the entrance to South Carolina's Charleston Harbor.
- President \_\_\_\_\_ decided to resupply federal troops holding the fort.

B. The Fighting Begins

- Confederate forces fired on the federal troops at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.
- Federal troops at the fort \_\_\_\_\_ after 34 hours of bombardment.
- 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

- The southern states that had not \_\_\_\_\_ had to choose sides.
- The states of the \_\_\_\_\_ South—North Carolina, Tennessee, and \_\_\_\_\_—all joined the Confederacy soon after Lincoln's call for troops.
- Arkansas also joined the Confederacy.
- Upper South provided the Confederacy with soldiers and \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia, became the Confederacy's capital.

C. The Border States

- Four \_\_\_\_\_ states that bordered the North—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri—remained in the Union.
  - Kentucky and Missouri controlled key stretches of the Ohio and \_\_\_\_\_ Rivers; Maryland enclosed much of the federal capital of Washington, D.C.
  - 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.

**ASK THE STUDENTS...**

Which slave states remained in the Union?

*the four border states—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri*

**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

*The Civil War, Section 2, continued*

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.*

**SECTION****3****Chapter 16**

## 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*

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?  
*gave 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:

*contrabands, 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.



*The Civil War, Section 4, continued*

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

**SECTION 5**

**Chapter 16**

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 G. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

*The Civil War, Section 5, continued*

**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.*