



## The Civil War

# MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.1

### VOCABULARY

#### Some terms to understand:

- mint (478): place where money is made
- arms storehouses (478): storage facility for weapons
- bombardment (479): bombing
- sacred (481): holy, or related to religion
- efficient (481): capable of producing results
- blockade (482): to block access
- strategy (482): a plan

**REVIEWING FACTS** Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

Fort Sumter  
border states

cotton diplomacy  
volunteers

Upper South  
Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell

1. Confederate forces captured the important federal outpost of \_\_\_\_\_ in April 1861.
2. Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee were considered states of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland bordered the North, and for this reason were called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ helped with the war effort both in the North and in the South.
5. The first woman to receive a license to practice medicine was \_\_\_\_\_, who helped convince President Lincoln to form the U.S. Sanitary Commission.
6. One of the main strategies of the South was \_\_\_\_\_, which was the use of cotton to gain support from other nations.

Main Idea Activities 16.1 continued

**ORGANIZING INFORMATION** Show whether each statement applied most to the North or the South by writing "Confederacy" or "Union" before each statement.

1. _____	had a better network of railways to move troops and supplies
2. _____	had a long military tradition, and a large number of talented officers
3. _____	had more shipyards
4. _____	could more easily raise money to spend on the war effort
5. _____	wanted to blockade its enemy's seaports and strangle its economy
6. _____	wanted to control the Mississippi River, dividing the enemy and cutting its internal communications
7. _____	wanted to defend itself against attack and wear down the enemy's will to fight
8. _____	concentrated on winning foreign support, especially from Britain
9. _____	most factories located in this region
10. _____	did not need to conquer and occupy large amounts of enemy territory

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## The Civil War

### MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.2

#### VOCABULARY

##### Some expressions to understand:

- caught off guard (485): approached secretly
- a key victory (486): an important win

##### Other terms:

- ranks (483): organized marching patterns
- resign (485): quit
- access (487): permission to enter
- withdraw (487): back away

**UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS** For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The First Battle of Bull Run
- destroyed Union hopes of winning the war quickly.
  - was a great victory for the Union forces.
  - established Stonewall Jackson as a brilliant Union general.
  - caused the Confederates to lose control of their capital, Richmond.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In the spring of 1862, General George B. McClellan
- captured Richmond.
  - was killed soon after the siege of Richmond began.
  - delayed attacking Richmond since he believed the Confederate army was larger than his Union forces.
  - took charge of the Confederate army from Robert E. Lee.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. During the Seven Days' Battle
- the Union army captured the Confederate capital.
  - Union forces were forced to retreat from the Richmond area.
  - Lee was overwhelmed by Union forces and retreated from Richmond.
  - Confederate forces were trapped inside Richmond.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. As a result of the Second Battle of Bull Run
- Union forces advanced further into Virginia.
  - the Union gained vital railroad lines throughout the South.
  - Union forces finally captured Richmond.
  - Lee pushed most of the Union forces out of Virginia.

Main Idea Activities 16.2 continued

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Battle of Antietam
- was meant to break northerner's spirit.
  - was meant to break southern morale.
  - convinced European powers to support the Union cause.
  - was an important victory for the Confederacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Union forces found it difficult to maintain naval blockades against the Confederacy because
- most naval officers had switched their loyalty to the Confederacy.
  - Confederate forces had control of most U.S. naval ships.
  - the South had thousands of miles of coastline from Virginia to Texas.
  - the Confederacy had the industrial capacity to build up its navy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The South tried to break the Union blockade by
- borrowing additional warships from Britain.
  - using small, fast blockade runners to carry supplies to Confederate ports.
  - refusing to go into battle against Union warships.
  - stealing weapons from Union ships.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Ironclad ships signaled a revolution in naval warfare because
- the strength of their iron armor made wooden ships less useful.
  - they could hold more sailors.
  - they were faster and lighter than old wooden ships.
  - they had new types of cannons.

**CLASSIFYING INFORMATION** The table below lists several early battles of the war. For each battle, list who won, who led the army of the winning side, or the major outcome.

BATTLE	VICTOR	LEADER	OUTCOME
First Battle of Bull Run	1. _____	Jackson	Union hopes for a quick victory were dashed
Yorktown	Union	2. _____	forced southern army to retreat
Seven Days' Battles	3. _____	Lee	4. _____ _____ _____
Second Battle of Bull Run	5. _____	Lee	South pushed most of the Union forces out of Virginia
Battle of Antietam	Union	6. _____	northern advance of the Confederate army was stopped

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**The Civil War**

**MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.3**

**VOCABULARY**

**Some expressions to understand:**

- hold their ground (489): to refuse to retreat or give in
- hail of fire (489): large amount of gunfire
- ripe for mutiny (490): ready to rebel

**Other terms:**

- surrender (489): give up power to
- halt (489): to bring to a stop
- bluffs (489): hills or cliffs that rise steeply

**IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS** Match the letter of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Battle of Shiloh   | _____ 4. David Farragut      |
| _____ 2. John C. Pemberton  | _____ 5. Ulysses S. Grant    |
| _____ 3. Siege of Vicksburg | _____ 6. Battle of Pea Ridge |

- a. main Union general in the West
- b. Confederate general at Vicksburg
- c. gave the Union an advantage in their effort to control the Mississippi River valley
- d. Union naval officer who captured New Orleans
- e. soon gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi River
- f. took place in northwestern Arkansas and ended in a Union victory

**EVALUATING INFORMATION** Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Union strategy in the West focused on controlling the Missouri River valley.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. By capturing Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, General Grant forced the surrender of a Confederate commander.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Naval officer David Farragut led his forces in the capture of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Siege of Vicksburg forced the city's residents to eat horses, dogs, and rats to prevent starvation.

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Main Idea Activities 16.3 continued

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Union capture of Vicksburg did not seriously weaken Confederate control of the Mississippi Valley region.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In the Battle of Pea Ridge, Cherokee Indians fought with Union forces.

**MAKING CONNECTIONS** Draw lines between the military leader, the military event, and the statement about the military event.

1. Ulysses S. Grant	a. capture of New Orleans	i. captured with the help of Union gunboats
2. John C. Pemberton	b. capture of Fort Henry	ii. allowed Union troops to attack further north along the Mississippi River
3. David Farragut	c. Siege of Vicksburg	iii. surrendered on July 4, 1863, soon giving control of the Mississippi River to the Union

## The Civil War

## MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.4

## VOCABULARY

## An expression to understand:

- golden opportunity (494): perfect chance

## Other terms:

- restore (493): to return to original state
- regiments (494): military units or groups of soldiers
- flinched (494): to jerk away suddenly
- contribution (495): gift
- abandon (495): to give up
- casualties (495): persons killed or injured
- imprison (496): to put in prison; lock up

**UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS** For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves
- throughout the Union and Confederate states.
  - only in Union states.
  - only in Confederate states.
  - only in the far West.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Many northern Democrats thought that the Emancipation Proclamation
- should be extended to all states in the North and South.
  - went far beyond the main purpose of the war.
  - did not go far enough in ending the system of slavery.
  - was the best statement made by President Lincoln.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Frederick Douglass thought that African Americans should be allowed to serve in Union forces because this would help
- African Americans earn equal rights.
  - the Union win the war.
  - to free southern slaves.
  - the South win the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Contrabands were
- immigrants from Europe who volunteered to fight for the Union.
  - free African Americans in the north who fought for the Union.
  - free African Americans fighting for the Confederacy.
  - escaped slaves who volunteered to fight for the Union.

Main Idea Activities 16.4 continued

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. When Confederate forces captured African American soldiers, they often
- killed or enslaved them.
  - freed them.
  - forced them to fight for the Confederacy.
  - sent them to California.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. During the war, the term Copperheads was used to refer to
- a dangerous type of snake that often bit soldiers.
  - Northern Democrats who opposed the war.
  - Southern Democrats who opposed the war.
  - Northern Republicans who supported the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Lincoln tried to silence critics of the war by setting aside *habeas corpus*, which is the constitutional protection
- of freedom of speech.
  - to bear arms.
  - against unlawful imprisonment.
  - to freely practice any religion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Whose work in creating medical hospitals near battle fields led to the creation of the American Red Cross?
- Dorothea Dix
  - Frederick Douglass
  - Clement L. Vallandigham
  - Clara Barton

**ORGANIZING INFORMATION** Complete the following chart that compares political and social conditions in the North and South during the war. Write "North" or "South" in the space beside each statement.

1. _____	Its draft excluded those who owned large numbers of slaves.
2. _____	Authorities in this region could imprison people who opposed the war without evidence of a crime and without a trial.
3. _____	Fear of free African Americans led a white mob to go on a rampage through African American neighborhoods.
4. _____	Hatred of the draft led to armed protests in rural areas of this region.
5. _____	Some people in this region believed that forcing unwilling white men to fight for the sake of African Americans in the South was wrong.
6. _____	Food shortages led to riots in many cities in this region.





### The Civil War

## MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 16.5

### VOCABULARY

#### Some terms to understand:

- triumph (498): great victory
- launch (498): to put in operation, begin
- trigger (499): to set off or start
- rush (499): to go toward quickly
- muskets (499): guns
- charge (499): assault
- junction (501): place where two routes meet

#### IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Battle of Gettysburg | _____ 4. March to the Sea      |
| _____ 2. Pickett's Charge     | _____ 5. total war             |
| _____ 3. Gettysburg Address   | _____ 6. Appomattox Courthouse |

- a. a military attack of 14,000 Confederate soldiers up Cemetery Ridge
- b. town in Virginia where General Lee surrendered to General Grant
- c. speech given by President Lincoln in 1863 in which he spoke about what the Battle of Gettysburg meant to the soldiers who fought it
- d. method of targeting civilian as well as military resources to destroy an opponent's ability to fight
- e. battle won by Union forces, but caused over 23,000 Union soldiers to be killed
- f. Union advance through the heart of the Confederacy to break the South's will to fight

Main Idea Activities 16.5 continued

**REVIEWING FACTS** Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

economy	Cold Harbor	Savannah
Appomattox Courthouse	conflict	Atlanta

1. Union forces suffered high numbers of casualties in the battle at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. From May through August 1864, General Sherman made his way through the Appalachian Mountains toward the city of \_\_\_\_\_, which he hoped to capture.
3. General Sherman believed that total war would ruin the South's \_\_\_\_\_ and hinder its ability to fight.
4. General Sherman's March to the Sea ended in the city of \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia.
5. Lee signed surrender documents at \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Civil War was the most costly \_\_\_\_\_ in American history.

**MAKING CONNECTIONS** Identify the speaker of these quotes and briefly explain what the speaker meant by the statement.

1. "General Lee, I *have* no division now."

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2. "He has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right."

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3. He said he would "make Georgia howl."

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4. "There is nothing left for me to do but go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths."

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## The Civil War

### DAILY QUIZ 16.1

**FILL IN THE BLANK** *10 points each* For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. Before President-elect Abraham Lincoln took office, \_\_\_\_\_ states had seceded from the Union.
2. In April 1861 Union forces surrendered \_\_\_\_\_, an important federal outpost in the South, to the Confederates.
3. The states of the Upper South—Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee—all joined the \_\_\_\_\_ soon after Abraham Lincoln made a request for troops.
4. The city of \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia, became the capital of the Confederacy.
5. The strategic position of Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, which together were known as \_\_\_\_\_, made them vital to both the North and the South.
6. A new state called \_\_\_\_\_ was created after President Lincoln sent troops into western Virginia, encouraging the region's largely pro-Union population to refuse to join the Confederacy.
7. The U.S. \_\_\_\_\_, created in June 1861, sent bandages, medicines, and food to Union army camps and hospitals.
8. Most of the nation's factories were located in the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Part of Union general Winfield Scott's military strategy involved gaining control of the \_\_\_\_\_ River, which would divide the Confederacy and cut its internal communications.
10. The main Confederate offensive plan focused on seizing \_\_\_\_\_.

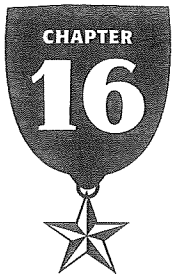


## The Civil War

### DAILY QUIZ 16.2

**MULTIPLE CHOICE** 10 points each For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first major clash of Union and Confederate forces took place at the
  - a. Battle of Antietam.
  - b. Confederate capital.
  - c. First Battle of Bull Run.
  - d. Seven Days' Battles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. General Lee forced General McClellan to retreat from the Richmond area during the
  - a. Second Battle of Bull Run.
  - b. Battle of Antietam.
  - c. Seven Days' Battles.
  - d. First Battle of Bull Run.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Union troops at the First Battle of Bull Run met stiff Confederate resistance led by General
  - a. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.
  - b. Irvin McDowell.
  - c. Robert E. Lee.
  - d. George B. McClellan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. By the end of August 1862 General Lee's forces had pushed most of their opponents out of
  - a. Alabama.
  - b. Washington.
  - c. Virginia.
  - d. Mississippi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. President Lincoln sent Union troops back into Virginia in the spring of 1862 because he wanted to
  - a. force Virginia and West Virginia to merge into one Union state.
  - b. gain control of the Mississippi River.
  - c. defeat the Confederates' Indian allies.
  - d. capture the Confederate capital of Richmond.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following was the bloodiest single-day battle in the Civil War?
  - a. First Battle of Bull Run
  - b. Battle of Antietam
  - c. Second Battle of Bull Run
  - d. Seven Days' Battles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Confederacy introduced a new, heavily armored type of warship known as a(n)
  - a. steel trap.
  - b. ironclad.
  - c. bronze bomber.
  - d. copperclad.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following people had declined President Lincoln's 1861 request to take command of Union forces?
  - a. Robert E. Lee
  - b. Joseph Johnston
  - c. Jeb Stuart
  - d. George B. McClellan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following statements is correct?
  - a. The Confederates controlled the sea.
  - b. The Union was in no position to conduct naval warfare.
  - c. Most naval officers were loyal to the Confederacy.
  - d. The Union controlled the sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following warships saved the Union fleet and ensured the continuation of the Union's blockade?
  - a. the *Monitor*
  - b. the *Washington*
  - c. the *Merrimack*
  - d. the *Virginia*



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## The Civil War

### DAILY QUIZ 16.3

**TRUE/FALSE** *10 points each* Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing *T* or *F* in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Confederate strategy in the West focused on controlling the Mississippi River.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Ulysses S. Grant was the most important figure in the war in the West.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. In early 1862 the Union captured Nashville and gained control of Kentucky and much of Tennessee.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Although the Battle of Shiloh initially caught General Grant by surprise, Union reinforcements forced the Confederates to retreat.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. David Farragut easily destroyed the two forts guarding the approach to New Orleans.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Following the Union capture of New Orleans, Farragut sailed farther up the Mississippi River, taking Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Natchez, Mississippi.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Confederate defenders of Vicksburg easily defeated the Union forces.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The capture of Vicksburg gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Union forces defeated pro-Confederate Missourians in the Battle of Pea Ridge.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. In the Battle of Pea Ridge, Union forces were helped by a group of American Indians.

\_\_\_\_\_



### The Civil War

## DAILY QUIZ 16.4

**MATCHING** 10 points each Match each of the following people or terms with the correct description by writing the letter of the description in the space provided. Some descriptions will not be used.

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Emancipation Proclamation   | _____ 6. Copperheads          |
| _____ 2. William Lloyd Garrison      | _____ 7. <i>habeas corpus</i> |
| _____ 3. Frederick Douglass          | _____ 8. southern draft law   |
| _____ 4. contrabands                 | _____ 9. Clara Barton         |
| _____ 5. 54th Massachusetts Infantry | _____ 10. Andersonville       |
- 
- a. African American Union regiment that played a key role in the attack on Fort Wagner in South Carolina
  - b. person who served as head of the more than 3,000 nurses who took care of Union soldiers
  - c. order that called for all slaves in areas rebelling against the Union to be freed
  - d. name that northern Democrats opposed to the war were called by supporters of the war
  - e. person whose volunteer medical efforts formed the basis for what would later become the American Red Cross
  - f. abolitionist who celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation
  - g. name that northern Democrats opposed to the war called themselves
  - h. escaped slaves, authorized to enlist in the Union army
  - i. military prisoner-of-war camp that had the worst conditions of any prison camp in the war
  - j. constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment
  - k. abolitionist who believed that the Emancipation Proclamation did not go far enough
  - l. excluded those who owned a large number of slaves, causing resentment among poor southerners



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## The Civil War

### DAILY QUIZ 16.5

**FILL IN THE BLANK** *10 points each* For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. On the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, Confederate forces pushed the Union line back to \_\_\_\_\_, just south of the town of Gettysburg.
2. General Lee planned to charge the center of the Union line using three divisions of Confederate soldiers, the largest under the command of General \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ victory at the Battle of Gettysburg, combined with General Grant's capture of Vicksburg on the same day, renewed northern confidence that the war could be won.
4. In the \_\_\_\_\_, President Lincoln spoke of the democratic ideals for which the war was being fought.
5. Impressed with the successes of General \_\_\_\_\_ in the West, President Lincoln made him supreme commander of the Union army.
6. General \_\_\_\_\_ carried out a Union strategy to destroy southern railroads and industries.
7. The city of \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia, fell to Union forces on September 2, 1864, depriving the South of a vital railroad junction and center of industry.
8. On his March to the Sea, General Sherman engaged in \_\_\_\_\_—targeting civilian as well as military resources to destroy the South's economy and ability to fight.
9. The turning point in the war was the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Union victory in Atlanta helped Lincoln win re-election in \_\_\_\_\_.

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