Ch. 17: The Civil War
Your Task...


When finished, begin working on the Civil War Mapping Activity.
Bell Work...

Copy the following quote and question into your notes. Answer the question in your notes:

“A house divided against itself cannot stand.” - Abraham Lincoln

What do you think Lincoln meant when he spoke these words?
Battle of Fort Sumter

1. Union fort located in South Carolina
2. Lincoln refused to surrender the fort and instead sent supplies
3. Confederate soldiers attacked on April 12, 1861
4. **Artillery** - large, mounted guns
5. Confederate victory
**Border States** - slave states that did not secede

**Martial Law** - type of rule in which military commanders are in control and citizens’ rights and freedoms are suspended
Northern Advantages and Strategies

1. Factories (110,000)
2. Railroad tracks
3. Farmland
4. Population
5. **Anaconda Plan** - Union’s plan to seal the South off from the rest of the world
6. **Blockade** - military action to prevent traffic from coming in/out of an area
7. Gain control of Mississippi River
8. Seize Richmond, VA
SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

Reproduced according to map of Congress in the year 1862 by J.B. Elliott & Co., publishers in the Clark Office of the Register, Seat of the Johnson, State of Ohio.

[Map of the United States with various states labeled and a large snake-like line around the country]
Southern Advantages and Strategies

1. Home field advantage
2. Military Officers
   a. Robert E. Lee
   b. Albert Johnston
   c. Joseph Johnston
3. Defend their land until the Union got tired of fighting
4. Looked for European aid
5. **Cotton Diplomacy** - South’s use of cotton as a tool of foreign policy
Note:
West Virginia broke away from Virginia in 1863 to join the Union.
Your Assignment...

Continue working on the **Civil War Mapping Activity**. Be sure to follow ALL directions.
Bell Work...

Copy and answer the following question in your notes:

How did the fall of Fort Sumter lead to war?
Major Battles Begin

1. Both armies were extremely inexperienced

2. **Casualties** - military term for those killed, wounded, or missing in action

3. Modern weapons produced large numbers of fatalities

4. **Ironclads** - armored gunboats covered with iron plates up to three inches thick

5. **Peninsular Campaign** - North’s plan to quickly end the war; started at Ft. Monroe, fighting towards Richmond
Peninsular Campaign Battles

- Hampton Roads (March 8-9, VA)
- Yorktown (April 5- May 4, VA)
- Williamsburg (May 5, VA)
- Eltham’s Landing (May 7, VA)
- Drewry’s Bluff (May 15, VA)
- Hanover Courthouse (May 27, VA)
- Seven Pines (May 31- June 1, VA)
- Oak Grove (June 25, VA)
- Beaver Dam Creek (June 26, VA)
- Gaines’ Mill (June 27)
- Garnetts & Goldings Farm (June 27-28, VA)
- Savage’s Station (June 29, VA)
- White Oak Swamp (June 30, VA)
- Glendale (June 30, VA)
- Malvern Hill (July 1, VA)
Confederate’s Merrimack
First Battle of Bull Run

1. July 21, 1861   Manassas, VA
2. Union was expected to win
3. Union pushed Confederates back at first
4. Stonewall Jackson rallied his men
5. Union troops panicked; fled back to Washington, DC
**Seven Days Battles**: June 25-July 1, 1862, series of battles in which Confederate army successes forced the Union army to retreat from Richmond, VA

**Second Battle of Bull Run**: Confederate army forced most of the Union army out of Virginia
Battle of Antietam

1. Confederate army split into 2 parts
2. McClellan attacked the larger of the 2 on Sept. 17, 1862
3. The Bloodiest Day of the Civil War
   A. Union = 12,000 casualties
   B. Confederacy = 14,000 casualties
4. Lee ordered a retreat
5. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation
Your Assignment...
Continue working on your Civil War Mapping Activity.
Bell Work...

Copy and answer the following question into your notebook:

What part did error and chance play in the Union victory at Antietam?
Battle of Shiloh

1. April 6-7, 1862
2. Gen. Grant moved Union troops along TN River
4. Result: Union gained control of RR center, western TN, more of Mississippi River
The Fall of Vicksburg

1. **Siege** - attempt to capture a place by surrounding it with military forces and cutting it off until the people inside surrender

2. Confederate forces surrendered on July 4, 1863

3. Port Hudson, LA surrendered

4. Entire Mississippi River under Union control
Your Assignment...
Continue working on your Civil War Mapping Activity.
Bell Work...

Copy and answer the following question into your notebook:

What might be some possible results of the Union victory at Vicksburg?
The Emancipation Proclamation

1. **Emancipate** - free
2. Took effect on January 1, 1863
3. Freed enslaved people only in areas that were fighting the Union
4. Did not apply to part of the South already under Union control
5. Did not free anyone in the border states
6. Changed Civil War into a struggle for freedom
7. Denied any chance of European support for the South
Your Task...

Complete the activity, Deciphering the Emancipation Proclamation.
Bell Work...

Copy and answer the following question into your notebook:

In your opinion, did the Emancipation Proclamation have a large impact on the North? On the South? Explain.

Movie Clip: “Dances with Wolves”
Contraband - an escaped slave who joined the Union army

54th Massachusetts Infantry - African American Civil War regiment that captured Fort Wagner in South Carolina

Copperheads - group of northern Democrats who opposed abolition and sympathized with the South

Habeas Corpus - constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment

Inflation - general rise in prices

Conscription - forced service in the military
Understanding Political Cartoons

- Which figure represents the Union?

- Who do the snakes represent?

- Does this cartoon approve or disapprove of the Copperheads? Explain.
Life in the Military

1. Most troop fatalities of the war resulted from disease
2. 1/3 of soldiers were too sick to fight at any given time
3. Troops spend ¾ of their time in camp
4. POW Camps became crowded after the Emancipation Proclamation
5. **Andersonville** - Confederate POW camp built to house 10,000 soldiers, held 30,000+ at one time
Women in the Civil War

- Soldiers
- Spies
- Took over businesses
- Ran farms/plantations
- Government Workers
- Factory Workers
- Teachers
- Nurses

- **Elizabeth Blackwell** - America’s 1st Female Physician; trained nurses for the Union

- **Dorothea Dix** - head of Union Army nurses

- **Clara Barton** - “Angel of the Battlefield,” set up the American Red Cross
Your Assignment...

Using the list of **Civil War Slang Words**, write a letter home from the viewpoint of a soldier during the Civil War.

Your letter must include at least 10 Civil War Slang Words/Phrases. Underline all slang words and phrases. Age your letter...make it appear old.
Copy and answer the following question into your notes:

Why do you think the Civil War was called “A Rich Man’s War, A Poor Man’s Fight?” Explain.
Battle of Fredericksburg

1. December, 1862
2. General Burnside (U) marched troops toward Richmond
3. Lee blocked him at Fredericksburg
4. Burnside ordered charge after charge
Battle of Chancellorsville

1. May, 1862
2. General “Fighting Joe” Hooker marched army towards Richmond
3. Beat Union army that was 2x its size
4. Confederates lost Stonewall Jackson
The Battle of Gettysburg

1. July 1-3, 1863
2. Union: 85,000 soldiers
   -- HQ: Cemetery Ridge
3. Confederate: 75,000 soldiers
   -- HQ: Seminary Ridge
4. **Pickett’s Charge**: 7,500 Confederate soldiers killed
5. Results: Confederates (28,000 casualties)
   Union (23,000 casualties)
The Gettysburg Address

November 19, 1863

“We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom- and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

-Abraham Lincoln
March to the Sea

1. Atlanta fell to the Union September 2, 1864
2. General Sherman ordered Atlanta be burned
3. **Total War** - all out attacks aimed at destroying an enemy’s army, its resources and its people’s will to fight

http://www.history.com/interactives/shermans-march
Surrender at Appomattox

1. Richmond under Union control, April 2, 1865
2. Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865
3. Confederates ordered to give up weapons and leave in peace
4. Results:
   - 620,000 soldiers died
   - Reunited the Nation
   - Put an end to slavery
## Causes and Effects of the Civil War

**Causes**
- Disagreement over the institution of slavery
- Economic differences
- Political differences

**Effects**
- Slavery ends
- 620,000 Americans killed
- Military districts created
- Southern economy in ruins
Extra Credit Option...

If you are interested in ten points extra credit, you may complete the following assignment:

**The Domino Effect: The Civil War**

This is an all or none opportunity. In order to receive the full ten points, you MUST write the captions in complete sentences with NO grammatical errors. All pictures must be colored, and no stick people will be drawn unless the picture has more than six people.