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?

1860 Presidential Election Map

Lincoln
Republican Party

Douglas
Democratic Party

Bell
Constitutional
Union Party

Breckenridge
Southern
Democratic Party

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.

1. **Northern Democrats** want popular sovereignty on their platform; they nominate Stephen A. Douglas

2. **Southern Democrats** want a straight proslavery platform; they nominate John Breckinridge

B. **Republicans** nominate Abraham Lincoln.

C. **Constitutional Union Party** 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:

1. Lincoln (R-extremist) vs. Douglas (D-moderate) in the North
2. Breckinridge (D-extremist) vs. Bell (C-moderate) in the South

B. Abraham Lincoln won; voters were tired of compromise
The Election of 1860

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Maps

1. Region Which state split its vote, and which candidates received those votes?
2. Region How many states did Lincoln win?
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.
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-5rfyjlzI
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?

**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

**South**
- 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
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. **Defensive strategy**- 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. **Offensive strategy**- 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. **Offensive strategy**- 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 militia-men 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:
   1. between 18 and 30 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 dawn
5. 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

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.

Length: 173 feet
Beam: 41 feet 4 inches
Displacement: 987 tons
Draft: 10 feet 4 inches
Crew: 52 men

Armament
Turret armor
Pilot house
Ventilator stacks
Living quarters
Anchor
Turret mechanism
Armor belt
Propeller
Engine

Click on a label to learn more
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.

1. rifles replaced muskets
2. minie ball bullets improved distance and accuracy
3. 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:  

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.
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:
   1. he could force Lincoln to talk peace
   2. 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.
On page xxx of your ISN, define “emancipation”. What evidence can you cite from the drawing on the right to support your definition?
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

2. 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
V. What was the 54th Massachusetts?

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

1. Insisted on fighting without pay
2. 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)
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?

A. In late June 1863, General Robert E. Lee crossed into southern PA in search of supplies.

B. From July 1-3, 1863 Union and Confederate forces clashed around Gettysburg. Turning point in the battle came with the South's failed attack on the Union line known as Pickett's Charge.

C. The Union won, Lee retreated, but again Northern generals did not finish off the South.
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.
IV. What was Sherman’s “Total War”?

A. Total War was not only a war against enemy troops, but against everything that supported the enemy. This included destroying rail lines, crops, and whole towns.

B. Sherman took Atlanta in Sept. 1864 and continued cutting a swath 60 miles wide and 300 miles long as he marched to Savannah and the Atlantic Ocean.
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, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant in Appomattox Court House, VA.

B. Grant allowed the Confederates to return home in peace, taking their personal possessions and horses with them. He also gave them food.
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 13\textsuperscript{th} 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.

\textbf{13th Amendment}

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
   1. 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!