

# U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

## CHAPTER 11: THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

### GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THIS CHAPTER):

#### SSUSH9 Evaluate key events, issues, and individuals related to the Civil War

- Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and the South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.
- Discuss Lincoln's purpose in using emergency powers to suspend habeas corpus, issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, and delivering the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses.
- Examine the influences of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, William T. Sherman, & Jefferson Davis.
- Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, & Atlanta and the impact of geography on these battles.

#### KEY TERMS AND NAMES:

**54th Massachusetts Regiment** the first African American regiment officially organized in the North

**Anaconda Plan** northern Civil War strategy to starve the South by blockading seaports and controlling the Mississippi River

**Antietam (Sharpsburg)** 1862 battle in which Lee's Army invaded the North for the first time; 23,000 troops were killed or wounded in one day

**Appomattox Courthouse** site of Lee's surrender to Grant thus ending the Civil War

**attrition** the wearing down of one side by the other through exhaustion of soldiers and resources

**Battle for Atlanta** 1864 Union victory from which Sherman began his "March to the Sea"

**blockade** military tactic in which a navy prevents vessels from entering or leaving its enemy's ports

**bond** certificate bought from the government that promises to pay the holder back the purchase amount plus interest at a future date

**border states** states that allowed slavery but remained in the Union during the Civil War: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri

**Clara Barton** a nurse on the Civil War battlefields

**conscription** drafting of citizens into military service

**contraband** supplies captured from an enemy during wartime

**Copperheads** a name given to Northern Democrats, also known as Peace Democrats, who opposed the war

**Emancipation Proclamation** President Lincoln's decree that enslaved people living in Confederate states in rebellion to be free

**George B. McLellan** Union general who replaced McDowell after the Battle of Bull Run & ran against Lincoln for President in 1864

**George Pickett** Confederate general at the Battle of Gettysburg

**Gettysburg** 1864 Civil War battle in which Lee's Army invaded the North for the second time

**Gettysburg Address** speech by President Lincoln in which he dedicated a national cemetery at Gettysburg and reaffirmed the ideas for which the Union was fighting

**greenback** green paper money created as national currency (1862)

**habeas corpus** constitutional guarantee that no one can be held in prison without charges being filed

**Homestead Act** 1862 law that gave 160 acres of land to citizens willing to live on and cultivate it for five years

**income tax** tax that must be paid by individuals and corporations based on money earned

**inflation** rising prices

**Jefferson Davis** President of the Confederate States of America

**John Wilkes Booth** assassin of President Lincoln

**Land Grant College Act** 1862 law that made money available to states to establish universities that taught agriculture and mechanical engineering

**March to the Sea** General Sherman's march across Georgia to Savannah

**Matthew Brady** Civil War photographer

**Militia Act** 1862 law that allowed African American soldiers to serve in the Union military

**Pickett's Charge** failed Confederate attack on Union troops in Gettysburg

**Robert E. Lee** Confederate general and commander of the Army of Northern Virginia

**Shiloh** 1862 Civil War battle where nearly 25,000 Union and Confederate troops were killed or wounded

**siege** military tactic in which an enemy is surrounded and all supplies are cut off in an attempt to force a surrender

**Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson** commander of the Confederate Army in the First Battle of Bull Run

**Thirteenth Amendment** 1865 constitutional amendment that abolished slavery

**total war** military strategy in which an army attacks enemy troops and the economic and civilian resources that support them

**Ulysses S. Grant** general and commander of all Union Armies

**Vicksburg** Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River that surrendered to Union forces in 1863 after a siege

**William Tecumseh Sherman** Union general in the Battle of Chattanooga and leader of the March to the Sea

#### KEY THEMES, CONCEPTS, AND EVENTS

- Events leading to the start of the Civil War:
  - tensions increased between the North and the South over slavery and other sectional issues
  - Lincoln won the 1860 Presidential election
  - Reacting to Lincoln's election, South Carolina seceded from the Union in December 1860
  - The first battle began on April 12, 1861 at Fort Sumter (Charleston, South Carolina)
  - By June 1861, nine more Southern states had seceded and formed the Confederate States of America
- Northern and Southern Strengths and Weaknesses at the Start of the War

	North	South
<b>Population:</b>	22 million	9 million (6 M. free/3 M. slaves)
<b>Share of all factories in Nation:</b>	80%	20%
<b>Railroad lines:</b>	21,005 mi.	9,512 mi.

- Other Northern strengths:
  - greater natural resources (e.g., iron, food crops, capital)
  - greater manufacturing capability, esp. for armaments (weapons) and ammunition

- better trained and equipped navy
- better railroad transportation to supply forces
- strong central government, esp. compared to south's commitment to states' rights
- Other Southern strengths:
  - more trained military officers than the North
  - better financial situation (tariff income, greater gold and silver reserves, successful bond issues, lower inflation rate (80% in north vs. 9000% in the south))
  - most of the fighting was on "home turf"
- Opposing War Strategies:
  - Many Northerners, at first, thought the war would be brief. However, after the first major battle (Bull Run, July 1861), it became clear that the war would be lengthy and costly.
  - The North's Anaconda Plan: A multi-tiered strategy to cut off resources and thereby choke the South with:
    - a. a blockade of Southern ports to prevent European trade for income or supplies, and
    - b. a division of the Confederacy along the Mississippi River, leading to
    - c. a shut down of internal transportation in the South, esp. railroads and shipping.
  - The Southern attrition strategy: a defensive war of attrition to compensate for smaller army & supplies intended to:
    - a. pick battles carefully
    - b. avoid large battles
    - c. attack or retreat when advantageous
    - d. wear out the other side and force a negotiated settlement
- Timeline of Major Battles, Campaigns and Events

1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
<b>Ft. Sumter (C)</b>	<b>Farragut's Naval Forces capture New Orleans (N)</b>	<b>Emancipation Proclamation</b>	<b>Grant takes command of Union forces</b>	<b>Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse (N)</b>
<b>Manassas /1st Bull Run (C): showed war w/not be short</b>	<b>Shiloh (April 6-7) &gt;20K casualties (N)</b>	<b>Siege of Vicksburg (N) (July)</b>	<b>Battle of the Wilderness (D)</b>	<b>Lincoln Assassinated</b>
<b>Grant's armies to KT &amp; MO (N)</b>	<b>Murfreesboro (N)</b>	<b>Battle of Gettysburg (N) (July)</b>	<b>Battle of Cold Harbor (S)</b>	
<b>North blockade of the South's Atlantic ports (N)</b>	<b>Seven Days' Battle (D)</b>	<b>Tide turns in North's favor</b>	<b>Siege of Petersburg (N)</b>	
	<b>2nd Bull Run (C)</b>	<b>Gettysburg Address (Nov)</b>	<b>Atlanta falls; Sherman's March to the Sea (N)</b>	
	<b>Antietam (N) Britain declines to support the South</b>	<b>Grant takes Chattanooga (N)</b>	<b>Lincoln Re-elected</b>	

Key: (C) = Confederate victory or accomplishment; (N) = Northern Victory or accomplishment; (D) = battle to a draw

- Legislation and Presidential Decrees Regarding Slavery in this Era:
  - Emancipation Proclamation (issued 1862; effective 1863): decree freeing all enslaved people in seceded states only.
  - 13th Amendment (proposed and ratified in 1865): banned slavery in the entire United States.
  - 14th Amendment (proposed in 1866; ratified 1868): declared all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. to be citizens of the country and the state in which they resided, that life, liberty or property could not be taken from a citizen without due process, and no state could deny any citizen equal protection under the law.
  - 15th Amendment (proposed in 1869; ratified 1870): declared the right to vote could not be denied to anyone based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

#### SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Compare and contrast the North with the South at the start of the Civil War in terms of these categories:
  - a. population
  - b. functioning railroads
  - c. and industrial output
2. How does the South compare with the North in terms of economies when comparing these categories?
3. Describe President Lincoln's intention and efforts to preserve the Union as seen in his:
  - a. Second Inaugural Address
  - b. The Gettysburg Address
  - c. use of emergency powers, such as his decision to suspend habeas corpus
4. Describe the Civil War roles of:
  - a. Ulysses Grant
  - b. Robert E. Lee
  - c. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
  - d. William T. Sherman
  - e. Jefferson Davis
5. For the following Civil War battles, explain their importance and how geography affected them:
  - a. Fort Sumter
  - b. Antietam
  - c. Vicksburg
  - d. Gettysburg
  - e. The Battle for Atlanta
6. Describe the significance of the following:
  - a. The Emancipation Proclamation
  - b. The Gettysburg Address
  - c. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address