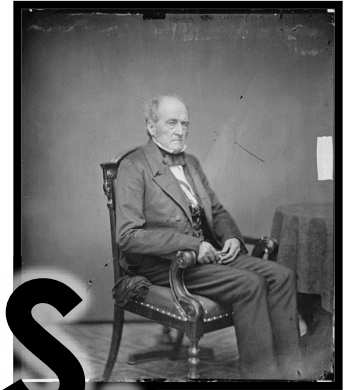
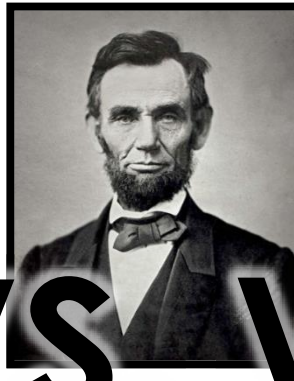
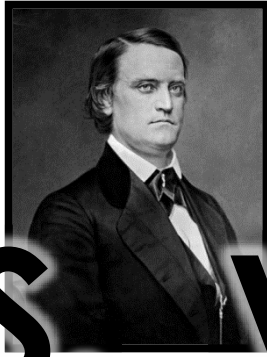
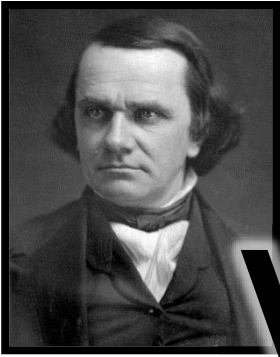


CIVIL WAR: 1861-1865

ELECTION OF _____

Circle the winner



VS. VS. VS.

_____,
Northern Democrat

Platform:

- enforce the Fugitive Slave Act
- allow territories to vote on practice of slavery

_____,
Southern Democrat

Platform:

- unrestricted expansion of slavery
- annexation of Cuba

_____,
Republican

Platform:

- no expansion of slavery
- protective tariffs
- internal improvements

_____,
Constitutional Union

Platform:

- preserve the Union

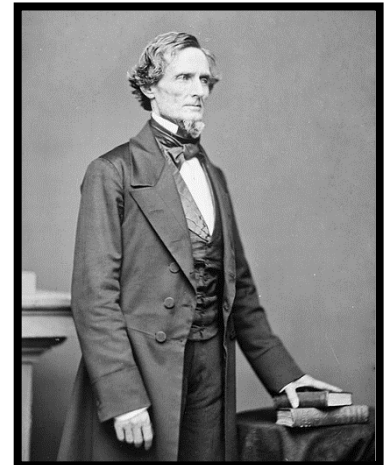
ONE LAST DITCH EFFORT TO SAVE THE UNION

CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE, December 1860

- In an attempt to _____, Senator John J. Crittenden proposed a compromise that _____ including:
 - _____ the existence of slavery in the South
 - Extending the _____ to the western territories
- The compromise _____

SOUTHERN STATES SECEDE

- December 20, 1860 - _____ voted to secede from the Union
- Many Southerners in _____ resigned and his administration fell apart.
- When Buchanan became president, there were _____ states in the Union.
- When he left, there were _____.



Jefferson Davis, 1861

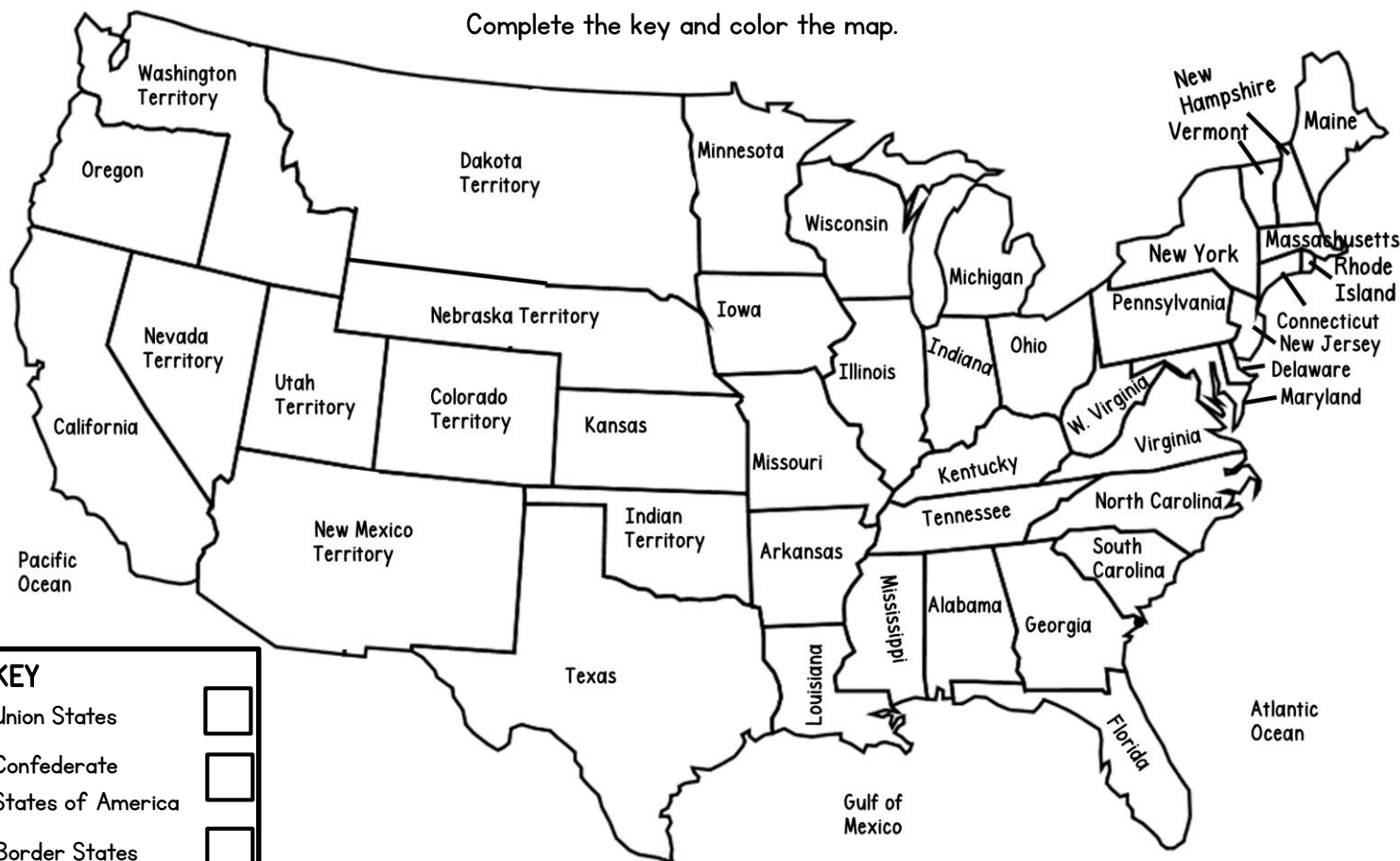
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- _____ joined South Carolina in voting to secede.
- Together the seceded states created the _____ and elected _____ as their president, and established their capital in _____
- When it became clear that President Lincoln was going to use force against the South, the Upper South (_____) also seceded 1

BORDER STATES & A DIVIDED NATION

- _____ remained in the Union (Border States):
- _____ - Union army resorted to _____ to keep the state under Federal control
- _____ - _____ prevented pro-Southerners from gaining control, _____ sympathetic to the South caused problems throughout the war
- _____ - voted to remain _____, North waited for South to violate neutrality before sending in Union troops and forcing Kentucky to remain in the Union
- _____

Complete the key and color the map.



KEY

Union States

☐

Confederate

☐

States of America

☐

Border States

☐

States that joined

☐

Union during the war

☐

Territories

☐

What 2 states joined the Union during the Civil War?

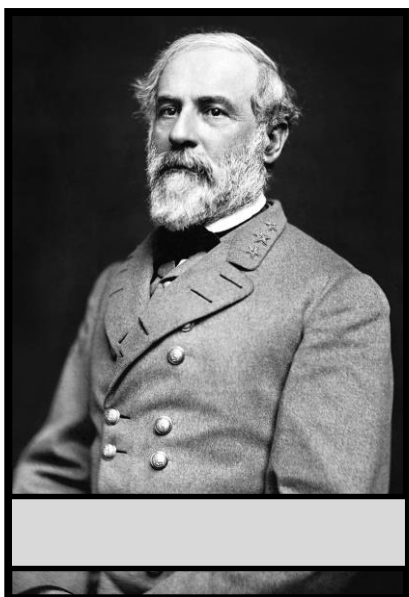
FORT SUMTER

- The immediate problem posed by the secession of the southern states were the _____ occupied by Federal troops now located in the _____
- Fort Sumter in _____ was cut off from Federal supplies and reinforcements
- Buchanan refused to _____ instead opting to leave the problem to _____
- Lincoln announced he would _____ to the troops at Ft. Sumter
- 4 am on April 12, 1861, South Carolina fired upon _____ and the _____ began

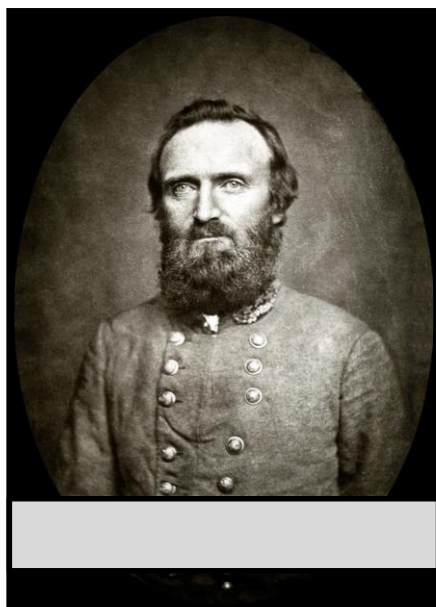
COMPARING THE NORTH & SOUTH

	NORTH (United States) AKA - Union, Federals, Yankees & Billy Yanks	SOUTH (Confederate States of America) AKA - Confederacy, Rebels & Johnny Reb
Uniform Color	_____	_____
Number of States	_____ (West Virginia & Nevada are not included in this number)	_____
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a working and established _____ Capital: _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____, untried government _____ had more power than the central government which made collecting taxes and passing laws difficult Capital: _____
Population	_____ and the number continued to increase as immigrants flowed in during the war years	_____, 3.5 million of which were slaves
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contained _____ of the nation's factories contained 90% of skilled workers _____ _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ had to rely on _____ for its war materials making it vulnerable to Northern blockades
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extensive _____ meant men and supplies could be moved quickly large group of _____ (shipping vessels and the people that worked on them) _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ railroad system (contained less than 30% of nation's railroad mileage) _____
Finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> controlled _____ of nation's wealth To fund the war, the North: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> levied high tariffs on _____ introduced an _____ issued paper money called _____ that were not backed by gold, but by the government sold government bonds to banks and individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was hurt by _____, unwillingness of foreign banks to provide large loans, and opposition to direct taxation by the Confederate government To fund the war, the South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ sold government bonds _____
Military Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> very few experienced officers since most joined the Confederate army when their home state seceded city dwellers and factory workers were not prepared for the life of a soldier and needed a lot of training had to fight an offensive war drafted men between the ages of 20-45, but those who did not want to fight could find a substitute or pay \$300 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> superior military leadership Southerners were accustomed to life in the outdoors, the use of weapons, and riding horses had the advantage of fighting on their own soil drafted men between ages of 18-35 except those who owned 20 or more slaves (about 10% of slave owners owned more than 20 slaves)

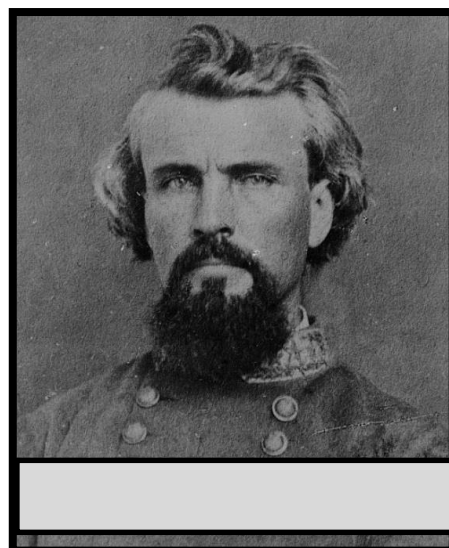
IMPORTANT MILITARY LEADERS: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



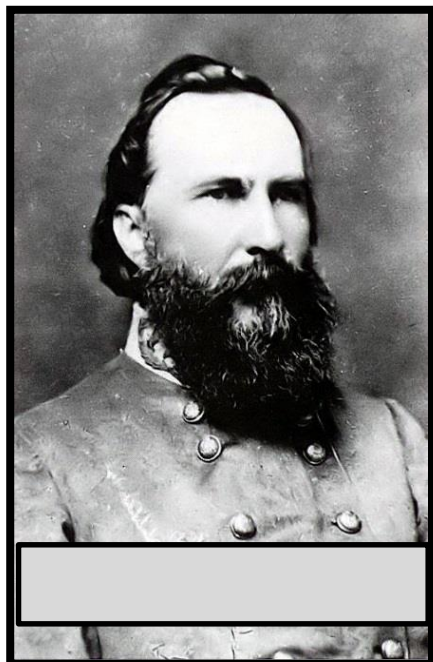
Commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia



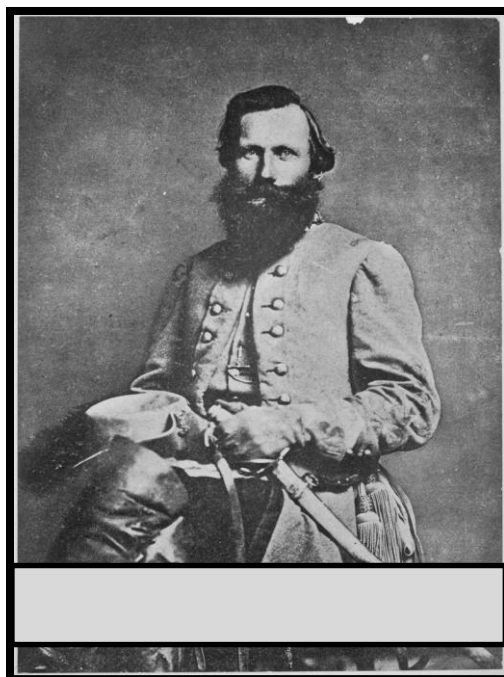
Served under Robert E. Lee and was key in winning many battles, died in 1863



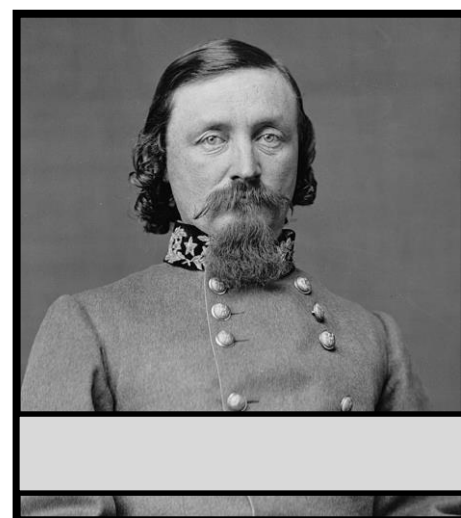
Known as a brilliant military tactician, was also an early member of the Ku Klux Klan



Corps Commander of Army of Northern Virginia, joined the Republican Party after the war and had a successful post-war career working in the U.S. government

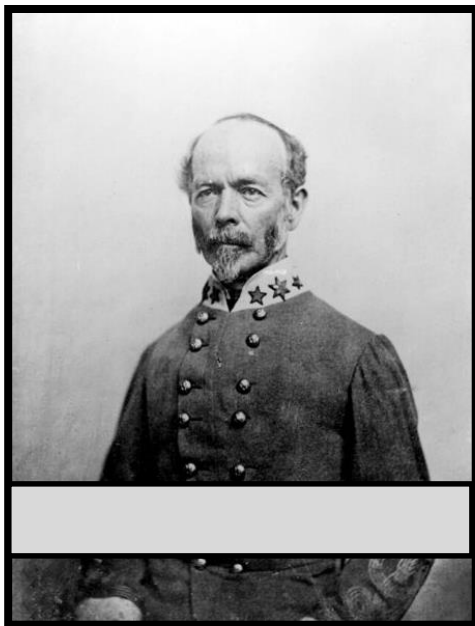


Calvary Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia

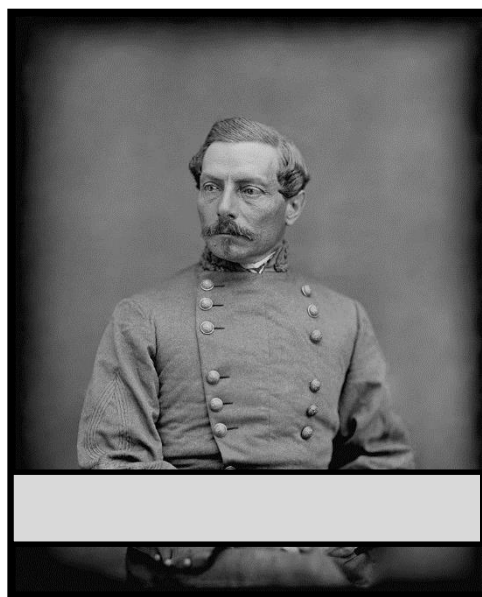


Best known for leading the futile Pickett's Charge on the 3rd day of the Battle of Gettysburg

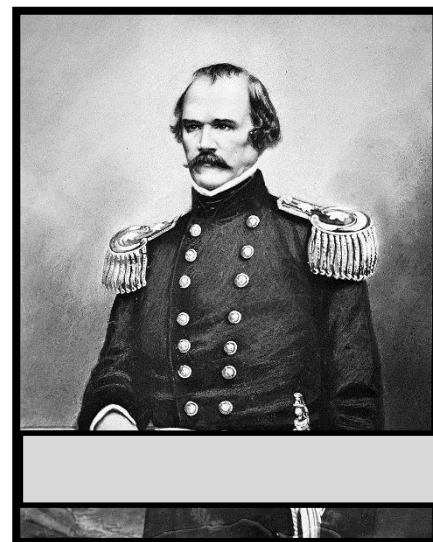
IMPORTANT PEOPLE: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



Highest ranking U.S. officer to resign and join the Confederacy, fought against Sherman during his March to the Sea and later surrendered at Bennett Farm on April 26, 1865

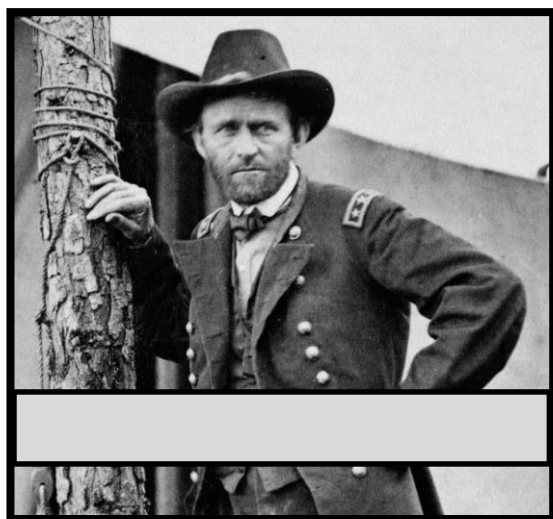


Commanded armies in the Western theater, surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Farm in Durham, NC in the largest surrender of Confederate troops on April 26, 1865

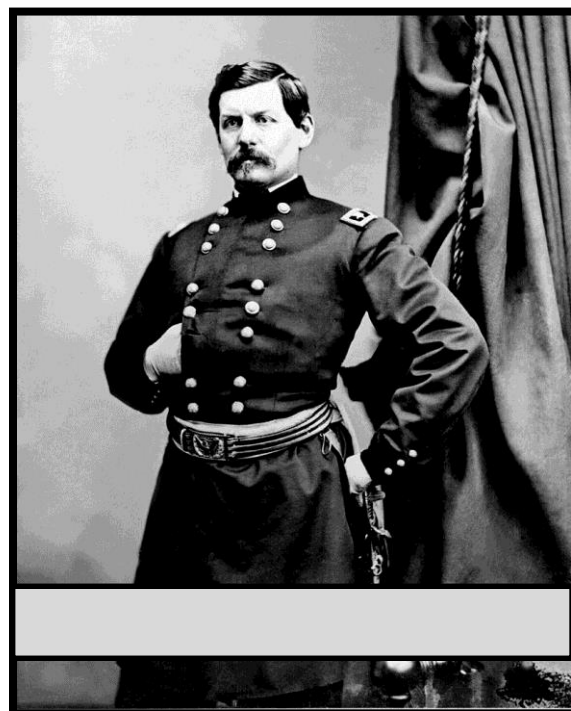


Killed during the Battle of Shiloh and was the highest ranked officer on either side to be killed in the war

IMPORTANT PEOPLE: UNION

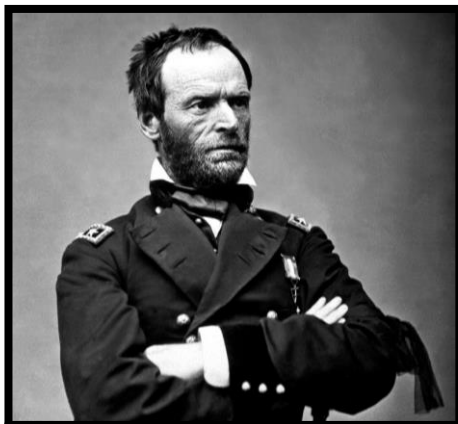


Led troops to victory in Tennessee and Mississippi, and, in 1864, became Commanding General of Union Army

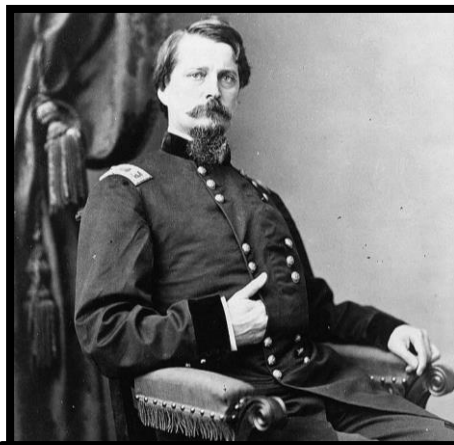


Organized and led Union army during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, removed after the Battle of Antietam

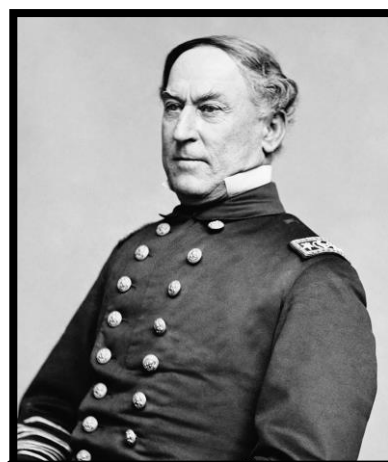
IMPORTANT PEOPLE: UNION



1864, became commander of Western forces, his March to the Sea devastated the Confederacy



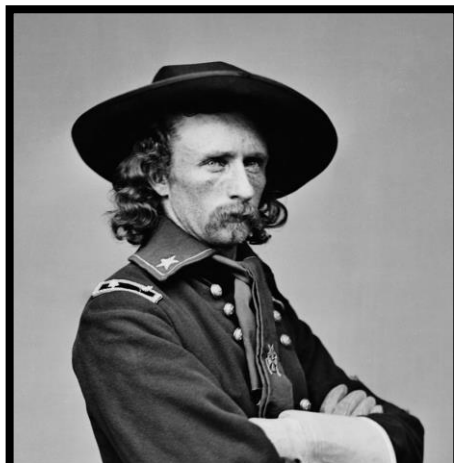
Best known for his leadership during the Battle of Gettysburg



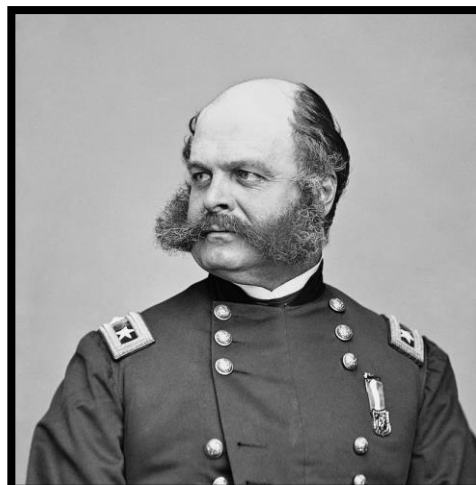
Led the Union Navy to victory in New Orleans



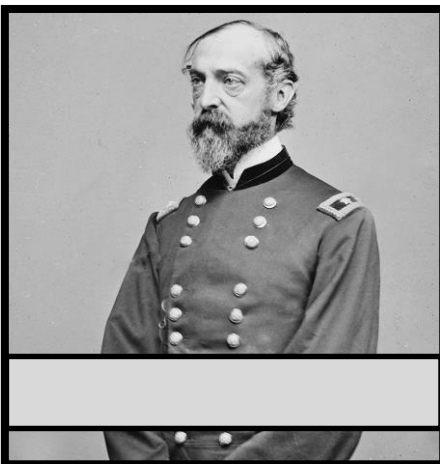
Hero of the Mexican-American War, Commanding General of the U.S. Army until 1861, came up with the Anaconda Plan



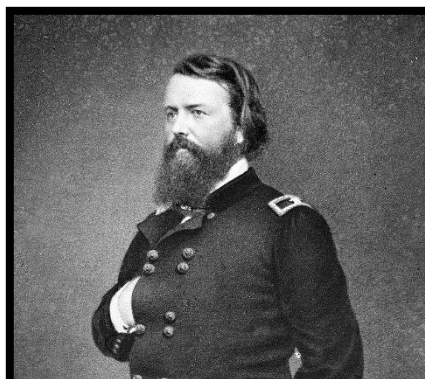
Had a successful career during the Civil War and, in 1867, was dispatched to lead troops in the West against the Native Americans



Led troops to victory in North Carolina and Tennessee but suffered a disastrous defeat at Fredericksburg (and the term "sideburns" was derived from his fashionable whiskers)



Commanded the Army of the Potomac, best known for leading the Union to victory at Gettysburg



After the disastrous defeat at 2nd Bull Run, he was sent West to command Union forces in the 1862 Dakota War

WOMEN PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES, TOO

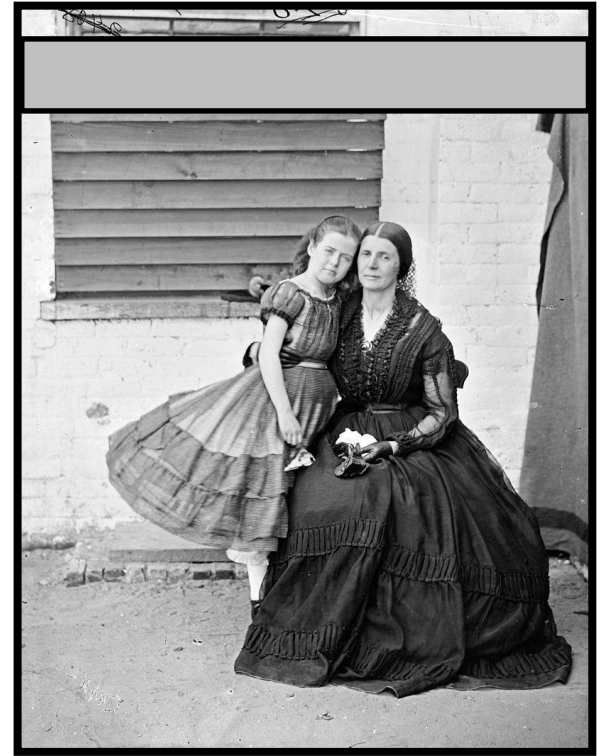
- Women supported the _____
- They ran _____ while the men were away
- An estimated 400-750 women _____
- Some women served as _____
- Thousands of women served as _____



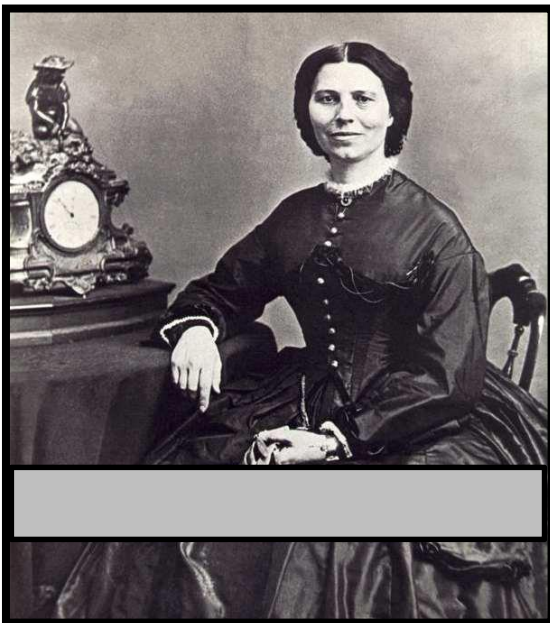
Acted as a spy for the Union



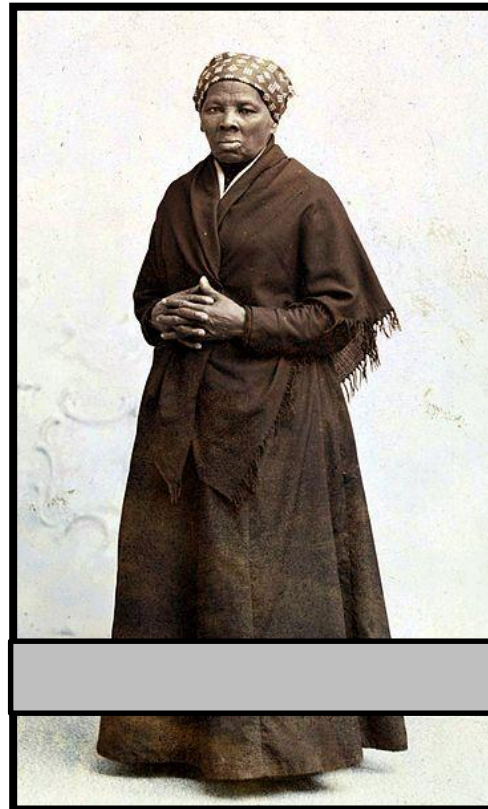
Confederate spy



Confederate spy



Nurse



Established a network of Union spies made up of former slaves

1st BATTLE OF BULL RUN, JULY 1861

- Also known as the _____
- LOCATION: Bull Run Creek at Manassas Junction, VA
- Union troops _____ by Stonewall Jackson and Confederate troops
- _____
- Ended _____

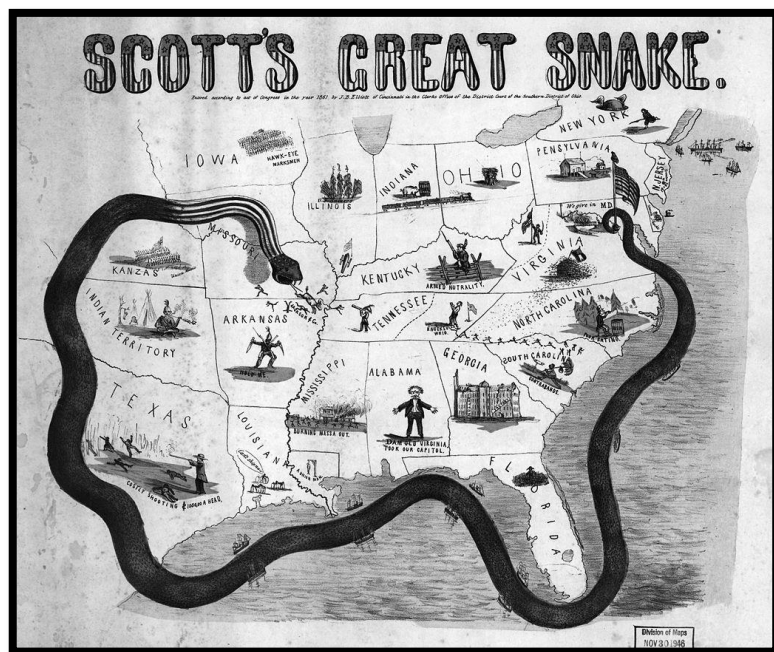
CAUSALITY V. FATALITY

- Battle statistics often list casualties
- It is important to note that a casualty is _____
- A fatality is someone who was _____
- A casualty is someone who was _____
- Throughout the war, soldiers could be listed as a casualty _____
- At the 1st Battle of Bull Run, there were approximately _____ total casualties
- This number includes _____ soldiers who were killed, wounded, and missing after the battle ended



ANACONDA PLAN

- The _____ was called the Anaconda Plan
- It consisted of 3 parts:
 - (1) Use the Navy to _____ to cut off essential supplies from reaching the South
 - (2) Divide the Confederacy in two by taking the _____
 - (3) Raise and train an army 500,000 strong to take _____ (the _____ of Confederate States of America)



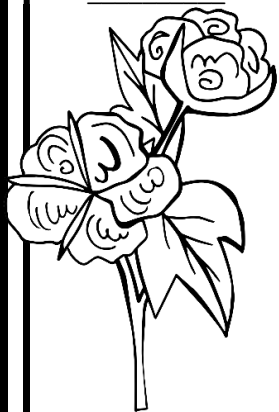
BLOCKADE RUNNING

- The Union blockade extended over _____ along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico
- The Confederacy used _____ (most made in Britain) called blockade runners to break through the blockade
- These ships were built for _____ and they tried to cross through the blockade _____
- Throughout the war, the blockade runners had about an _____ success rate
- The Union captured about _____ blockade runners and destroyed about _____

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TRENT AFFAIR, 1861

- _____ intercepted the British RMS Trent and removed _____ from the ship (John Slidell and James Mason) who were on their way to Britain and France to champion the Confederate cause
- Incident caused tension between the _____
- _____ bowed to pressure and _____



CSS ALABAMA, 1862 - 1864

- Confederate _____ like the CSS Alabama attacked Union merchant ships _____ in an attempt to draw Union ships away from the _____
- In 1864, CSS Alabama was sunk off the coast of _____

COTTON DIPLOMACY

- The Confederacy hoped that _____ countries would intervene on their behalf, but Great Britain and other European countries found new sources of _____ and they stayed out of the war

AS IF ONE WAR IS NOT ENOUGH...

- The conflict between _____ and the United States did not end just because there was a war going on between the _____
- Some Native American nations chose sides
 - _____ sided with the Confederates
- The Union kept a military presence in the Western _____ and dispatched troops when conflict arose
 - _____
 - Kit Carson led troops against the _____ and the occasional Confederate troops in what will become _____
 - 1864 - _____ - Union troops attacked and destroyed a Cheyenne village

PENINSULA CAMPAIGN MARCH - JULY, 1862

- The Peninsula Campaign was the _____
- It was the first _____ launched by the North
- General _____ was cautious in engaging the Confederate troops and, as a result, his forces were stopped by General _____
- _____ lost, McClellan retreated back to Maryland and was replaced by John Pope

FORT HENRY & DONELSON, FEB. 1862

- Feb. 1862 - Union forces led by _____ gained control over Fort Henry on the _____ River followed by Fort Donelson on the _____ River
- These victories ensured _____ would remain in the Union and opened up the state of _____ to Union attacks

MONITOR V. MERRIMAC, MARCH 1862

- Also known as the _____
- LOCATION – near Hampton Roads, Virginia
- _____ battle between _____
- Merrimac - _____
- Monitor - _____
- Ended in a draw (_____)
- Significance - _____

CIVIL WAR MEDICINE

- Approximately _____ soldiers died during the Civil War
- Most soldiers did not die from _____, instead they died from _____
- The high _____ rates were because people did not understand what caused infections and what led to the spread of disease
- The common _____ practices that we use today like _____ were not used
- Chloroform, ether, and whiskey were used as anesthetics (_____) but many surgeries were performed without anesthesia

BATTLE OF SHILOH, APRIL 1862

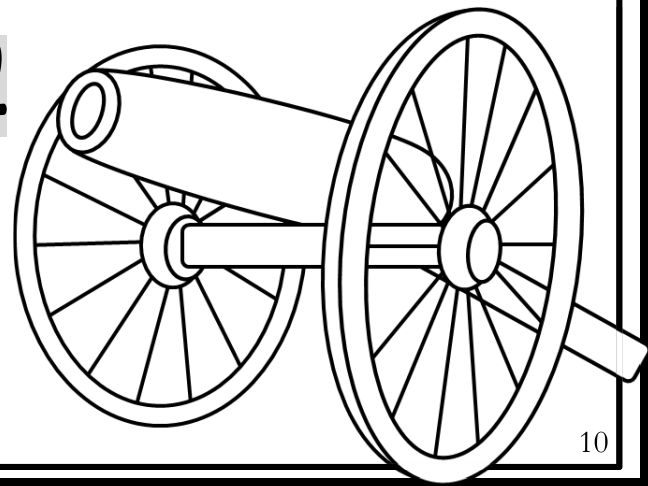
- Also known as the _____
- LOCATION - _____
- The _____ army under Albert Johnson surprise attacked Grant's army
- The _____ won the battle at a heavy cost
- _____ total casualties

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL - MAY 1862

- David Farragut _____

2ND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, AUGUST 1862

- LOCATION: Bull Run Creek at Manassas Junction, VA
- General Lee took advantage of change in Union generals to strike quickly
- _____ victory
- Union army _____



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, SEPTEMBER 1862

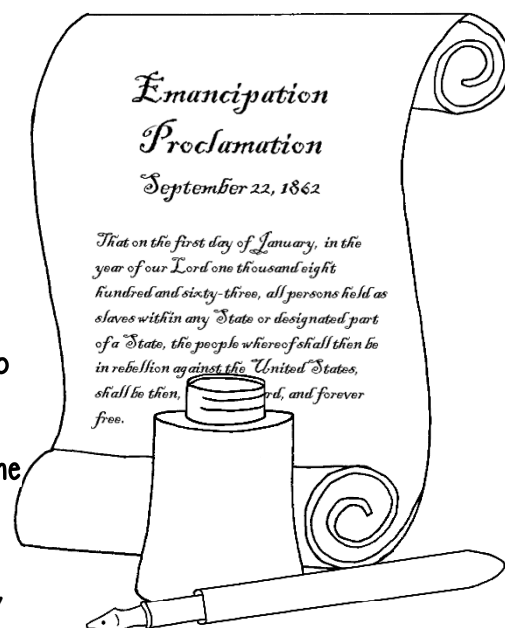
- Also known as the _____
- LOCATION - Antietam Creek in Sharpsburg, MD
- General Lee led the Southern army into Maryland (_____)
- Lee hoped that a victory in the North would convince _____ to give recognition and support to the Confederacy
- General McClellan learned of Lee's plan and intercepted Lee at Antietam
- The resulting battle was _____
- Approximately _____ died, _____ were wounded
- The battle ended with _____ although it will end up hurting the _____ the most
- Lee retreated, McClellan failed to follow and was replaced by General Burnside

A TURNING POINT:

- Because the South did not win decisively, _____ did not grant them recognition or financial support

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

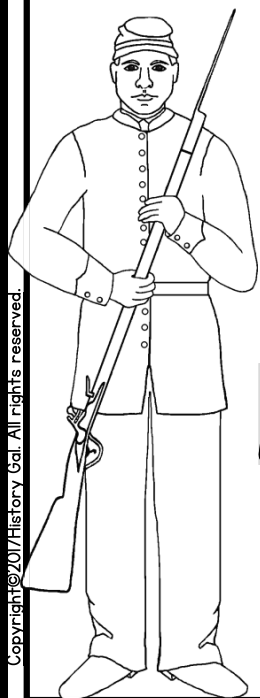
- The Emancipation Proclamation was an _____ issued by Abraham Lincoln
- He announced the proclamation in _____ and gave the Confederate states over 3 months to cease their rebellion and return to the Union as slaveholding states
- The Confederate states refused and the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on _____
- It proclaimed that slaves in the _____ (NOT the _____) were free



- It meant that the Union was now fighting against _____, not just a rebellion
- Since Great Britain was strongly against slavery, the proclamation made it even more difficult for the _____
- About _____ of the South's slave population walked away from slavery and towards the protection of the Union army

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS

- About _____ African Americans served in the segregated Union army and Navy (about 10% of Union forces)
- _____
- Approximately, _____ African Americans died fighting in the war



SOLDIERS' LIFE

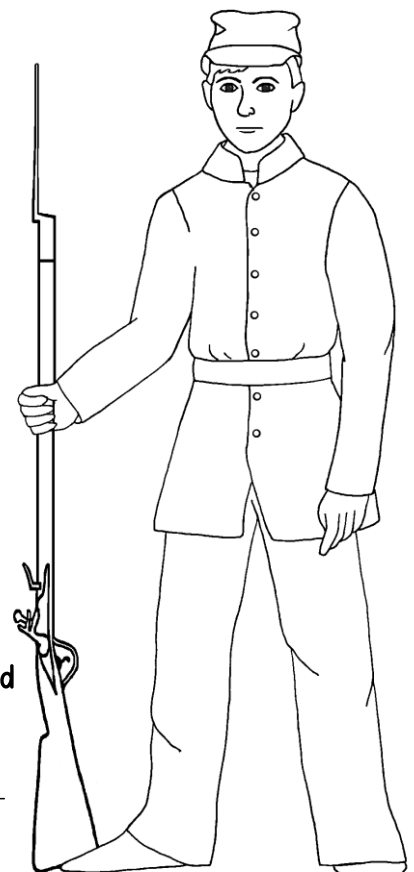
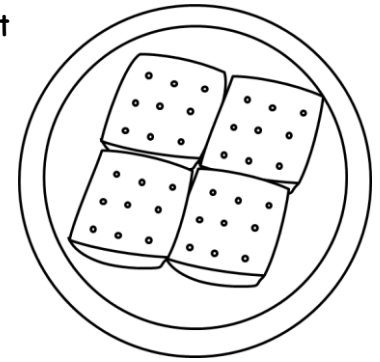
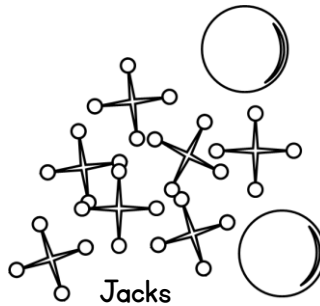
Approximately _____ soldiers fought in the Civil War

The average Union soldier was

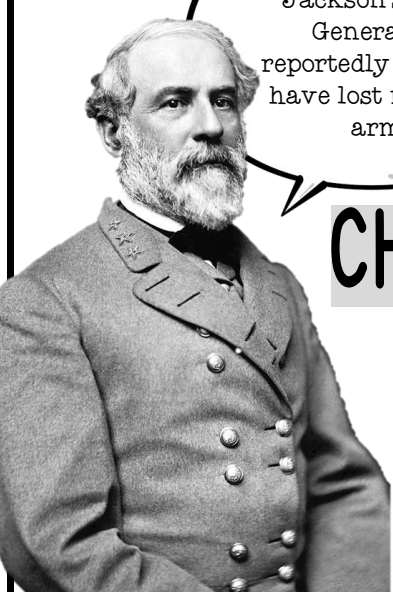
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- A white Union private was paid _____
- An African American Union private was paid _____ (until pay became equal in 1864)
- The average age of a Confederate soldier is _____, but by the end of the war, young boys and old men were drafted to fight

The average Confederate soldier was

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- A Confederate private was paid _____ but often went months without receiving pay
- A soldier spent most of his time in _____
- When they were not training they passed their time by:
 - _____
 - Playing _____ (checkers, card games, jacks, dominoes)
 - _____
 - Whittling
 - Smoking and drinking
- Union and Confederate soldiers mostly ate the same kind of food
 - _____ (hard biscuits made from flour, water, and, if available, salt)
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - Whatever food could be _____ from the area like local fruits and vegetables and livestock
- By the end of the war, a financially strapped Confederacy resulted in _____



BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER 1862



Upon hearing of Jackson's death, General Lee reportedly stated, "I have lost my right arm."

- General Burnside attacked Lee in Fredericksburg, VA and _____
- It was a _____
- The Union had _____ casualties compared to the Confederacy's _____ casualties

CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1863

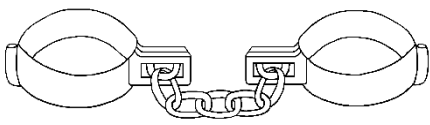
- LOCATION - near Fredericksburg, Virginia
- _____
- Over _____ total casualties
- Confederate _____ was wounded by friendly fire and died 8 days later

SIEGE AND BATTLE OF VICKSBURG MAY - JULY, 1863

- LOCATION - Vicksburg, Mississippi (_____)
- _____ army lay siege to the fortified city of Vicksburg
- July 4th - _____
- Over _____ total casualties
- Victory meant the Union controlled the _____ and isolated _____ from the rest of the Confederacy

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 1- 3, 1863

- LOCATION - Gettysburg, _____
- Lee took his army north was surprised at Gettysburg, PA
- _____ victory and Lee retreated
- Over _____ total casualties
- Significance - _____
- One of the most well known parts of the battle occurred on the 3rd day – _____
 - General George Pickett led _____ confederate soldiers in a charge against _____
 - This tactic is not as crazy as it sounds – _____
 - However, this time the Union soldiers _____ and it resulted in a disastrous _____ Confederate casualties



PRISONERS OF WAR

- About _____ Union and Confederate soldiers were captured by enemy forces and became prisoners of war
- Both sides _____
- _____ died while being held as prisoners
- The worst prison camps:
 - _____
 - _____

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, SEPTEMBER, 1863

- LOCATION - _____
- The Confederate army forced the Union army to _____
- Over _____ total casualties

BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA, NOVEMBER 1863

- LOCATION - Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee
- Union forces defeated the _____ and _____
- Over _____ casualties

BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS AND SPOTSYLVANIA, MAY 1864

- Part of Grant's _____
 - A 6 week series of battles fought _____
- LOCATION - Spotsylvania, _____
- No _____
- Over _____ total casualties

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, MAY - JUNE 1864

- Part of the _____
- LOCATION - Hanover County, Virginia
- _____
- _____ total casualties

It's 1864, the war that both sides thought would be quick, has lasted over 3 years with no end in sight. People in the North are growing tired of the war and with the presidential election of 1864, just months away, President Lincoln faces the very real possibility that he will not be re-elected. What do you think will help convince people to support Lincoln and the war? Why?

WEAPONS OF THE CIVIL WAR

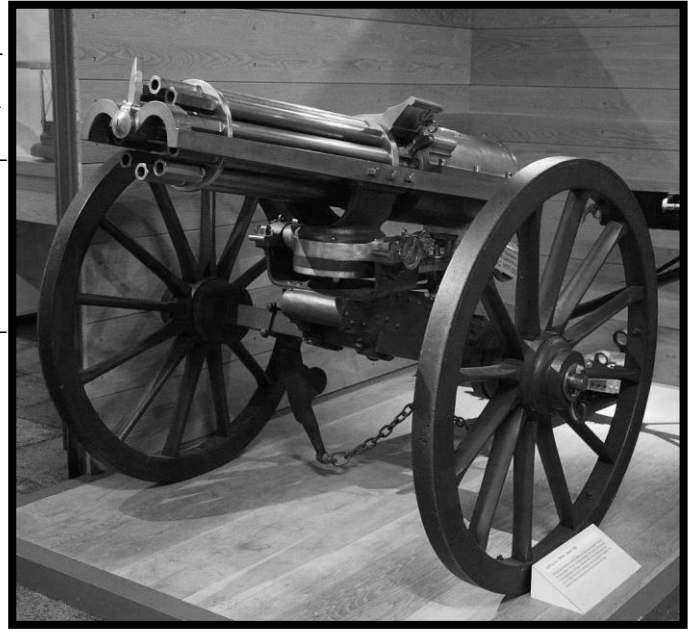
- Most soldiers were issued a _____
- Officers often carried _____ and _____ like a revolver

MINIE BALLS

- Created in 1848, these _____ improved the _____ of the guns used during the Civil War
- They easily penetrated the body and shattered bones

GATLING GUN

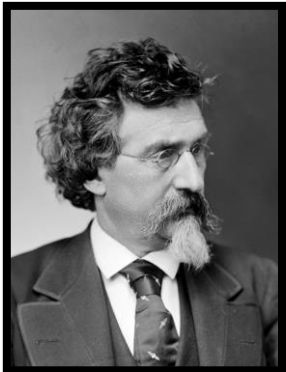
- Designed by Dr. Richard Gatling in _____
- This _____ was first used in combat by the Union army during the Civil War
- Could shoot about 200 rounds of bullets in 1 minute
- Predecessor to the _____



LONG AND SHORT RANGE ARTILLERY

- You might call these cannons, but by the time of the Civil War, they are called _____
- Their purpose was to fire _____ to inflict _____
- The size and shape of the _____ determined the _____ of projectile
- Some artillery shots were one solid ball to _____
- Others were _____ packed together designed to inflict maximum damage to advancing enemy soldiers
- Shrapnel Shells were also used and when these exploded, _____

CIVIL WAR IN PICTURES



Mathew Brady

- The Civil War was the _____
- A corps of field photographers including _____ followed the _____ troops throughout the duration of the war
- Due to the elaborate and delicate photography procedure, it was extremely difficult to _____
- Most of the images from the Civil War are _____ like camp scenes, portraits, preparation for battle, group photographs, and the aftermath of battles

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG, JUNE 9, 1864 - APRIL 2, 1865

- Part of the _____
- LOCATION - Petersburg, _____
- Petersburg was the _____ that supplied the city of Richmond and Lee's army
- The siege was a series of battles fought around Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia
- April 2, 1865, Lee ordered the evacuation of _____
- On April 3, _____
- Over _____ total casualties

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA NOV.-DEC., 1864

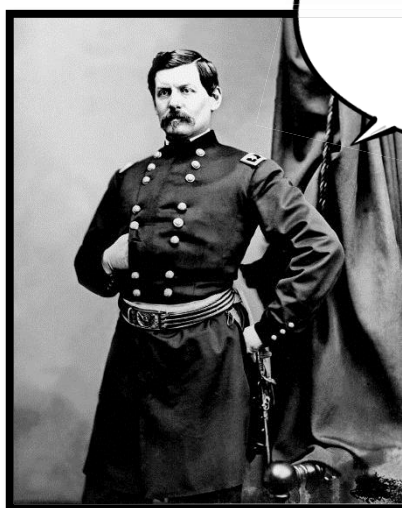
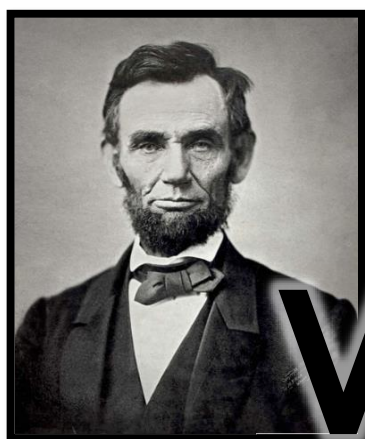


We're "not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people..." We need to "make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war" and end this war.

- Military campaign led by Union General William Tecumseh Sherman from _____
- Sherman's force of 62,000 men destroyed everything the _____ (scorched earth policy)
- First time in U.S. history _____
- September 1864 - Sherman captured _____
- November 1864 - Sherman _____
- December 1864 - Sherman captured _____
- From Savannah, Sherman headed north to _____ (capital of SC) and captured the city in February 1865
- After the capture of Columbia, Sherman's army continued their path of destruction through _____

ELECTION OF _____

Circle the winner



It's time to end this war.

VS.

This election could have easily gone against Lincoln. Sherman's

_____ helped him immensely and Lincoln won a very close popular election.

_____, Democrat

_____, Republican

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

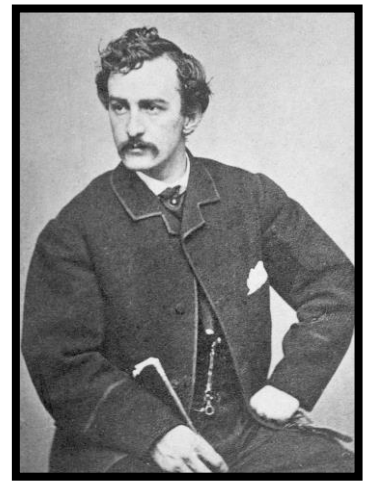
- After the Siege of Petersburg, _____ retreated from Richmond and headed west intending to join up with _____
- However, on _____, Lee's army battled Union forces and was forced to surrender at _____

TERMS OF SURRENDER:

- Soldiers would not be _____
- Officers could _____
- Soldiers could _____
- Lee was _____
- Lee's surrender signaled the end of the war, but _____ continued in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

- April 14, 1865 - _____ assassinated Lincoln at _____ in Washington, D.C.
- A co-conspirator attacked and wounded Secretary of State _____
- Upon Lincoln's death, Vice President _____ became president



John Wilkes Booth

THE WAR ENDS

- _____ – the largest surrender of Confederate troops occurred when Generals Johnston and Beauregard surrendered to General _____ at the home of James Bennett (called Bennett Place) near Durham, _____
- The _____ Confederate soldiers were given the same _____ as the soldiers at Appomattox
- The war was over

RESULTS OF THE WAR

- Supremacy of the Federal government over the state became _____
- _____
- Worthless Confederate dollars left Southerners _____
- _____ went to work
- End of _____
- More than _____ died in the war (includes those who died in battle, from battle wounds, from disease & infection, and in prison camps)
- _____ in war costs and property losses (the majority in the South)
- The South _____
- Helped transform the Northeast into an _____