

The Civil War: Part One

Section One: Preparing for War

The Main Idea: The attack on Fort Sumter led both the North and the South to prepare for war in earnest.

I. Crisis at Fort Sumter

- a. Commander _____ sent the message to Lincoln that Confederate leaders were demanding _____ or would attack.
- b. Low on _____ hands, the fort was very _____ to both sides.
- c. _____ would not surrender the fort, but would send food and other non-military _____.
- d. _____ would decide whether to attack and go to war or to allow the symbol of _____ to remain.

II. The attack on the Fort

- a. Davis ordered a _____ before the supplies could arrive.
- b. On _____ the Confederate artillery opened fire on the fort and an _____ the next day.

III. The Rush To War

Response In the North	Response In the South

IV. The Border States: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri

- a. _____: Washington, DC, at risk surrounded by Confederate Territory, _____ declared and new elections held to ensure pro _____ state legislature.
- b. _____: strategic access to the lower Mississippi River. Divided loyalties but never enough secessionist support to withdraw from the Union.
- c. _____: The _____ border left the Union open to the threat of _____. The governor refused to take sides, but the state sided with the _____ after Confederate troops invaded in _____.
- d. These divided loyalties meant citizens fought _____.

V.

Goals and Strategies

Union Goals	Confederate Goals

VI.

The North's Strategy

- a. Larger population = _____
- b. With more _____ could produce _____
- c. _____ plan- slowly seal the South of from the rest of the world: _____
- d. Newspapers pushed _____ an attack on the _____ for a quick end to the war.

VII.

The South's Strategy

- a. Ardent support for the cause made up for lack of _____
- b. Fighting for _____ and their homeland, % of the population did not _____
- c. They were convinced of their _____ many army officers were _____

VIII.

Goals and Strategies

- a. _____ were convinced that _____ and _____ wanted a guaranteed supply of _____ foreign policy tool. _____ and counted on this _____ as a
- b. The Confederacy _____ cotton to force the issue of _____ as an independent nation when the _____ and the _____ hesitated.
- c. Cotton diplomacy failed for many reasons:
 - i. The British resented the _____ at _____
 - ii. _____ was stockpiled from the year _____
 - iii. Higher prices encouraged other countries to _____
 - iv. Both sides continued to try to gain/block _____ throughout the _____

Civil War Notes: Part Two: The Major Battles Begin

The Main Idea: Widespread fighting occurred during the first two years of the Civil War.

- i. Union Army Not Ready to Fight
 - a. With _____ volunteer enlistment nearly over, the decision was made to send troops to _____ to attack.
 - ii. First Battle of Bull Run
 - a. The _____ ended hope for a _____
 - b. _____ earned his nickname and _____ charge caused Union troops to stampede.
 - c. There were _____ Confederate and _____ Union _____.

Results

- a. _____ called for a _____ more volunteers to serve for three years.
- b. Replaced _____ with _____ who set up set about creating a real army out of a _____ force.

III. The Major Battles Begin

a. Tactics and Technology

- i. _____ on each side trained at _____ based on infantry and cavalry charges, but with new _____ these tactics led to huge casualties.
- ii. Increased _____ and _____ with bullet shaped ammunition and rifling.
- iii. _____ replaced cannonballs, and _____ mowed down troops.

b. New Devices of War

- i. Observation balloons were used to _____ artillery fire, and camouflage was used to disguise _____ and _____ from view.
- ii. The _____ allowed for quick communication.
- iii. _____ were used to move large numbers of troops.

c. The Fight for the Mississippi Valley

- i. _____ were used by the Union to take the _____
- ii. _____ captured Forts Henry and Donelson, opening the western Confederacy and leaving the _____

- vulnerable to attack. Grant continued _____ to the railroad center of _____.
- iii. The bloody _____ was a Confederate loss, but there were over _____ total casualties. Grant realized the Union would be saved only by complete _____.
- iv. _____ fell to Admiral Farragut, and he continued up the _____ to capture Baton Rouge and Natchez. Only _____ remained in Confederate hands.
- d. *The War in the East*

General McClellan	2 nd Battle of Bull Run

- e. *The Union Is Invaded*
- i. _____ and the _____ morale was low after defeats in _____ determined to attack on Union soil, hoping to gain an _____.
- ii. *Battle of Antietam*
1. _____ caught up with Lee's troops at Sharpsburg, Maryland.
 2. A savage single day of fighting left _____ dead.
 3. Lincoln's order to _____ "was ignored."

4. McClellan allowed the rebels to retreat to _____.
 5. He was _____ of command.
- iii. *The Battle of Fredericksburg*
1. _____ named new Union commander.
 2. Marched massive army toward _____.
 3. Attacking Confederates head on left _____ Union dead.
 4. The battle was a _____ for the Union.

Civil War Part Three: The War Behind the Lines

The Main Idea: The Civil War created hardships, challenges, and opportunities for people in the North and the South.

I. The Emancipation Proclamation

- a. Attitudes about the war changed with increased _____
 - i. No longer just about saving the _____, the south needed to be _____ for the bloodshed of the war.
 - ii. Lincoln convinced to use _____ to end slavery, denying the South the labor needed to continue the war.

b. Emancipation Proclamation issued on _____

- i. It freed the _____ in all areas in rebellion against the U.S.
- ii. _____ were upset slavery continued in the _____
- iii. Riots broke out with _____ for jobs in the North.
- iv. Supporters felt it would _____ the war.

c. Overseas Reaction

- i. The British felt as if _____ should have freed all of the slaves.
- ii. With war now about ending slavery, Britain would side with the _____

II. African Americans and the War

- a. In the _____ African American farm and _____ labor released white males for the war effort. Slaves performed many _____ jobs in the Confederate Army.
- b. Escaped slaves worked for the _____ in various jobs. They formed Union army regiments in _____ and _____

segregated units. Initially used for labor and guard duty, when allowed into battle, they fought _____. The _____ was the most famous unit.

c. _____ in 200 battles. More than _____ died serving the Union.

- a. **Life in the Military**
 - i. _____ served in Union armies, taking part in 200 battles. More than _____ died serving the Union.
 - ii. _____ was responsible for most deaths, and various epidemics swept through the camps. _____ worked to improve conditions.

b. Camp Life

- i. Conditions were poor, tents were crowded and the ground muddy or dusty depending on the _____. _____ were good, but while on the march soldiers relied on hardtack and coffee.
- ii. _____

c. Prison Camps

- i. Prisoner exchanges ended in _____ and both sides were guilty of inhumane treatment of _____.
- ii. Most notorious camps included _____ and _____.

IV. Life on the Home Front

Southern Home Front	Confederate Draft

V. Copperheads and the Union Draft

- a. No _____ but the Union needed to draft more soldiers.
- b. _____ law allowed the wealthy to hire substitutes or pay a _____ - making the war a poor man's fight.

Civil War Notes Part Four: The War Continues

The Main Idea: Important fighting occurred in all sections of the country as well as at sea.

I. The Civil War At Sea

a. Blockade Runners

Boats built for speed that brought _____ out and _____ and other _____

goods into the Confederacy

b. The Monitor and the Merrimac

_____ hoped to destroy the Union blockade with a captured Union _____ ship, the _____, rebuilt and renamed the _____

Union attacked with new vessel, the _____, but it changed battle between ironclads had no _____, but it changed _____

c. Confederate Raiders

Confederates used _____ to combat the stronger _____ navy.

Had _____ commerce raider ships roaming the oceans, successfully attacking Union _____ and disrupting the North's foreign trade.

II. The War In the West

a. California and the territories

_____ was admitted a free state in 1861, and six more western territories were added. _____ appointed pro-Union officials to head the _____.

The _____ was not enforced in the West, but _____ supplied volunteers and territorial mines provided vast amounts of _____ and _____.

The _____ secured the west for the Union.

b. Native Americans and the War

War divided the _____ and other nations over the issues of loyalty and _____, and they fought on both sides. Cherokee leader _____ was the last Confederate general to surrender at war's end.

III. Three Major Battles

a. Battle of Chancellorsville

_____ was in command of the Union Army.

- c. _____ hotly fueled an existing anti war movement, called _____ by supporters, _____ by critics.
- d. Vocal critics who opposed the war, the draft or _____ were arrested and jailed without trials. This was possible because _____ were suspended _____ across the entire country, saying he was willing to violate the _____ in order to save the nation.

VI. Women in the War

Southern Women	Northern Women

Civil War Notes Part Five: The Final Phase

The Main Idea: Southerners continued to hope for victory in 1864, but military and political events caused those hopes to fade.

- ii. Lee sent _____ in a surprise attack, nearly destroying the _____ on the first day.
 - iii. Battle was _____ greatest victory, defeating a force twice its size. Lee determined to invade the North again, hoping a victory there would end the war.
 - iv. Lee marched north, and Lincoln replaced Hooker with _____
 - v. Confederates on the lookout for a rumored _____ skirmished with Union cavalry.
 - vi. Both sides rushed troops to _____
 - b. The Battle of Gettysburg
 - i. _____ after his last victory, Lee pushed his troops into battle against the advice of _____
 - ii. Half the men in _____ perished, and Lee finally gave up the fight and retreated back to _____
 - c. The Siege of Vicksburg
 - i. _____ began the Union siege of Vicksburg in _____
 - ii. With constant shelling of the city, citizens were forced to dig into _____ to try to escape the barrage.
 - iii. After _____ the city surrendered. Four days later the last Confederate fort on the _____ surrendered as well.
 - iv. The Chattanooga Campaign
 - a. The String of _____ victory at the Battle of _____ ended with _____ but the retreating Union army discovered the road to Chattanooga had been left _____ and they fled to the city.
 - b. Bragg pursued, but the Union soldiers were ready to defend the city. Confederate troops prepared to _____ them out.
 - c. Grant arrived and opened a supply line to feed the trapped _____ troops. The siege ended and the Union won the _____ that followed. This gave the Union control of the _____ center at Chattanooga and would allow Grant access to _____ the heart of the Lower South.
- i. Grant vs. Lee
 - a. General Ulysses S. Grant
 - i. _____ gave him command of Union armies in March 1864, and Grant made _____ commander on the western front of the war.
 - ii. Grant wanted to take advantage of the _____ shortages of men and supplies to end the war before the _____
 - iii. Ordered Sherman to "get into the interior of the enemy's country as far as you can and inflict all of the damage you can against their war resources.
 - b. General Robert E. Lee
 - i. _____ could not win the war, but a new president might accept _____ in return for peace.
 - ii. Lee planned to make the cost of fighting so _____ for the North that Lincoln would lose the upcoming election.
 - ii. Fierce Fighting
 - a. Wilderness and Spotsylvania
 - i. Grant kept his troops on the attack, winning the _____ and pushing south. The _____ cost many casualties on both sides, but Grant continued toward Richmond.
 - b. Cold Harbor and Petersburg
 - i. During the _____ men planned their names and addresses on uniforms for identification. With this loss and after failing to capture the rail center at _____ Grant began a siege of that city to put pressure on Richmond.
 - c. Sherman on the Move
 - i. Meanwhile, Sherman won the _____ and laid siege to Atlanta's defenses. HE took the city after closing down the last _____ line, one month before the Union presidential elections.
 - iii. Confederate Hopes Fade
 - a. Democrats nominated _____ and adopted a party platform calling for an immediate end to war.
 - b. Southerners found new hope, but the _____ tried to broaden Lincoln's appeal by picking Tennessee's _____ for the ticket. Lincoln expected to lose the election.

- c. Sherman's capture of _____ allowed Lincoln to easily defeat McClellan. Congress passed the _____, ending slavery, and the war seemed nearly over to all but die hard secessionists. Lincoln announced his intention to be _____, but the bloody war continued.

IV. *The War Comes To an End*

a. Sherman's March

- i. After the _____, Sherman marched across Georgia in what came to be known as the _____.
- ii. Sherman cut a swath of destruction 300 miles long and _____ miles wide.
- iii. After taking _____, Sherman turned north through South Carolina, destroying _____ all along the way.

b. The fall of Richmond

- i. Lee only had _____ defenders at Petersburg, and they were low on supplies.
- ii. Grant decided not to wait for Sherman's troops.
- iii. Instead, he broke through Lee's defenses at _____ and went on to take _____.
- iv. Lee tried to escape with his few remaining troops, but Grant blocked their way.

V. *Surrender at Appomattox*

a. Lee and Grant

- i. With Union forces surrounding them, Lee decided to _____.
- ii. Grant presented the terms of the surrender to Lee. Extremely generous for such a bloody conflict, Lee's troops merely had to turn over their _____ and leave.
- iii. Grant announced: "The war is over. The rebels are our countrymen again."

b. The War is Over

- i. News of Lee's surrender brought joyful _____ to the north.
- ii. Lincoln requested _____ be played at the White House.
- iii. The last of the Confederate forces surrendered on _____.
- iv. Sadly, President Lincoln would not live to see the official end of the _____.