**CIVIL WAR** (1861-1865)

1. The attack on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the spark that started the Civil War (April 12, 1861)

- Immediately after the attack, Pres. Lincoln asked the nation’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to raise 75,000

troops to put down this rebellion.

 - Pres. Lincoln’s call for more troops led more Southern states to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Note: Western counties of Virginia refused to support secession and in 1863 they were

 admitted to the Union as the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Two Sides in the Civil War:

 \*\*\*\* North was also called the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(United States of America) nickname \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The President of the United States was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The Capital was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 For the most part, the North wore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ color uniforms.

 \*\*\*\* South was also called the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (Confederate States of America) nickname \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The President of the Confederate States was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The Capital was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 For the most part, the South wore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ color uniforms.

3. To take advantage of the Union’s strength General **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**developed a two-part strategy. What was the strategy called? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 List the two-part plan:

 1.

2.

Other Union leaders urged the capture of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Confederate capital)

* 4. Two principal **Theaters of the Civil War**, in which major military operations took place:
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theater- roughly comprising the area east of the Appalachians in the vicinity of the rival capitals of Washington and Richmond
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theater- primarily between the western slope of the Appalachians and the Mississippi River. Note: Lesser operation that took place along the coasts and inland waterways and the isolated trans-Mississippi area are included in the Western Theater.

5. The 1st major Battle of the Civil War was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Manassas)

- Many felt this would be an easy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ victory, however the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won.

- Many people actually rode out to watch the battle thinking the battle and the war would be over quickly. It showed that the Confederates would put up a bigger fight than expected.

- Confederate General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gets his nickname at this battle.

6. 2 Forts in Tennessee guarded 2 major waterways into the Western part of Confederacy:

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Union victory under General Grant (fought Feb. 6, 1862)

 -This was a key victory, which gave the Union control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River

 - The Union uses the TN River to float south and gain easier access to Corinth, MS

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Union victory under General Grant (fought Feb. 11-16, 1862)

 -This was a key victory, which gave the Union control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River

 -Ulysses S. Grant gets his nickname “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” at this battle

7. Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a major Union victory at **Pittsburg Landing** on the Tennessee River.

 -Union General Grant had sailed down the TN River to link up and attack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, MS.

**Note:** Corinth, MS was a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-It was the cross roads of the Mobile-Ohio railroad & the Memphis- Charleston railroads.

**-**The carnage & loss of life shocked the nation. Some called for Grant’s removal but Lincoln refused, stating "I can't spare this man; he fights." Fought April 6-7, 1862

8. Siege of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- General Halleck moved the Union army on a very slow march to take Corinth

 -After a month, Union troops force the Confederates to retreat. Fought April 29-May 30, 1862

KEY POINT: **Battle of Shiloh** and the **capture of Corinth** gave Union forces a base of operations in which to seize control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially easier access to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, MS and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Sharpsburg) was the single-day bloodiest battle in U.S. history

- Though considered a draw, it took a huge toll on the Confederate forces.

- Pres. Lincoln will claim a victory because General Lee retreated. (fought September 17, 1862)

- Antietam gives Lincoln the victory he needs to issue the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Note: He had been planning on issuing this but needed support, this victory allowed him to issue it 5 days later

10. President Lincoln issues the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on September 22, 1862 (this was a preliminary proclamation) The final proclamation officially went into effect on January 1, 1863.

What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

Where did the Emancipation Proclamation not apply?

1. 2.

**Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation:** 1. It changed the Civil War from just a fight to save the Union, to now being a fight to end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. It also dashed any hope of the Confederacy getting help from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. It now allowed 1000’s of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to join and serve in the military

11. African-American troops: about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served during the war

 - many were former slaves who, if caught, were not prisoners but returned to slavery or killed

 - many served as cooks, wagon drivers, hospital aides or in noncombat support roles

 2 most famous African-American Union regiment units:

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- famous for their attack on Fort Wagner

-although a defeat it helped increase the respect for African-American troops back home & helped increase more African-American volunteers

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- famously fought at the Battle of Nashville

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- major Confederate victory under General Lee (Dec. 11-16, 1862)

- it was one of the most lopsided losses in the war, Lincoln took a lot of criticism in the North

13.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Murfreesboro) major Union victory (Dec. 31 1862 -Jan 2 1863)

 - provided the Union with a major morale boast after Fredericksburg & kept middle TN under Union control

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major Confederate victory for General Lee (April 30-May 6, 1863)

 -considered to be General Lee’s greatest victory but at a huge cost.

- many believed after this victory that Lee’s army was invincible (he was outnumbered 2 to 1 but won)

- this victory emboldens General Lee to invade the North.

 - “Stonewall” Jackson was accidently killed by friendly fire. Lee states, “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major Union victory for General Meade (July 1-3, 1863)

 - It was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ battle of the Civil War. Nearly 51,000 casualties.

 - This was considered a costly failure. Lee’s army had, at that point, seemed invincible

- “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”: famous assault by the Confederates on the 3rd day. It was a complete failure

 - After Gettysburg, Lee’s army never mounted another major strategic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 - Any lingering hope of getting European help was now finally abandoned. CSA war bonds dropped

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was Pres. Lincoln’s famous speech on Nov. 19, 1863

- He gave this two-minute speech at the consecration of the National Cemetery in Gettysburg honoring the dead from the Battle of Gettysburg. This was 4 ½ months after the battle.

- It started “Four score & seven years ago..” How long ago was that?

What happened then?

 Why would he reference that?

-Key points to Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address:

1.

2.

 3.

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major Union Victory under General Grant (May 18-July 4, 1863)

 - Vicksburg was the last major Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River

 - Grant realized he couldn’t take it by force so they basically forced the city to surrender

 - Capture of Vicksburg effectively cut the Confederacy in two & gave full control of the MS river

 - This victory also helped Grant’s reputation and ultimately being made General in Chief

**16-17 NOTE:** Though really pinpointing a true turning point in any war, many historians point to the Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg (1 day later) as the major turning point of the Civil War.

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Confederate victory under General Bragg (Sept. 19-20, 1863)

- It was the most significant Union defeat in the Western Theater (2nd highest casualties after Gettysburg)

-Confederates had been pushed out of Chattanooga into Georgia. General Bragg hoped to reclaim

 the city of Chattanooga and its vital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (it was also on TN river)

* After the defeat, Union forces retreated to Chattanooga and were almost forced to surrender

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Union victory under General Hooker (Nov. 24, 1863)

 - this was part of the overall Chattanooga campaign. It was nicknamed “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 - This victory, though small, helped the Union:

 1. dashed the Confederate enthusiasm after their victory at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. Union now had undisputed control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including Chattanooga

 3. It gave logistical control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ river & vital railroads, which helped

 supply the Union army advance into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 4. This was Grant’s last victory before becoming General in Chief of all Union forces

20. Election of 1864 and Sherman’s “March to the Sea”

 - Pres. Lincoln needs a victory to help his reelection in 1864.

- He gets it with General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ successful campaign of destroying all southern

 military targets, industries, infrastructure & railroads and civilian property in his path (total war).

 **Background of the Sherman’s “March to the Sea”:**

 - General Sherman marched south from Chattanooga, TN (May 1864) with the goal of taking the city

 of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He took the city Sept. 2, 1864. This victory helped Lincoln win the Election of 1864

- From Atlanta, Sherman toward his ultimate goal of taking the important port city of Savannah, GA. - Sherman’s campaign to take Savannah was called his “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

 He and his men destroyed everything along a 60-mile wide and 300-mile long path, in hopes of

 crushing the South’s will to fight. (Nov. 15- Dec. 21, 1864)

 - This campaign was considered revolutionary due to Sherman’s bold move of operating deep

 within enemy territory and without supply lines or means of communication.

They “lived off the land.” Sherman used 1860 census data to plan where his men might forage.

 - After a month’s rest, Sherman moved through the Carolinas to link up with Grant & take out Lee.

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Union victory (Nov. 30, 1864)

 - it decimates the Confederate Army of Tennessee, but General Hood still marches to Nashville

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Union victory (Dec. 15-16, 1864)

 -this was the last major Civil War Battle in Tennessee

 - after the loss here & at Franklin, the Confederate Army of TN had lost about 75% of its men

 - during this battle the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fought bravely but suffered heavy losses

23. **End of the War:**

- By April 1865, General Grant had pushed General Lee and the Confederates out of Richmond.

- Union troops eventually caught up with and surrounded the rest of Lee’s army.

- On April 9, 1865, General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surrendered to General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Though this does not mean the entire Confederate forces have given up, when General Lee

 surrendered to General Grant it basically started the road to the end of the Civil War.

Note: Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in North Carolina surrendered to Maj. Gen. [Sherman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_T._Sherman) at [Bennett Place](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bennett_Place) in [Durham, North Carolina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durham%2C_North_Carolina) on April 26, 1865.

General Taylor surrendered his army in early May, followed by General [Edmund Kirby Smith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Kirby_Smith) surrendering the Confederate [Trans-Mississippi Department](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trans-Mississippi_Department) on May 26, 1865 near New Orleans.

The terms of Smith’s surrender go into effect June 2, 1865, thus officially ending the Civil War.

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated on April 14, 1865 (died the April 15, 1865)

- He was shot by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while watching “Our American Cousin” at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- Lincoln was the 1st President assassinated.

- John Wilkes Booth was found and killed by Union troops on April 26, 1865

- Vice President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, of Tennessee, became the 17th President of the United States.

North reaction: They blame the South and want retribution during the upcoming Reconstruction

25. Lives lost- Over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men lost their lives during the war 2% of the total population in 1860

 Cost: Total $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ($146 billion today) Union spent $4.09 billion Confederate $2.10 billion

 Note: in 1863 the Union was spending $2.5 million a day ($43 million today)

 Deaths: \_\_\_\_% were from disease

26. Confederate states: (They are in order of when they seceded) note: 1st 7 seceded before Ft. Sumter

 1. South Carolina 2. Mississippi 3. Florida 4. Alabama 5. Georgia 6. Louisiana 7. Texas

 8. Virginia 9. Arkansas 10. North Carolina 11. Tennessee

27. Border states: (these are the slave states that never seceded from the Union)

 1. Delaware 2. Kentucky 3. Maryland 4. Missouri 5. West Virginia (sometimes included after 1863)