

LESSON 4 SUMMARY

The Strain of War

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.5, SS.8.A.5.6

Southern Victories

Under the able leadership of Generals Robert E. Lee and “Stonewall” Jackson, the Confederacy often defeated the larger Union army in the East. Both men knew the land on which they fought and were able to inspire their men.

The Battle of Fredericksburg

After the battle at Antietam, Lee moved his troops into Virginia. Union troops under General Ambrose Burnside marched toward the Confederate capital of Richmond. Lee intercepted Burnside near Fredericksburg. The Confederate troops dug trenches in hills outside the city. The **entrenched** soldiers had the advantage of higher ground. As a result, the Confederates easily won the battle.

Victory at Chancellorsville

In May 1863, Lee’s troops battled General Joseph Hooker’s forces in Chancellorsville, Virginia. Hooker had twice as many troops, but Lee had a daring plan. Lee divided his forces. Some attacked Hooker from the front. Meanwhile, Stonewall Jackson led the rest of the Confederate troops to attack the Union army on its **flank**, or its side. Hooker and his troops were forced to withdraw. The Confederate victory came at a great cost. By mistake, “Stonewall” Jackson was shot by his own men. He died a week later.

Problems With Union Leadership

In the North, Lincoln was disappointed with his military leaders. General McClellan was overly careful and slow to act. He had led Union forces to victory at Antietam in March 1862. However, he ignored Lincoln’s order to follow Lee’s retreating army and destroy it.

1. IDENTIFYING

EVIDENCE Underline the tactics that Confederate troops used to win at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. How were these tactics related to the advantages Southern generals had in these battles?

2. COMPARING

What might have been the effect of General “Stonewall” Jackson’s death on Southern troops? What might have been the effect of poor Union leadership on Northern troops?

LESSON 4 SUMMARY, *continued*

3. MAKING

PREDICTIONS Based on what you have read about generals in the North, who might President Lincoln eventually choose to lead his armies in the East?

ANALYZING VISUALS

4. Examine the picture of African American troops. What can you infer about the relationship between the white soldier and the African American soldiers?

McClellan’s replacement, General Burnside, was defeated at the Battle of Fredericksburg In December 1862. Then, a few months later, General Hooker had lost the Battle of Chancellorsville. Despite its smaller size and limited resources, the Confederacy continued to win in the East. Lincoln then appointed Major General George Meade as his new military commander. It was just three days before one of the war’s great battles—Gettysburg.

African Americans in the Civil War

African Americans were initially barred from serving in the Union and Confederate armies. In the North, however, this soon changed.



African Americans began to join military units in the North as early as June 1861, a few months after fighting began.

Excluded in the South

Around one-third of the population in the South was African American. Although in need of volunteers, the South refused to let African Americans fight for the Confederacy. They feared once given guns, African Americans might attack men in their own units or start a general revolt.

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LESSON 4 SUMMARY, *continued*

Enlisted in the North

Early on, President Lincoln opposed letting African Americans serve in the army. He thought it would create problems in the border states. However, the North needed more troops, and African Americans were willing to fight. In July 1862, Congress passed a new law. The law permitted the creation of all-African American regiments.

African American soldiers were in a difficult position. Some white Union soldiers resented them. Many thought African Americans could not fight well. Southerners especially hated African American soldiers. Confederates often targeted African Americans on the battlefield.

By the end of the war, one of every ten Union soldiers was African American. Some were free men from the North. Others had escaped slavery in the South. African American soldiers were brave and loyal. They fought effectively throughout the war.

The 54th Massachusetts

The 54th Massachusetts was the best-known African American regiment. They attacked Fort Wagner in South Carolina in July 1863. More than 300 African American men were killed in the fierce battle. Though they did not take the fort, the 54th became famous for their bravery. Later, the 54th would also fight at the Battle of Olustee in Florida.

The Tide Turns

In the spring of 1863, the Confederacy was winning. The South's victory at Chancellorsville had kept the Union from attacking Richmond. General Lee felt confident. He decided to invade the North again, hoping to impress France and Britain.

France and Britain wanted goods, especially cotton, that Southern farmers supplied. Since the war had started, however, that supply had dried up. If Lee was successful in the North, then France and Britain might support the Confederacy.

5. REASONING What outcome was Lee hoping for when he marched the Confederate army into Northern territory? Why was this important for the South?

LESSON 4 SUMMARY, *continued*

6. SPECULATING Why might Britain and France have refused to help the Confederacy after its loss at the Battle of Gettysburg?

7. INTERPRETING How did the siege of Vicksburg contribute to turning the tide of the war? How was the seige related to the early Union strategy for winning the war?

The Battle of Gettysburg

In July 1863, the Union and Confederate armies fought one of the most decisive battles of the war in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The battle was almost an accident. Gettysburg itself had no strategic importance. Lee's troops entered the town looking for food and other supplies. There they encountered Union forces.

For three days, the fighting was fierce. On the second day, outnumbered Union troops held their positions on hills called Round Top and Little Round Top. On the third day, Confederate General George Pickett led a charge of thousands of soldiers. It was a risky move. Pickett's soldiers would be directly in the line of fire as they advanced across an open field.

At first, Pickett's Charge seemed like it was working. The Confederates broke through the first line of Union soldiers. In the end though, the Union held strong. Half the men who charged with Pickett lay dead or wounded on the field. On July 4, Lee was forced to retreat. The Confederates left Gettysburg having suffered 25,000 casualties. The Union, though victorious, suffered 23,000 casualties.

After Gettysburg, there was no hope of France or Britain supporting the Confederacy. The South had planned to use two British ironclads to destroy Union ships in the Atlantic. In October 1863, Britain decided not to send the ships.

The Siege of Vicksburg

The Confederacy suffered other losses around the time of Gettysburg. In April 1863, General Ulysses S. Grant laid siege to Vicksburg, Mississippi. For 47 days, Grant prevented food and supplies from reaching the Confederates. Vicksburg fell to the Union on July 4, the same day Lee retreated from Gettysburg.

A few days later, the Union also took Port Hudson in Louisiana. This had been the South's last stronghold on the Mississippi. The South was now split in two. Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas were isolated. The Union was finally winning the long and difficult war.

LESSON 4 SUMMARY, *continued*

Lincoln’s Address at Gettysburg

On November 19, 1863, Lincoln spoke at a ceremony to dedicate the Soldiers’ National Cemetery at Gettysburg. His speech was 272 words long and lasted only two minutes. Despite this, the Gettysburg Address remains one of the greatest speeches in American history.

In the speech, Lincoln expresses the idea that no one could honor Gettysburg more than the men who fought and died there. The last line of the address encourages fellow Americans to make sure these soldiers did not die in vain, so that “government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.”



Lincoln’s words are still often quoted more than 150 years after he first spoke them at Gettysburg.

8. RESEARCHING Use the Internet to find the full text of the Gettysburg Address. How was the speech related to the Revolutionary War and the ideas of the founding fathers?

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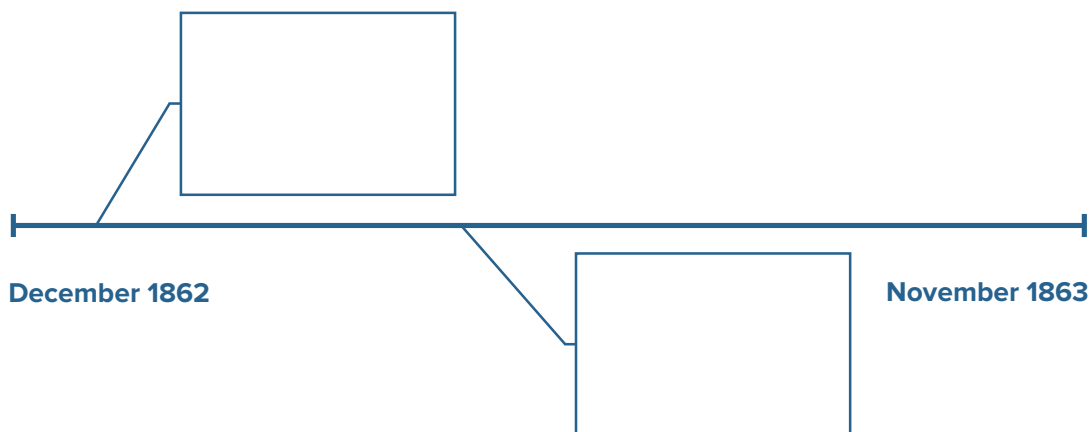
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LESSON 4 SUMMARY, *continued*



REVIEW LESSON 4

1. Create a heavily annotated time line in the style of the example below. Represent the course of events in the Civil War from late 1862 through 1863 on your time line. Use outside sources to find dates for other events, such as changes in Union leadership, and battles to include on your time line. Include detailed captions or descriptions for each of your time line entries.



2. **SUMMARIZING** Use the information from your time line and from the lesson to explain in an essay how the tide of the war began to turn in 1863. Note specific battles and events to explain the change of fortunes in the war.

LESSON 5 SUMMARY

The War's Final Stages

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.3, SS.8.A.5.5, SS.8.A.5.6

The Union Closes In

By 1864, Union forces surrounded the South. Union forces controlled Confederate port cities, stopping trade and shipping. The Union also controlled the Mississippi River, dividing the western and eastern Confederacy. The Union needed a plan to deal the South a final blow. General Grant wasted little time in drawing one up.

General Grant Takes Charge

General Ulysses S. Grant had led Union troops to important victories at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga. In March 1864, President Lincoln put Grant in charge of all Union troops. Grant's plan was to attack the Confederacy from all sides.

Grant attacked Lee's army near Richmond. The Union won a series of three battles. Each time, the Confederates fought fiercely, but Grant was relentless. Though the Union suffered heavy casualties, Grant refused to give up until the Confederacy surrendered.

Grant Moves South to Richmond

May and June 1864 were the bloodiest months of the war. It began with the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864. The Wilderness was halfway between Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Virginia. General Lee led 60,000 Confederate troops against more than 100,000 Union soldiers under General Grant. Soldiers could hardly see through the dense woods of the area. Losses on both sides were terrible. The battle had no clear winner.

Despite the losses, Grant pressed on towards Richmond. The armies clashed again at Spotsylvania Court House and at Cold Harbor. By early June, more than 50,000 Union troops had died. The Confederate army had similarly suffered. Lee's army would not last much longer.

1. COMPARING AND CONTRASTING How was Grant's campaign to take Richmond different than previous attempts by Union generals? How was it similar?

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LESSON 5 SUMMARY, *continued*

2. CREATING TIME

LINES Create a time line that shows four key events that took place in the summer of 1864. List the events below. Be sure to place the events in the correct order on your time line.

Key Battles/Events of 1864

May:

June:

August:

September:

Siege at Petersburg

Grant marched south of Richmond to Petersburg, Virginia. Petersburg was an important railroad center. Control of the railroad would give the Union a huge advantage. It would cut the supply lines to Richmond. Grant laid siege to Petersburg. However, Confederate troops refused to stop fighting.

Sherman in Georgia

Meanwhile, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman marched toward Georgia. In early July 1864, Sherman attacked Atlanta. Confederate soldiers under General John Hood put up fierce **resistance**. However, Sherman drove them out by September 1. White Southerners began to fear the Confederate cause was lost.



The ruins of the Central Church in Charleston, Virginia, were typical of the damage done in many Southern cities during the Civil War.

Farragut Blockades Mobile Bay

David Farragut was a leader in the Union navy. In August 1864, he led a Union fleet of 18 ships into Mobile Bay in Alabama.

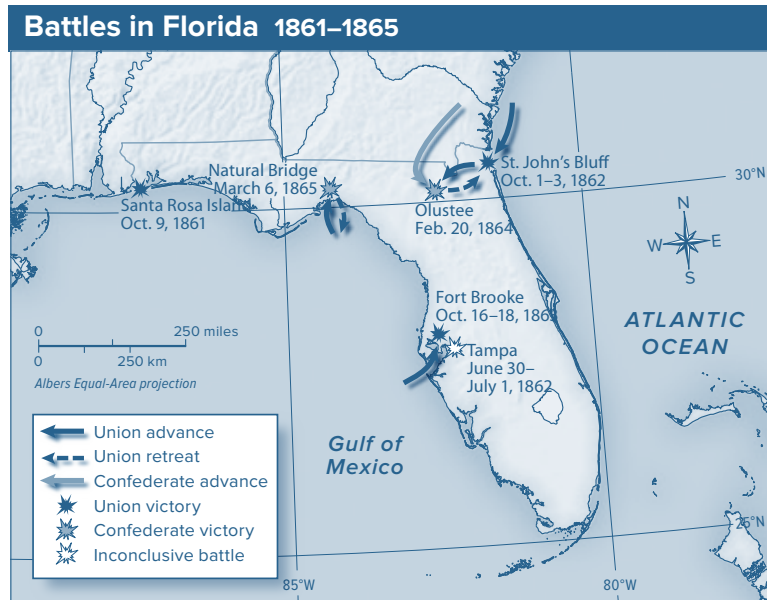
LESSON 5 SUMMARY, *continued*

Confederate forts lined the channel that led to the bay. The South had mined the bay with torpedoes. Farragut shouted, “Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!” and succeeded in taking the bay. Union ships now blocked the last Confederate port east of the Mississippi.

Battles in Florida

The Union’s mission in Florida was to cut Confederate supply lines. In February 1864, Union forces arrived in Jacksonville. 5,500 Union soldiers marched west through the countryside. About 13 miles (21 km) east of Lake City, they met 5,200 Confederate troops at Olustee Station. The battle was brief but bloody. 2,000 Union troops and 1,000 Confederates were killed, wounded, or captured. The battle was known as the Battle of Olustee or Ocean Pond. The remaining Union soldiers were forced to retreat.

3. EVALUATING Was the Union’s campaign in northern Florida successful? Explain your answer.



ANALYZING MAPS

4. Where in Florida was the Union most successful? What was it about these locations that may have helped the Union succeed?

Late in the war, Union and Confederate forces met again in Florida. The Battle of Natural Bridge was fought in southern Leon County in March 1865. Union troops landed near St. Mark’s Lighthouse and moved toward Tallahassee. Men of all ages defended the capital successfully. The battle was one of the last significant Confederate victories of the war.

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LESSON 5 SUMMARY, *continued*

5. MAKING CONNECTIONS

Underline the name of the Democratic candidate for President in 1864. What was his relationship to Abraham Lincoln earlier in the Civil War?

The Election of 1864

Lincoln’s chances of reelection seemed unlikely for most of 1864. Many Northerners believed that the Confederacy would eventually succeed and become an independent nation. However, the Union victories in Atlanta and Mobile Bay changed peoples’ opinions. Lincoln was easily reelected in 1864, beating the Democratic candidate, General George B. McClellan.

Lincoln’s victory seemed to suggest that people wanted a permanent end to slavery. On January 31, 1865, Congress passed the historic Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, outlawing slavery in the United States.

The War Ends

One of the Union’s main goals was to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond. When Grant forced Lee’s army out of Petersburg after a nine-month siege, the goal was within reach. Richmond was sure to fall to the Union.

6. PREDICTING CONSEQUENCES

What might have been the effects of Sherman’s March to the Sea and the passing of the Thirteenth Amendment once the war was over?

Sherman’s March to the Sea

The Confederacy continued to fight. To break the South’s will, General Sherman engaged in **total war**. Total war meant attacking not only the enemy’s army, but also the land and people. Sherman began by burning the city of Atlanta in November 1864.

Sherman then started his March to the Sea. As his men marched across Georgia, they destroyed cities, towns, and farmland. Sherman then turned north to march through the Carolinas and meet Grant’s army near Richmond. Sherman’s troops continued to wreak destruction. They took food, tore up railroad lines, and killed livestock.

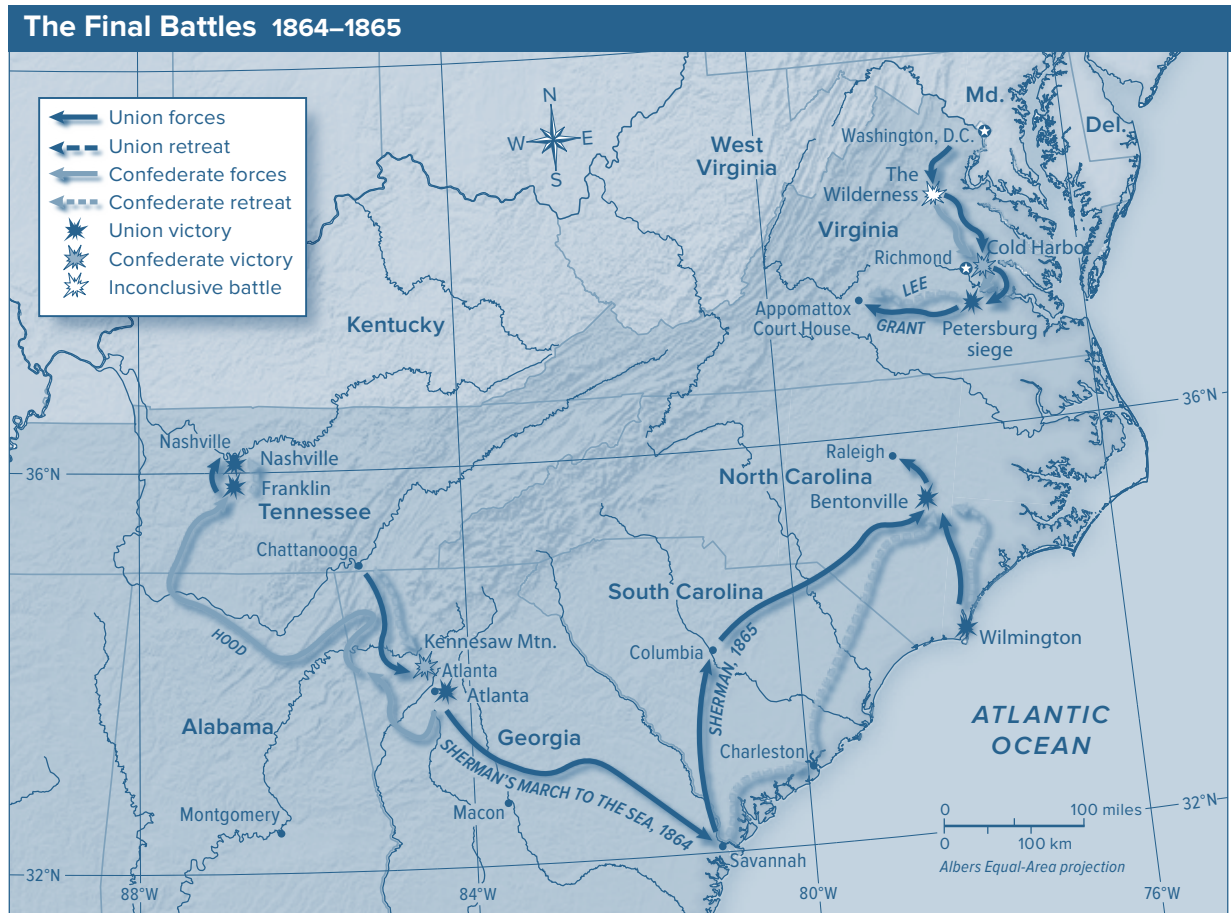
Many African American slaves left their plantations and followed Sherman’s army. Sherman’s march horrified white Southerners. To African American slaves it meant freedom.

Richmond Falls

In March 1865, General Grant marched on Richmond. General Lee knew the end had come. He and his men fled the city on April 2, 1865. By April 4, President Lincoln walked through the streets of the former enemy capital.

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LESSON 5 SUMMARY, *continued*



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A Meeting at Appomattox Court House

On April 7, General Grant wrote to General Lee, urging him to surrender. Lee wanted to keep fighting. Then Union troops captured a train carrying food and other supplies to Lee’s starving soldiers. Lee’s army was totally surrounded. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia, and the war was officially over.

When they met, the two generals shook hands. Grant told Lee the terms of the surrender. Confederate soldiers were allowed to keep their small firearms and horses. The Confederate army would also be given 25,000 rations of food to feed the hungry soldiers. Grant promised no one would bother the soldiers as they traveled home.

ANALYZING MAPS

7. Where did Sherman’s March to the Sea begin and end? What is the approximate distance between these two locations?

LESSON 5 SUMMARY, *continued*

The Toll of War

The Civil War was the deadliest in American history. It cost billions of dollars and left the South in ruins. However, the North had saved the Union. The outcome made clear that the federal government was more powerful than the states. The war also set free millions of enslaved African Americans. Many problems still faced the nation. Americans struggled to solve these problems as the Reconstruction era began.



REVIEW LESSON 5

- Use the graphic organizer below to list reasons for and against the strategy of “total war.”

TOTAL WAR	
Reasons for:	Reasons against:
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

- ✎ CONSTRUCTING AN ARGUMENT Write a brief essay in which you explain whether you agree or disagree with the strategy of total war. Use the information from your chart and the lesson to support your position.



Benchmark Skill Activities

DIRECTIONS: Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

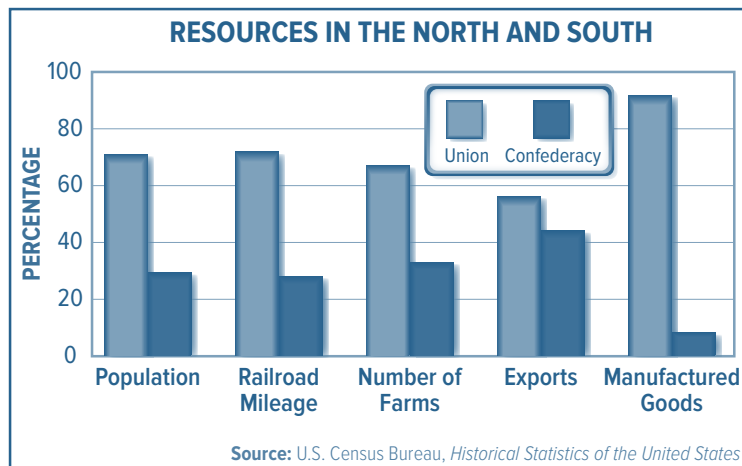
SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.6, LAFS.68.RH.1.1, LAFS.68.WHST.1.1, LAFS.68.WHST.2.4

1. CONSTRUCTING AN ARGUMENT

Use your **FOLDABLES** to write an essay. Using the notes you made in each section, identify several pivotal events in the Civil War that ensured victory for the Union. Support your choices with evidence from the text or from reliable outside sources.

SS.8.A.5.5, LAFS.68.RH.1.1, LAFS.68.RH.1.2, LAFS.68.RH.3.7, LAFS.68.WHST.2.4

2. ANALYZING VISUALS



Does the information in the graph in any way support the South's early military success in the Civil War? Why or why not? Why did the South enjoy early success in the war?

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.3, LAFS.68.RH.1.2, LAFS.68.WHST.2.4

3. IDENTIFYING CENTRAL ISSUES

Why did the Emancipation Proclamation make so little difference in the lives of enslaved people at the time of its enactment?

BENCHMARK SKILLS ACTIVITIES, *continued*

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.3, LAFS.68.RH.1.1, LAFS.68.RH.1.2, LAFS.68.WHST.2.4, LAFS.68.WHST.4.10

4. COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

Our present political position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that governments rest on the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish them at will whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established.

—from *Confederate States of America-Inaugural Address of the President of the Provisional Government*

It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union, that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to the circumstances.

—from *First Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln*

Read the excerpts from addresses by Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln. What were Jefferson Davis's and Abraham Lincoln's views on the legality of secession? Compare and contrast their opposing views. Cite text from the excerpts to support your answer.

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.2, SS.8.A.5.4, LAFS.68.RH.1.1, LAFS.68.WHST.1.1, LAFS.68.WHST.2.4

5. ANALYZING

Why were the border states of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri so important during the Civil War? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.6, LAFS.68.RH.1.2, LAFS.68.WHST.2.4, LAFS.68.WHST.4.10

6. EXPLAINING

How did Sherman's March to the Sea contribute to ending the Civil War?



Benchmark Note Cards

DIRECTIONS: Use these note cards to help you prepare for the test.

SS.8.A.5.1 Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR: SECTIONALISM

- The North wanted to preserve the Union.
- The North eventually wanted an end to slavery.
- The South wanted to be an independent nation.
- The South wished to preserve slavery.

STRATEGIES OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Strategies of the North:

- crush the South to end bid for independence
- Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan (close Southern ports to prevent supplies)
- capture capital of Richmond, Virginia

Strategies of the South:

- defend territory
- defeat the North by determination and tenacity
- get support from Great Britain and France

THE EARLY WAR

- First major battle of the war was fought at Bull Run, Virginia, summer of 1861
- Union sought control of the West and the Mississippi River
- Union naval commander Andrew Foote and Union General Ulysses S. Grant captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February 1862
- Sea battle between the *Virginia* and the *Monitor* (first ironclads) ended in a draw, March 1862
- Battle of Shiloh, an important Union victory in April 1862, General Grant in charge
- Union naval commander David Farragut captured New Orleans in April 1862

BENCHMARK NOTE CARDS, *continued*

SS.8.A.5.1 Explain the causes, course, and consequence of the Civil War (sectionalism, slavery, states' rights, balance of power in the Senate).

THE EARLY WAR IN THE EAST

- General Lee won a series of battles in Virginia though outnumbered, surprising the North.
- Union General McClellan defeated Lee at the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, the first major battle on Union soil.

IMPORTANT BATTLES AND TURNING POINTS

- Robert E. Lee and “Stonewall” Jackson gained unexpected victories against more powerful Northern armies in the East.
- At the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862, the Confederacy successfully protected Richmond, Virginia.
- At the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville in May 1863, “Stonewall” Jackson was killed.
- In the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, General Meade defeated Lee’s Confederate army. The Confederate loss cost the South the support they sought from Great Britain and France.
- General Grant seized Vicksburg, Mississippi, and soon after, Port Hudson, Louisiana, fell to the Union. Union control of the Mississippi River split the South into two.

END OF THE WAR

- Grant marched on Richmond, resulting in huge numbers of casualties on both sides.
- Grant laid siege to Petersburg to cut off supplies to Richmond.
- General Sherman captured and destroyed Atlanta, Georgia.
- Sherman’s brutal March to the Sea destroyed cities, homes and businesses.
- In early April 1865, Richmond fell to General Grant.
- On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

BENCHMARK NOTE CARDS, *continued*

SS.8.A.5.2 Analyze the role of slavery in the development of sectional conflict.

ENSLAVED PEOPLE AND THE CIVIL WAR

- Slavery was a root cause of the war, but Lincoln's goal at first was to preserve the Union, not to end slavery.
- At first, no African Americans were allowed to fight on either side.
- African Americans were excluded in the South because whites believed that giving them guns might lead to revolts.
- African Americans were excluded in the North because many distrusted their fighting skills.
- Lincoln opposed African Americans in the army because he thought it would cause political problems in the border states.

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS JOIN THE FIGHT

- African Americans were recruited into the Union army a few years into the War.
- The North realized more soldiers were needed.
- The 54th Massachusetts was the most famous African American regiment.

SS.8.A.5.3 Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.

LINCOLN'S ACTIONS DURING THE EARLY WAR

After the defeat at the First Battle of Bull Run, Northerners realized the war would be long and difficult.

- President Lincoln put General George B. McClellan in charge of the Army of the Potomac after the First Bull Run defeat.
- President Lincoln called for 1,000,000 more army volunteers.

BENCHMARK NOTE CARDS, *continued*

SS.8.A.5.3 Explain major domestic and international economic, military, political, and socio-cultural events of Abraham Lincoln's presidency.

LINCOLN AND THE COURSE OF THE WAR

- Lincoln was reluctant to end slavery due to political support from border states.
- In 1862, he introduced the Emancipation Proclamation, but an end to slavery required a Constitutional amendment.
- The Emancipation Proclamation did not immediately change the lives of most enslaved people in the South.
- Lincoln suspended *habeas corpus* and put protesters in jail without a trial.
- Lincoln instituted the first draft laws, leading to protests and riots in New York City.
- Lincoln replaced several generals (McClellan, Burnside, Hooker) and eventually put General Meade in charge because the old generals had all lost many battles to the smaller, less well-equipped Confederate units.
- After the Battle of Gettysburg, Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address, one of America's most famous speeches.
- Lincoln gave General Grant full control of the army in 1864.
- Lincoln's reelection in 1864 became more likely when the Union began to win battles. He was reelected easily.
- The Thirteenth Amendment was passed in early 1865 outlawing slavery in the Union.

SS.8.A.5.4 Identify the division (Confederate and Union States, Border states, western territories) of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War.

THE BORDER STATES

Some states were clearly in the North or the South. Others fell between the North and the South, and people's loyalties there were divided. There were four critical border states:

- Delaware: close to the Union capital of Washington, D.C.
- Maryland: close to both capitals (Washington, D.C. and Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia)
- Missouri: key to control of important sections of the Mississippi River
- Kentucky: key to control of the Ohio River

BENCHMARK NOTE CARDS, *continued*

SS.8.A.5.7 Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as each impacts this era of American history.

FLORIDIANS AND THE WAR

Florida was a small state with little strategic importance and almost no industry. However, Florida was responsible for supplying Confederate armies.

- The Confederate Cow Cavalry supplied Confederate soldiers with beef from Southern Florida.
- Florida farms supplied cotton, pork, and vegetables.
- Saltwork plants supplied salt for preserving meat.

BATTLES IN FLORIDA

Several notable battles were fought in Florida during the War.

Battle of Olustee, or Ocean Pond

- fought in February 1864
- 5,500 Union troops tried to interrupt Confederate supplies west of Jacksonville
- 5,200 Confederate soldiers defeated the Union forces
- 2,000 Union casualties
- 1,000 Confederate casualties

Battle of Natural Bridge

- fought in March 1865
- Union troops landed near St. Mark's Lighthouse and marched on Tallahassee
- men of all ages defended the capital at Natural Bridge
- one of the last significant victories for the Confederacy

BENCHMARK NOTE CARDS, *continued*

SS.8.A.5.5 Compare Union and Confederate strengths and weaknesses.

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Both sides had strengths and weakness in the Civil War and both were optimistic about their chances of winning.

North's Advantages	Importance for the North	South's Advantages	Importance for the South
larger population	more men to fight	excellent military leadership	better battle strategies
more farms	more food for soldiers	dedicated fighting men	helped overcome lower numbers
more manufacturing	more military supplies	fighting in their own territory	advantage when fighting battles
better railroads	faster troop/supply movement		

SS.8.A.5.6 Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in the War.

- Fought in July 1863
- General Lee wanted to gain the support of Britain and France by invading Union territory
- Union and Confederate forces fought for three days outside the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- Pickett's Charge was almost successful, but half the men who charged were killed
- Union forces held their positions
- 25,000 Confederate casualties
- 23,000 Union casualties
- Britain and France withdrew support of the South after the loss

BENCHMARK NOTE CARDS, *continued*

SS.8.A.5.6 Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON CIVILIANS

- Young men were fighting, so families experienced hardships.
- Education was disrupted.
- Women and children worked on farms.
- The South was hit hard due to fighting there.
- Crops and homes were lost, cities were destroyed, and refugees had to leave their homes in the South.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

- Women became nurses (Dorothea Dix, Sally Tompkins).
- Some women served as spies (Rose O'Neal Greenhow gave Union battle plans to Confederate leaders, Harriet Tubman worked on the Underground Railroad and disrupted Confederate supply lines).
- Women worked on farms, ran businesses, and held government positions while men were away fighting.

LEGAL AND POLITICAL CHANGES FOR CITIZENS

- Presidents Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, the leader of the Confederacy, suspended *habeas corpus* (sent protesters to jail without a trial).
- Presidents Lincoln and Jefferson Davis instituted draft laws that favored the rich (who could pay not to serve or hire someone to serve for them), so many more poor were drafted and fought.

WAR AND THE ECONOMY

- Both sides borrowed and printed extra money to pay for the war, affecting their economies.
- Some inflation occurred in the North, raising prices faster than wages.
- The South's economy was devastated (greater inflation, riots in the cities).

BENCHMARK NOTE CARDS, *continued*

SS.8.A.5.6 Compare significant Civil War battles and events and their effects on civilian populations.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Prisoners were kept in horrible conditions by both the North and the South.

Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia:

- severely overcrowded
- too little food rationed per day
- men slept in holes in the ground
- drinking water contained sewage
- 13,000 prisoners died from disease

Union prison at Elmira, New York:

- freezing temperatures in winter
- not enough blankets and warm clothes
- prison hospital was in a flooded basement
- water was contaminated with garbage and sewage
- one in four prisoners died in the prison

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Over 600,000 people died.
- Families were divided.
- Many thousands were wounded.
- Poor conditions in field hospitals killed many more.
- The governments spent billions of dollars.
- Slavery ended.
- The Union was preserved and the Confederacy was broken up.

VISUAL SUMMARY

DIRECTIONS: Complete the graphic organizer below.

The Civil War

STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES

North:

- ★ _____
- ★ _____
- ★ _____

South:

- ★ _____
- ★ _____
- ★ _____

IMPORTANT EARLY BATTLES

- ★ First Battle of _____—first major battle
- ★ *Monitor* vs. _____—battle of _____ ships
- ★ Battle of Shiloh—major battle in _____

TURNING POINTS

- ★ Battle of _____—Lee’s army turned back in Pennsylvania
- ★ Siege of Vicksburg—Grant’s victory gained control of the _____

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

- ★ wanted to preserve the _____
- ★ The _____ freed enslaved people.
- ★ suspended _____

FINAL BATTLES

- ★ The Wilderness, _____, Cold Harbor—Grant fights series of battles in _____
- ★ The March to the _____—_____ captures Atlanta, marches through Georgia employing total war
- ★ Appomattox Court House—_____ surrenders to _____

BATTLES IN FLORIDA

- ★ Battle of _____—Union troops forced to retreat to Jacksonville
- ★ Battle of _____—Union forces plan to march on Tallahassee, but are defeated

USING PRIMARY SOURCES

DIRECTIONS: Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

The first excerpt is from Jefferson Davis' inaugural address to the Confederate states. The second excerpt is from Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address. Read both excerpts and answer the questions that follow.

Our present political position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that governments rest on the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish them at will whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to “establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;” and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States composing this Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, defined to be “inalienable.”

—from *Confederate States of America—Inaugural Address of the President of the Provisional Government*

Again: If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak—but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was “to form a more perfect Union.”

—from *First Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln*

USING PRIMARY SOURCES, *continued*

1. What reasons does Confederate President Jefferson Davis use to support the South's secession from the United States? Cite specific arguments Jefferson Davis makes in his case for succession.

2. Based on the excerpts, do you think that Lincoln was directly responding to remarks Davis made in his address? Based on this excerpt from Lincoln's speech, what was Lincoln's counter argument to Davis? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

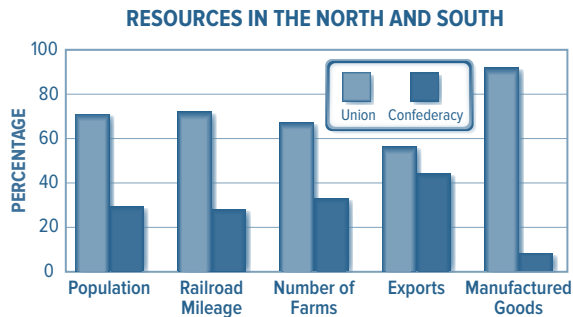


Chapter Practice Test

DIRECTIONS: Circle the best answer for each question.

1

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.5 (Moderate)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Historical Statistics of the United States*

Which of the following explains the largest discrepancy shown on the graph?

- A The North rapidly increased its manufacturing capabilities after the war began.
- B The North's railroads were located in the more populous eastern region of the country.
- C The economy of the South was based on agriculture and exporting raw materials.
- D The railroads of the South were designed to transport cotton, not to move soldiers and equipment.

2

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.6 (High)

What effect did the First Battle of Bull Run have on the Union's outlook on the Civil War?

- A The victory energized Lincoln and the Union leaders, bringing about a quick end to the hostilities.
- B The defeat shocked Lincoln and the Union leaders, forcing them to make major changes in recruitment and strategy.
- C The defeat demoralized Lincoln and the Union leaders, causing them to lose many more battles in the coming months.
- D The victory made Lincoln and the Union leaders overconfident, so they underestimated the strength of the South for the next several battles.



3

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.5 (Moderate)

Union Strategies	Confederate Strategies
1. close Southern ports to prevent imports and supplies	1. defend territory and wear down U.S. resolve
2. ?	2. get help from Great Britain and France

Which of the following statements completes the chart?

- A capture the Confederate capital
- B ignore the Mississippi River and the Western territories
- C make Florida a main objective
- D allow the Confederates to attack the North and defeat them on home territory

4

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.4 (Moderate)

Why were the border states of Kentucky and Missouri important to both the North and the South?

- A Control of these states would provide significantly more recruits to one side.
- B Control of these states would afford control of major rivers for transportation.
- C Control of these states would increase manufacturing capabilities for one side.
- D Control of these states would split the enemy's territory into separate, hard-to-defend areas.



5

SS.8.A.5.3 (High)

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

—from *First Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln*

Based on the excerpt, why did President Lincoln believe secession violated the Constitution?

- A** The Constitution called for the majority to agree, but a minority of people would not change their minds.
- B** The Constitution called for the majority to follow checks and balances, but did not allow the minority to do so.
- C** The Constitution called for majority rule, and a minority of people tried to impose their will on the whole country.
- D** The Constitution called for the majority to change the government if they wished, but did not give that right to the minority.

6

SS.8.A.5.2 (Moderate)

Why did the Confederacy refuse to arm African Americans?

- A** The enslaved African Americans were still needed to grow cotton.
- B** They believed enslaved African Americans would be disloyal to the United States.
- C** They feared revolts by armed African Americans.
- D** They believed African Americans were not part of the Southern culture of shooting and hunting.



7

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.6 (Moderate)

Important Civil War Generals	
1. _____	helped South win at First Battle of Bull Run, died after Battle of Chancellorsville
2. _____	won Battle of Shiloh, accepted Confederate surrender
3. _____	won Battle of Fredericksburg, surrendered to end the war
4. _____	destroyed Atlanta, carried out the “March to the Sea”

Which response presents the Civil War leaders in the correct order to complete the chart from top to bottom?

- A Jackson, Grant, Lee, Sherman
- B Meade, McClellan, Davis, Scott
- C McClellan, Grant, Lee, Farragut
- D Hooker, McClellan, Davis, Jackson

8

SS.8.A.5.3 (High)

Why did President Lincoln suspend the right of habeas corpus during the war?

- A He wanted to exempt rich families from the new, mandatory draft.
- B He wanted to silence protests so people would believe the Union was winning.
- C He wanted to jail protesters because some might have been disloyal to the Union.
- D He wanted to prevent Peace Democrats from gaining too much power.



9

SS.8.A.5.6 (High)

We have entered upon the career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued. Through many years of controversy with our late associates of the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed.

—from *Confederate States of America-Inaugural Address of the President of the Provisional Government*

Which statement accurately reflects the view expressed in the excerpt?

- A The leaders of the Confederacy believed the Northern States would eventually join them.
- B The leaders of the Confederacy believed secession would allow the new country to grow in peace.
- C The leaders of the Confederacy believed war would not be necessary between them and the North.
- D The leaders of the Confederacy believed they had to secede because the North was not respecting their rights.

10

SS.8.A.5.1, SS.8.A.5.3, SS.8.A.5.6 (Moderate)

Which statement accurately summarizes the differences between the Peace Democrats and the War Democrats?

- A Peace Democrats supported Lincoln's actions and War Democrats believed he should be removed from office.
- B Peace Democrats wanted to end the war by negotiation and War Democrats thought the war was necessary to end slavery.
- C Peace Democrats believed war was causing too many hardships and War Democrats thought war was helping the economy.
- D Peace Democrats thought the Union could eventually be restored and War Democrats believed the division between the States was permanent.