

With PPTs: The Civil War Sections 1 – 5

*Powerpoints from <http://www.tuxedoufsd.org/webpages/jking/index.cfm?subpage=402158>

These notes are designed to be completed with a device and a textbook (Prentice Hall’s America: History of our Nation). Use your device to help you define words and answer questions.

Section 1: Use Civil War – Section 1 PPT

1. The Call to Arms

- a. Lincoln calls out the _____
- b. Define militia: _____
- c. Most believed the war would be _____
- d. How many years did the war last? _____ - From _____ to _____.
- e. Southern states _____ to send militia to fight. Instead they chose to _____ from the Union.
- f. When did North Carolina secede? _____

2. Southern secession

- a. Virginia was very _____ and gave the South many _____.
- b. The Capital of the Confederacy was _____.
- c. Leader of the Confederate States of America (CSA) army: _____
- d. Why was Maryland important to the US?
- e. Maryland voted to _____
- f. North Carolina was part of the first/second secession. Circle one.
- g. What state decided to become neutral? _____
- h. _____ Virginia joined the Union even though Virginia was part of the _____.

3. Strengths of the North (Union) and South (CSA)

North	South

4. Strategy of the North (Union) and South (CSA)

North	South

5. Why did the CSA's plan to get Europe to join the war fail?

6. Decisive victory

a. Define decisive victory: _____

b. Why did each side need a decisive victory?

i. Union:

ii. Confederacy:

c. How did this impact the battles of the war?

7. Beginning

a. North _____ and had no experience with _____ or _____

b. South had been _____

c. No standard uniform – why would this be confusing?

8. How many people died in action over the course of the war? _____

9. First Battle of Bull Run (also called _____)

*Called the "First Battle of Bull Run" because there will be a "Second Battle of Bull Run"!

a. Remember: This was not the first battle of the Civil War. What was the first battle?

b. When was the First Battle of Bull Run?

c. Union had _____ troops; Confederates had _____

d. General _____: troops held position while the southern army _____. He _____ CSA soldiers to keep _____.

e. Who lost more soldiers in the Battle of Bull Run?

f. How did Northerners and Southerners feel after the battle?

g. _____ made general of the Northern Army

10. Battle Hospitals:

a. Did not use _____

b. _____ die from disease in the North

11. Women in the War

a. Describe how women helped the war efforts:

b. Clara Barton: _____ in the war

c. Elizabeth Blackwell: Inspected _____ conditions of _____

12. Head to <http://civilwarsaga.com/the-roles-of-women-in-the-civil-war/>

Read the article and answer the following questions.

a. How did female spies contribute to the war efforts on both sides?

b. What organization did Clara Barton found?

c. How did women get to serve as soldiers?

Section 2: Use Civil War – Section 2 Powerpoint

13. Define blockade:

14. Why would a blockade be detrimental to the South and CSA?

15. What were blockade runners?

16. What things were important about the battle between the USS Monitor and the CSS Virginia?

17. What is another name for this battle? Battle of the _____.

*You may need to research this question 😊

18. Union General _____ was _____ after he was _____ at Bull Run. He was replaced by _____.

19. Peninsula Campaign

- Attacks on _____. Why were they attacking Richmond?
- Seven Days Battle won by _____.
- 2nd Battle of Bull Run won by _____ (led by General _____).

20. Lee's Invasion of the North

Why?

- Force _____ to talk _____.
- Farmers get to _____ food in Virginia.
- Show _____ that the _____ can _____.
 - South needed Europe for _____ and _____ support.

21. Battle of Antietam (_____)

- North surprise _____ on the Confederates.
- Fight ____ day.
- _____ battle of the war.
- _____ killed or wounded.
- General _____ (Union) allows Lee and Confederates to _____. He was _____ for this! Replaced by _____.

22. Effects of the Battle of Antietam

- Europe does ____ ally with CSA.
- Define ally: _____
- Lincoln changed from fighting only to _____ the Union, now decides to issue the _____. (More on that later.)

23. War in the West

- Victories for the _____ give ____ control over major rivers. This gives them access to the _____ South.
- Battle of Shiloh: _____ wins

Section 3: Use Civil War – Section 3 Powerpoint

24. Lincoln issued the _____ as a response to _____.

25. The Emancipation Proclamation:

- _____ all slave in _____ states on _____, _____.
- _____ the Old South and _____ with _____ values.
- Why does Lincoln free slaves only in the South?

- d. Why did Lincoln not abolish ALL slavery with the Emancipation Proclamation, what did he hope for the Confederate states?
- e. How did the Confederate states feel about Lincoln's authority?
- f. How did the US/Union feel about Lincoln's authority?
- g. The Emancipation Proclamation also allowed _____ into the ____ Army.

26. Black Americans in the US Army

- a. Served under _____ commanders for _____ pay and duties.

27. Read the article below (African-Americans in the Civil War) and answer the questions.

Article from http://mrnussbaum.com/civil-war/african_americans/

- a. What percentage of the Union force was African-American?
- b. Why do you think it was important that African-American soldiers were granted equal pay in 1864?
- c. Following which battle did 14 African-American soldiers receive the Medal of Honor?



African-Americans in the Civil War

African Americans played a prominent role in the Union Army during the Civil War. Over 200,000 African Americans, equaling 10% of the entire military force, served in the Union military. 37,000 died fighting for the Union. Most were escaped slaves who served in segregated units under white officers. African American soldiers were not given the same rights as their white counterparts. Whereas white soldiers earned \$13.00 a month with an additional \$3.00 clothing allowance, African American soldiers earned \$10.00 a month and had \$3.00 deducted from their earnings for clothing. African American soldiers were granted equal pay, however, on June 15, 1864.

Initially, African Americans were only allowed to perform heavy labor tasks and burial duties, but eventually, more and more were put on the front lines in combat. At first, most white soldiers and officers believed that African Americans lacked the courage to be effective soldiers. In 1862, however, the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers repeatedly repulsed attacking Confederates at the Battle of Island Mound, Missouri. On July 17, 1863, at Honey Springs, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, the same Volunteers under General James Blunt held their ground against Confederate forces while the rest of his units retreated. They would go on to hold the center of the Union line, exchanging fire for over twenty minutes with the Confederates until the Confederates broke and ran. After the battle, General Blunt praised the Volunteers and admitted they had fought better than any other soldiers under his command.

At the Battle of New Market Heights, Virginia in 1864 (as part of the Siege at Petersburg), African-American soldiers pinned down by Confederate artillery fire, charged the earthworks and rushed up the hillside to engage the Confederates in an hour long battle, suffering tremendous casualties. Fourteen African American soldiers received the Medal of Honor following the battle for their bravery. By 1864 African Americans were serving in some capacity in the Union Army in virtually all engagements (except for Sherman's Georgia campaign).

Section 4: Use Civil War – Section 4 Powerpoint

28. Define desert (in terms of war, not hot and dry regions):

29. Soldiers were starting to _____ Confederate army because they were _____ of war.

- a. Many southerners _____ owned _____.
- b. _____ between states caused tension.
- c. Imagine you are a Confederate soldier but you have never owned slaves. You have been fighting in the Civil War for the past two years. Recently, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation and since then the war seems to be focused on the issue of slavery. How do you feel about continuing to fight in the war as a Confederate soldier?

30. Copperheads

- a. Northern _____ who want _____ with the South.
- b. Believed the South had the right to _____.
- c. Blamed _____ for the _____.
- d. Opposed the _____.

31. Suspension of Habeas Corpus

- a. What is Habeas Corpus? _____
- b. What did it mean for Lincoln to suspend Habeas Corpus?

32. Define draft: _____

- a. Why did men no longer want to join the Union army?
- b. How would a draft help this problem?

Section 5: Use Civil War – Section 5 Powerpoint

33. List 4 Union Generals (by last name only):
_____, _____, _____,

34. Battle of Gettysburg

CSA: _____ and _____ vs Union _____

- a. Who attacked whom? _____
- b. Pickett's Charge: How many Confederate soldiers attacked the Union positions?

41. Results of the Civil War:

- a. Slaves were _____
- b. People start identifying as _____ because the Nation is more _____ than individual _____. This is called _____
- c. The _____ Government grew in _____ and _____.
- d. Income _____ created to _____ for the war.
- e. What industries expanded during and after the war?

42. Civil War Timeline Activity. Head to <http://mrnussbaum.com/civil-war/civmix/> for an interactive version.

Civil War Sequencing

Drag the events to their correct spots in chronological order. Four events should be dragged on the first line, three on the second line, and four on the last line.

Check

Abraham Lincoln is assassinated

West Virginia is admitted to the Union.

John Brown attacks the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Sherman's March to the Sea

The First Battle of Bull Run

The Battle of the Ironclads

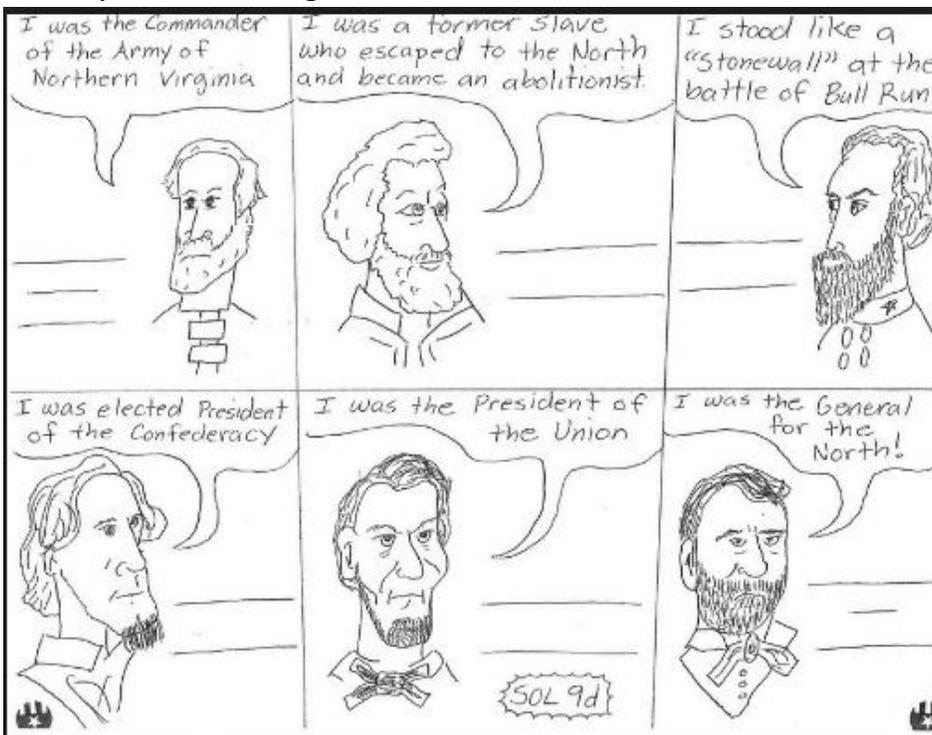
The war ends

South Carolina secedes.

The slaves are officially freed

Battle of Gettysburg

43. Identify the following Civil War folks:



45. Complete the Civil War paragraph activity found at the website:

<http://mrnussbaum.com/civil-war-sentence-surgeons/>

46. Head to Brainpop, watch the video on Frederick Douglass and answer the questions:

Brain POP Frederick Douglass

Name: _____
Date: _____
Class: _____

1. Frederick Douglass was a prominent abolitionist. Which of these other people was also an abolitionist?

- A. Stephen A. Douglas
- B. William Lloyd Garrison
- C. Jefferson Davis
- D. George Washington

2. Why was it illegal to teach slaves to read and write? Choose the best answer.

- A. So that they couldn't write to their families
- B. So that they wouldn't be able to read their masters' private letters
- C. So that they wouldn't read the Bible and become Christians
- D. So that they didn't learn "dangerous" ideas about freedom and equality

3. How did Frederick Douglass learn to read and write?

- A. In a classroom with other African American children
- B. Through formal lessons with his owner's young son
- C. First from his owner's wife, and then in secret
- D. From older slaves on the plantation where he was born

4. Place these events in order: A) Douglass meets Lincoln; B) Douglass publishes his first book; C) Douglass starts his own newspaper

- A. C, B, A
- B. B, C, A
- C. C, A, B
- D. B, A, C

5. What's the most likely reason why Douglass supported women's rights and Irish home rule?

- A. Both causes involved groups whose freedoms had been limited by others
- B. He was friends with many women, and he was also part-Irish
- C. It was the politically correct thing to do
- D. All 19th century abolitionists supported these two causes

6.  Which of the following best describes the public's reaction to Douglass's first book?

- A. Apathy
- B. Empathy
- C. Indifference
- D. Opposition

7. After the Civil War broke out, Douglass urged Lincoln to emancipate the slaves. What does "emancipate" mean?

- A. Educate
- B. Draft
- C. Free
- D. Deport

8. As a young man, how did Douglass escape to the North?

- A. He disguised himself as a sailor
- B. He traveled through the Underground Railroad
- C. He had the help of Harriet Tubman
- D. He joined an all-black regiment during the Civil War

9. In terms of his life's work, which of the following groups of people does Frederick Douglass best fit into?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Cesar Chavez
- B. George Washington, Winston Churchill, Nelson Mandela
- C. Zora Neale Hurston, Langston Hughes, Spike Lee
- D. William Shakespeare, Mark Twain, Agatha Christie

10. Which of these is a fact about Frederick Douglass?

- A. He never knew for certain who his father was
- B. His books were the most entertaining pieces of writing of his time
- C. He was a handsome man
- D. Abraham Lincoln considered him his best friend

47.Lincoln Reading Comprehension



Web Text -
<http://www.mrnussbaum.com/lincoln/president.htm>

After the historic victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the situation had vastly improved for the Union, but the war was far from over. On November 22, 1863, President Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The 272 word speech, which followed a two hour address by Harvard professor Edward Everett, would become one of the greatest speeches in American history.

In March of 1864, President Lincoln appointed General Ulysses S. Grant Commander of the Army of Potomac, the main branch of the Union Army. Finally, after nearly three years of war, the President had found a general who would pursue fleeing Confederates. Grant, known as "Unconditional Surrender Grant" after his exploits at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, in 1862, was by this time a Union hero after leading the Army of the Tennessee to numerous victories in the West, including those at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Grant would spend 1864 waging his bloody Overland Campaign through much of the state of Virginia, suffering massive casualties while gradually diminishing the numbers and spirit of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Eventually, Grant would corner Lee's Army at Petersburg, Virginia, where he staged a ten-month siege. During the siege, Lincoln would visit Grant's headquarters at City Point, outside of Petersburg, where his presence excited and inspired the Union soldiers.

Meanwhile, Union General William T. Sherman struck another blow to the spirit of the Confederacy with his destructive march through the state of Georgia, which would become known as Sherman's March to the Sea. Sherman's Army destroyed farms, railroad lines, and virtually anything in their path. After Sherman's capture of Atlanta, Georgia, President Lincoln easily won re-election to a second term. In contrast to his campaign platform in 1860, Lincoln made the emancipation of slaves a primary emphasis. Over 78 percent of Union soldiers would support his bid for a second term as President. In anticipation of the war's end, President Lincoln

On April 9, 1865, the Confederate States of America surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. The Civil War was over and the Union would be preserved. At this point, President Lincoln had to consider the complicated task of reconstructing the Union and how to re-integrate the Confederate states back into the United States.

Lincoln believed in a policy of forgiveness and took a moderate approach to reconstruction, hoping to reconstruct the Union as quickly as possible rather than indefinitely punish the rebel states. Unfortunately, the President did not have much of a chance to preside over Reconstruction. Just five days after the end of the war, Southern sympathizer and actor John Wilkes Booth assassinated the President while he was watching a play at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. Lincoln's bodyguard had apparently fallen asleep, allowing Booth access to the Presidential box. Lincoln died at 7:22 the next morning at the Peterson House across the street from the theater. Upon his death, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton uttered the timeless words "Now, he belongs to the ages."

1.) After the Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the situation had _____ for the Confederacy.

- A. improved
- B. remained the same
- C. worsened
- D. remained the same

2.) When did President Lincoln give his Gettysburg Address?

- A. before the Battle of Gettysburg
- B. after the Battle of Gettysburg
- C. during the Battle of Gettysburg
- D. after the war was over

3.) Which of the following was not true about Ulysses S. Grant?

- A. He was known "Unconditional Surrender" Grant
- B. He had led the Army of the Tennessee to many victories
- C. He was the general President Lincoln was looking for since the war started.
- D. He led the Confederacy to victories in the Overland Campaign

4.) How would you best describe Grant's Overland Campaign?

- A. A campaign through Virginia that caused many casualties but strengthened the Confederate spirit
- B. A campaign through Virginia that caused many casualties and weakened the Confederate spirit
- C. A campaign through Virginia that crushed the spirit of the Union
- D. A campaign through Virginia in which Lee's Army of Northern Virginia defeated Grant.

5.) Which of the following was a major reason why President Lincoln was elected to a second term in 1864?

- A. Because the South seemed to be winning the war
- B. People were happy that the slaves were free
- C. After the capture of Atlanta, it seemed as if the war was coming to an end
- D. There were no other candidates who ran against him

6.) Which of the following describes how Union soldiers probably felt about President Lincoln?

- A. Most liked him
- B. All liked him
- C. Most disliked him
- D. All disliked him

7.) What did Lincoln think about the process of Reconstruction after the Civil War?

- A. He believed the Southern states had to be punished
- B. He believed the Southern states should never be allowed to be states
- C. He believed the Southern states should be readmitted to the Union as quickly as possible
- D. He believed that some states should return to the Union and others should not.

8.) When was Abraham Lincoln assassinated?

- A. Just days before the end of the Civil War
- B. Just days after the end of the Civil War
- C. 1864
- D. During his first term as president

9.) Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Lincoln died at Ford's Theater
- B. Lincoln's bodyguard may have been asleep or not where he was supposed to be
- C. Lincoln died the morning after he had been shot
- D. Lincoln died at Ford's Theater

10.) What does the word "timeless" mean in the sentence below?

Edwin M. Stanton uttered the timeless words "Now, he belongs to the ages."

- A. irrelevant
- B. aspiring
- C. always relevant
- D. confusing

48.If you have extra time in the computer lab: Civil War Game – Test your knowledge!

<http://mrnussbaum.com/cwchallenge/>