

Chapter 21 Vocabulary

1. Battle of Bull Run (Manassas Junction)
2. Peninsula Campaign
3. *Merrimack* and *Monitor*
4. Second Battle of Bull Run
5. Battle of Antietam
6. Emancipation Proclamation
7. Thirteenth Amendment
8. Battle of Fredericksburg
9. Battle of Gettysburg
10. Gettysburg Address
11. Battle of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
12. Battle of Shiloh
13. Siege of Vicksburg
14. Sherman's March
15. Congressional Committee on the Conduct of War
16. Copperheads
17. *The Man Without a Country*
18. Union Party
 - a. Landmark battle in the Civil War that essentially ended in a draw but demonstrated the prowess of the Union army, giving Lincoln the "victory" he needed to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
 - b. Site where Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant in April 1865 after almost a year of the "Wilderness Campaign".
 - c. First major battle of the Civil War and a victory for the South, it dispelled Northern illusions of swift victory.
 - d. Established by Congress during the Civil War to oversee military affairs. The committee agitated for a more vigorous war effort and actively pressed Lincoln on the issue of emancipation.

- e. Northern Democrats who obstructed the war effort attacking Abraham Lincoln, the draft, and emancipation.
- f. Declared all slaves in rebelling states to be free but did not affect slavery in non-rebelling Border States.
- g. Key victory for Union General Ulysses S. Grant, it secured the North's hold on Kentucky and paved the way for Grant's attacks deeper into Tennessee.
- h. Decisive victory in Virginia for Confederate Robert E. Lee, who successfully repelled a Union attack on his lines
- i. Abraham Lincoln's oft-quoted speech, delivered at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg battlefield. In the address, Lincoln framed the war as a means to uphold the values of liberty.
- j. Union General George B. McClellan's failed effort to seize Richmond, the Confederate Capital.
- k. Granted suffrage to all male British citizens. The success of the American democratic experiment, reinforced by the Union victory in the Civil War, was used as one of the arguments in favor of the Bill
- l. Civil War battle that ended in a decisive victory for Confederate General Robert E. Lee, who was emboldened to push further into the North.
- m. Union General William Tecumseh Sherman's destructive march through Georgia. An early instance of "total war," purposely targeting infrastructure and civilian property to diminish morale and undercut the Confederate war effort
- n. Bloody Civil War battle on the Tennessee-Mississippi border that resulted in the deaths of more than 23,000 soldiers and ended in a marginal Union victory
- o. Edward Everett Hale's fictional account of a treasonous soldier's journeys in exile. The book was widely read in the North, inspiring greater devotion to the Union
- p. A coalition party of pro-war Democrats and Republicans formed during the 1864 election to defeat anti-war Northern Democrats

19. Wilderness Campaign

20. Appomattox Courthouse

21. Reform Bill of 1867

- q. Constitutional amendment prohibiting all forms of slavery and involuntary servitude. Former Confederate States were required to ratify the amendment prior to gaining reentry into the Union
- r. 2½ month siege of a Confederate fort on the Mississippi River in Tennessee. Finally fell to Ulysses S. Grant in July of 1863, giving the Union Army control of the Mississippi
- s. A series of brutal clashes between Ulysses S. Grant's and Robert E. Lee's armies in Virginia, leading up to Grant's capture of Richmond in April of 1865.
- t. Civil War battle in Pennsylvania that ended in Union victory. The Confederacy never again managed to invade the North. Site of Pickett's charge.
- u. Confederate and Union ironclads, respectively, whose successes against wooden ships signaled an end to wooden warships. They fought an historic, though inconsequential battle in 1862