

September 24, 2018

Unit 5: The Nation Breaks Apart-1861-1875

Aim: to continue to discuss the Civil War

Section 3: The War in the West

Page 522

17. **Ulysses S. Grant** was the commander of the Union's western campaign. He had the nickname of "Unconditional Surrender Grant".

Page 523

18. **Battle of Shiloh** was a bloody two-day battle. The Union forces under Grant were considered the victors because the Confederates were pushed back into Mississippi and the Union army gained greater control of the Mississippi River.

Page 524

19. **Admiral David Farragut** and his fleet captured New Orleans, the largest city of the Confederacy. He sailed up the Mississippi River and took Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Natchez.

Pages 525

20. **Vicksburg** was located on a high cliff above the Mississippi River. Invasion was almost impossible, so General Grant decided to starve the city into surrender. **This victory gave the Union control of the Mississippi River.**

Section 4: Daily Life During the War

Page 528

21. The Civil War touched almost all Americans. Those who fought in the army, those who provided them with food and supplies, and those civilians with farms, homes, and cities were destroyed by fighting.

Page 529

22. In 1862, Abraham Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** freeing the slaves in the rebelling Confederate states. It did not free the slaves in the border states, and the federal government could not enforce it in the rebelling states. In the North, many people were afraid that the freed slaves would come North and take their jobs, because they would work for less money. Many **abolitionists did not support the Emancipation Proclamation** because it did not free all of the slaves. It did make it clear that the North was fighting to end slavery and discouraged Britain from aiding the Confederacy.

Page 531

23. African Americans served on both sides during the war. Southern slaves were used in military construction and supply operations. In the North, Congress passed laws allowing African Americans to serve in separate units in the Union army.

Frederick Douglass believed that by serving in the military, African Americans would earn the right to citizenship. The **54th Massachusetts Infantry** was the most celebrated African American unit of the Civil War.

Page 532

24. **Copperheads** were mid-westerners that sympathized with the South and opposed Abolition. They believed the war was not necessary and wanted it ended. Lincoln saw them as a threat to the war effort and suspended **habeas corpus**.

25. **Habeas corpus** is a constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment.

26. **Northern Draft** was improved by Congress in 1863 in order to get more troops. A **draft** is forced military service.

Page 534

27. Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross. She was called the "angel of the battlefield".

Section 5: The Tide of War Turns

Page 536

28. Lee's army was victorious at the Battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

Pages 538-539

29. The Battle of Gettysburg lasted 3 days and was the turning point of the Civil War. The Union army had the best military position on high ground where they dug in. The Confederates under General Pickett charged. They suffered terrible losses and Lee decided to retreat to Virginia.

Page 540

30. Gettysburg was the turning point of the war, and General Lee never again attacked in the North. The North now believed they could win the war, and France and Great Britain refused to provide aid to the Confederacy and this weakened the South.

31. The Gettysburg Address was given by Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg Battlefield Cemetery. In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln spoke about the ideals of liberty, equality, democracy, and unity. He praised the bravery of the Union soldiers. He rededicated himself to winning the war and preserving the Union.

32. The Wilderness Campaign was a series of battles designed to capture the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia.

Page 541-542

33. General William Tecumseh Sherman marched south to capture Atlanta. When Atlanta was captured, the South lost an important

railroad link and its center of industry. The victory at Atlanta resulted in the re-election of Lincoln. Sherman then turned towards Savannah. On his March to the Sea, Sherman practiced total war. **Total War** is destroying all civilian and economic resources as well as military resources.

Page 542

34. General Lee hoped to join the Confederate forces fighting in North Carolina, but Grant cut off the escape west of Richmond. Grant surrounded Lee's army. His soldiers were tired, hungry, and lacked weapons. **The situation was hopeless, and Lee surrendered to Grant.**

35. In April 1865, **General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.** **The Civil War was ended.** The Union was victorious. Grant had great respect for Lee and his soldiers. He allowed them to keep their horses, and they were not tried for treason.

Page 543

36. **The Effects of the Civil War were:**

- a. A tremendous loss of life and property.
- b. It ended slavery in the South.
- c. The Southern economy was ruined.
- d. Former slaves had no homes or jobs.
- e. There was a tremendous amount of hostility between the North and the South.
- f. Lincoln's goal of preserving the Union was achieved.

