

Unit 2: Civil War, Quiz 1 Vocabulary

Name:

Directions: Define the following terms. Chapter, section, and page numbers are listed below.

War Strategy & Expectations (Chapter 11, Section 1, p. 338-342)

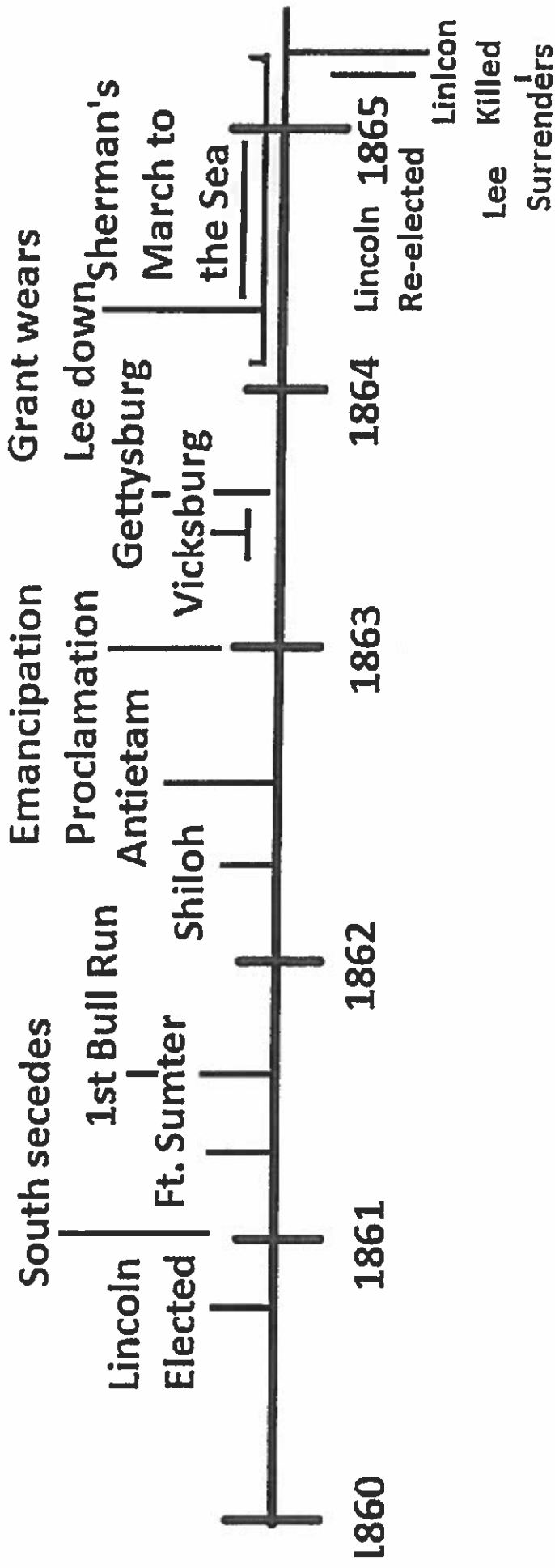
1. Ft. Sumter
2. Anaconda Plan
3. Bull Run
4. Stonewall Jackson

North's Problems: Two Front War & Lincoln's Commanders (Chapter 11, Section 1, p. 342-345)

1. George McClellan
2. Ulysses S. Grant
3. Shiloh
4. Robert E. Lee
5. Antietam

North's Problems: Conscription & Draft Riots (Chapter 11, Section 2, p. 349-350)

1. Habeas corpus
2. Copperheads
3. Conscription
4. Draft Riots



Two Viewpoints

Union or Secession?

President Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, were inaugurated just several weeks apart. These excerpts from their inaugural addresses will help you understand differing points of view about secession from the United States in 1861.



Abraham Lincoln's Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861

"One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute...

Physically speaking, we can not separate. We can not remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country can not do this...

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war."

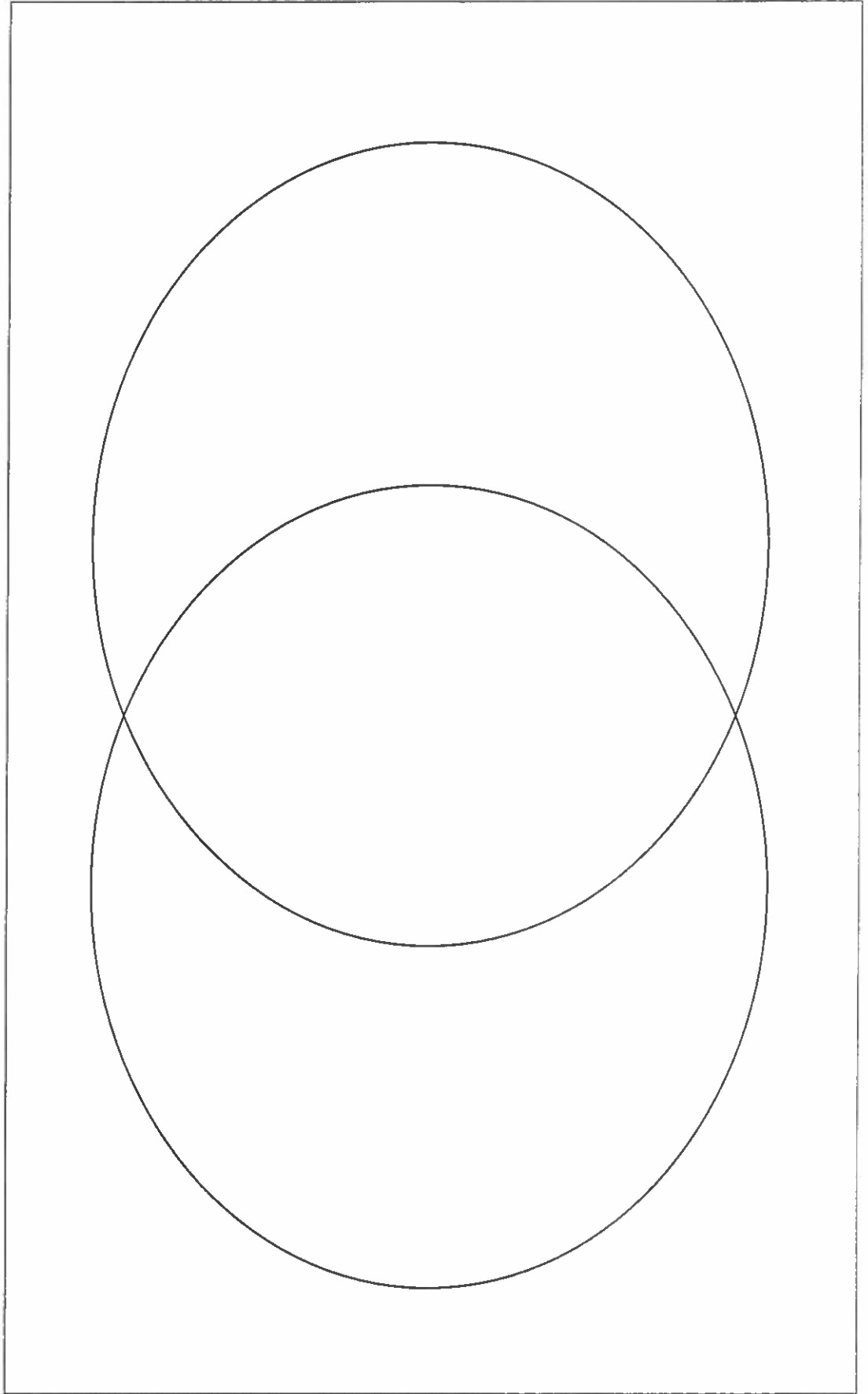


Jefferson Davis's Inaugural Address, February 18, 1861

"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 (continuation) of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied to us... (we will be forced) to appeal to arms..."

Name: _____ Per: _____

**Comparing Two Presidents:
Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis**



Civil War Begins Unit Questions

- What did each side expect and plan for during the early stages of the Civil War?
- What were the battles early in the conflict like?
- How did Lincoln manage the complexities of the war?
- What complications did each side face at home?

Civil War Begins

• Union President:



• Confederate President:



Civil War Begins

• Head General of Union:



• Notable Confederate General:



Civil War Begins

• Union Capitol:

• Confederate Capitol:



Confederate States of America



Anaconda Plan

Union's Grand Strategy

The Idea was to slowly squeeze the South to death.

• The Union General _____ proposed the Anaconda Plan.

• The Anaconda Plan had 3 goals

- Seize _____
- Capture _____
- Naval Blockade _____



The Anaconda Plan



Confederate Strategy

• Confederate General

came up with a strategy that had 3 goals

1. Aggressively defend _____
2. Recapture border _____
3. Pressure _____

to divert troops and demoralize the Union



Expectations

North's Expectations

- North would invade the South from Washington, DC, capture _____ and be home for the fall harvest.
- Lincoln asks for 3 month volunteers to create a _____
- Lincoln is only allowed by law to call up the _____ for 3 months

South's Expectations

- South thinks it will just repel a _____ of Virginia and squarely beat the North's main army.
- The South expects that this great victory will create such a demoralizing effect in the Northern newspapers that the North will _____
- The South doesn't appoint a _____

A War on Two Fronts

War in the West

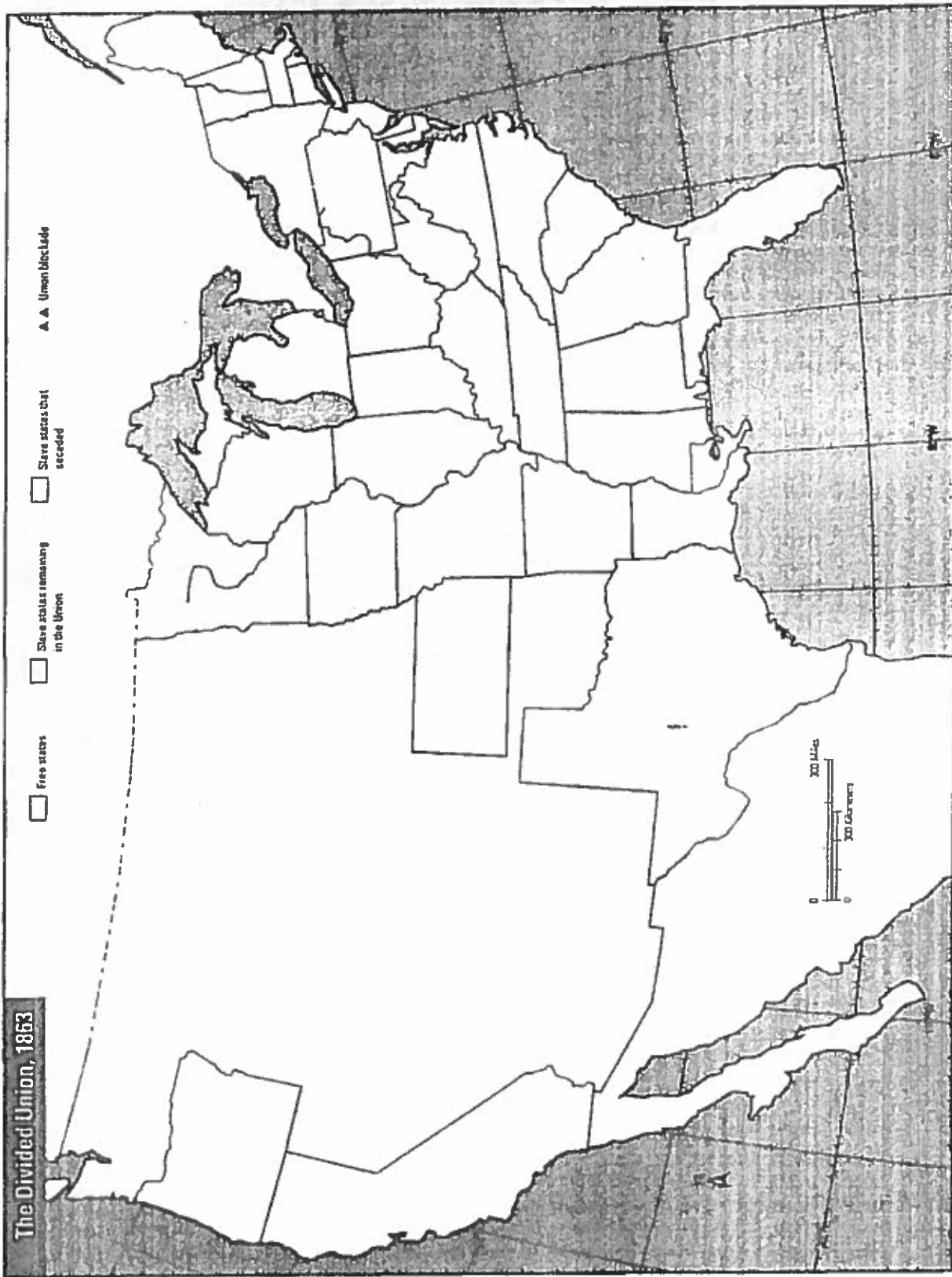
- North's Goal:

- South's Goal:

War in the East

- North's Goal:

- South's Goal:



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THE CIVIL WAR CLASSROOM MATERIALS
THE UNION'S "GRAND STRATEGY"

QUESTION SHEET FOR THE UNION'S "GRAND STRATEGY"

1. Which states made up the Confederacy at the time the strategy was devised?
2. What significance did the Union navy play in this strategy?
3. Explain the significance of the Union campaign in the western part of the Confederacy.
4. Why would the Union exert pressure into Tennessee?
5. What appeared to be the main focus of the Union strategy in the East?
6. The Union strategy is often called the "Anaconda" strategy. Why would this strategy have that nickname?
7. Even with this strategy, it took the Union four years to actually subdue the Confederacy. In your view, why do you think this was so? (Hint: this strategy was developed by General George B. McClellan.)
8. If you were a Union general, what changes or additions would you make in this strategy? Explain your choices.
9. Presume you're a Confederate General, asked by President Jefferson Davis to develop a Southern strategy to combat McClellan's. What advice could you give the Confederate leadership in developing a battle strategy of its own?
10. Based on what you've researched and know about the Civil War, which particular aspect of the Union strategy do you feel was the most effective in ending the war? Explain your answer.

CHAPTER 11 Section 1 (pages 338-345)

The Civil War Begins

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you learned how conflicts between the North and the South led to Southern secession.

In this section, you will learn about the early battles in the Civil War.

AS YOU READ

Use this chart to take notes. List the important military battles in the first two years of the Civil War and their effect on the North or South.

TERMS AND NAMES

Fort Sumter Union fort in Charleston, South Carolina

Anaconda plan Three-part Union strategy to win the Civil War

Bull Run Battle won by the Confederates

Stonewall Jackson Confederate general

George McClellan Union general

Ulysses S. Grant Union general

Shiloh Union victory

David G. Farragut Commander of the Union navy

Monitor Union ironclad ship

Merrimack Confederate ironclad ship

Robert E. Lee Confederate general

Antietam Union victory

BATTLE	EFFECT
Fort Sumter, 1861	Confederates take fort and begin Civil War.

Confederates Fire on Fort Sumter

[pages 338-339]

How did the Civil War begin?

The Confederate states took over federal property in the South, especially forts. In April of 1861, the Confederacy demanded that the Union surrender Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor. President Lincoln refused to abandon the fort. However, he sent only food for the people there.

In March of 1861, the Confederacy attacked the fort and seized it. In response, Lincoln decided to go to war. The Civil War had begun. The remaining slave states quickly took sides. Virginia and three other states joined the Confederacy. Only four slave states remained in the Union. They were Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri.

1. What event started the Civil War?

Americans Expect a Short War

(pages 340-342)

What was the first battle of the Civil War?

Northerners and Confederates alike expected a short glorious war. Both sides felt that right was on their side and were convinced that their opponents would go down easily to defeat.

In reality, the North had many advantages over the South. It had more people, more factories, more food production, and better railroads. It also had a skilled leader—Lincoln.

The South's advantages included better generals and soldiers eager to defend their way of life. Also, the North would have to conquer Southern territory to win.

The North had a three-part plan for victory: 1) to *blockade* Southern ports in order to keep out supplies; 2) to split the Confederacy in two at the Mississippi; 3) to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. This plan was called the **Anaconda plan**, after a snake that suffocates its victims by squeezing them.

The Confederates won the first battle of the war, **Bull Run**, just 25 miles from Washington, D.C. The winning Southern general was **Stonewall Jackson**. He earned his nickname because he stood as firm as a stone wall in battle.

2. Who won the battle at Bull Run?

Union Armies in the West; A Revolution in Warfare

(pages 342-344)

Who led Union forces in the West?

Lincoln appointed General **George McClellan** to lead the Union army in the East. In the meantime, Union forces in the West began their fight to control the Mississippi.

In 1862, a Union army led by General **Ulysses S. Grant** captured two Confederate forts in Tennessee. Both sides suffered terrible losses in the Union victory at **Shiloh**.

Grant pushed on toward the Mississippi River. Meanwhile, a Union fleet approached the river's mouth in Louisiana. The navy, under the command of **David C. Farragut**, captured the port of New Orleans.

New weapons changed warfare. The ironclad ships **Monitor** and **Merrimack** made all wooden warships *obsolete*. New rifles made military *trenches* necessary in battle.

3. Which side won most of the battles for control of the Mississippi River region?

The War for the Capitals

(pages 344-345)

Who won the battle of Antietam?

In 1862, the Union army in the East marched toward Richmond, Virginia—the Confederate capital. Confederate General **Robert E. Lee** successfully defended the capital. He forced the Union army to retreat. Lee then began marching his troops toward Washington, D.C.

In August, Lee's troops won a resounding victory at the second Battle of Bull Run. A few days later, they crossed the Potomac River into the Union State of Maryland. At this point McClellan had a tremendous stroke of luck. His troops found a plan that revealed that Lee's and Stonewall Jackson's armies were temporarily separated. McClellan decided to go after Lee.

Union forces met Lee's army at Antietam, Maryland. It was the bloodiest clash of the war. This time, Lee was forced to retreat. Union troops did not chase Lee back into Virginia. If they had, they might have won the war then and there. Lincoln fired McClellan in November 1862.

4. How did General Lee have mixed success in the East?

CHAPTER
11

GUIDED READING *The Civil War Begins*

Section 1

A. As you read about the outbreak of the Civil War, summarize the advantages held by each side at the time war was declared.

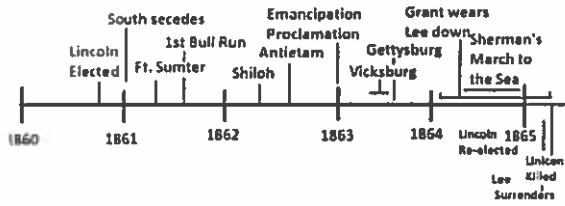
1. What advantages did the Union have?	2. What advantages did the Confederacy have?

B. Fill in the chart below with information about four early battles of the Civil War. (Two answers have already been provided.)

	Head of Union Forces	Head of Confederate Forces	Outcome of the Battle	Important Facts
1. Fort Sumter		Beauregard		
2. Bull Run				
3. Shiloh		Johnson and Beauregard		
4. Antietam				

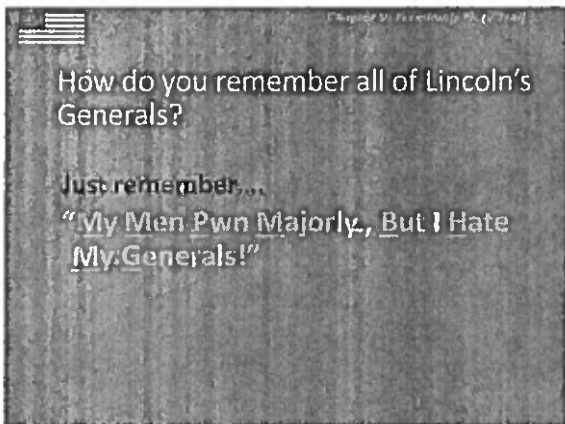
C. On the back of this paper, briefly explain what the Anaconda plan was and who David G. Farragut was.

Civil War Timeline



Lincoln's "Do-Nothing" Generals

- "I can make more generals, but horses cost money." –Lincoln
 - Lincoln wanted a commander the would
- _____ Gen. Lee and _____ his army.
- Most of Lincoln's commanders were _____ than he.





My: McDowell

-General Irvin McDowell was placed in command of the Union army after _____

-He had never commanded troops in combat

-At _____

McDowell's troops suffered an embarrassing defeat





Men: McClellan

-General George McClellan replaced Irvin McDowell after _____

-McClellan deserves credit for _____

_____ of the Union army

-However, McClellan _____

_____ and constantly overestimated the size of the rebel army

-His peninsula campaign in VA was a failure and Lincoln was forced to replace him





Pwn: Pope

-John Pope had only been a General since March of 1862 when he suddenly replaced General McClellan in July of 1862

-John Pope was known for his cockiness and bravado and he quickly bragged about beating Lee

-Pope walked into a trap in August 1862 _____

_____ and his army was routed by a much smaller Confederate force





Majorly: McClellan

- Reluctantly, President Lincoln turned to McClellan after the incompetence shown by John Pope
- Most of Lincoln's cabinet protested, feeling it was not safe to trust McClellan with the army
- McClellan's second chance led to a quasi-victory at the _____, which could have been a smashing Union victory had McClellan moved more aggressively
- When McClellan failed to follow-up the Antietam victory with aggressive action, Lincoln fired McClellan again





But: Burnside

- General Ambrose Burnside replaced McClellan in November 1862
- Burnside reluctantly took command and did not think himself worthy
- He did however move quickly and brilliantly surprising Lee with an aggressive move to _____
- He then stalled and waited for pontoon bridges instead of fording the river
- While foolishly waiting, Lee moved troops into the hills around Fredericksburg
- Burnside finally attacked Lee's troops entrenched behind stone walls; it was another Union disaster





Hate: Hooker

- After Fredericksburg, Lincoln once again was looking for a new leader and he chose "Fighting" Joe Hooker in January 1863
- In May 1863, Hooker engaged Lee's army at _____
- Hooker lost his nerve to attack and Lee boldly split his much smaller army and attacked Hooker's flank
- Hooker's army was soon routed and forced to retreat
- Lee decided after Chancellorsville to end the war by winning a victory in the North; Lee moved into Pennsylvania





My: Meade

- As Lee moved North, Lincoln replaced Hooker with George Meade
- After a chance engagement in

only days after taking command, Meade rushed his army into defensive position in the hills around the town

➢ Meade's army beat Lee at Gettysburg in what many people consider the turning point of the war

➢ Meade remained in command of the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war despite eventually being placed under the command of





Generals: Grant

- General Meade was a competent general, but unwilling to attack Lee's defensive positions
- In March 1864, President Lincoln placed Ulysses S. Grant in command of all Union armies
- Grant was willing to _____ Lee despite _____

➢ Grant knew he could replace his losses whereas Lee could not

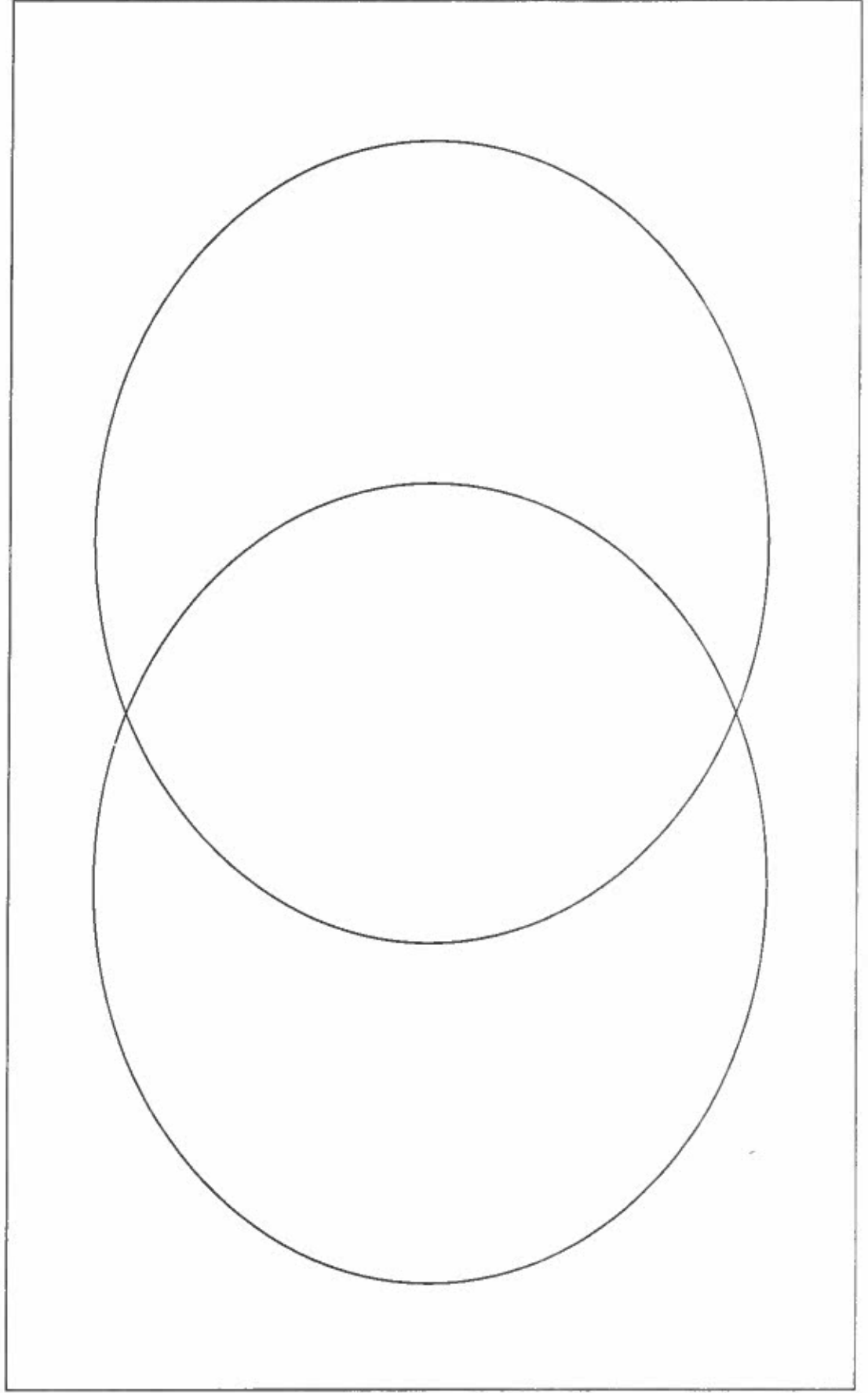
➢ Wearing down Lee's army with constant fights, Lee was forced to surrender at _____ in April 1865



Name:

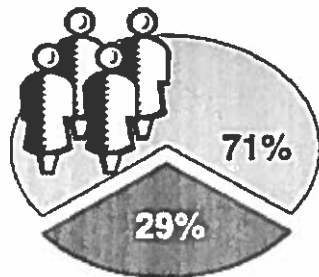
Per:

**Comparing Two Generals:
Grant and Lee**

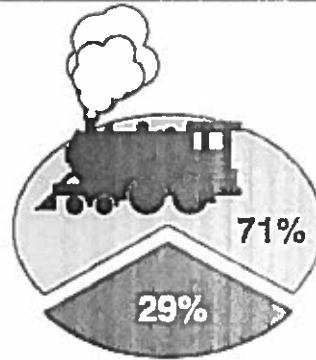


Union and Confederate Resources, 1860

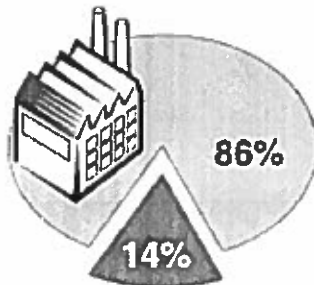
North South



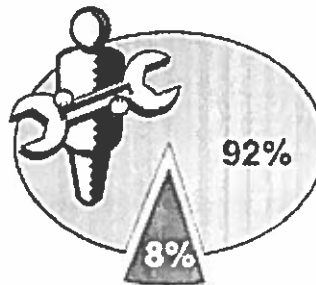
Population



Railroad mileage



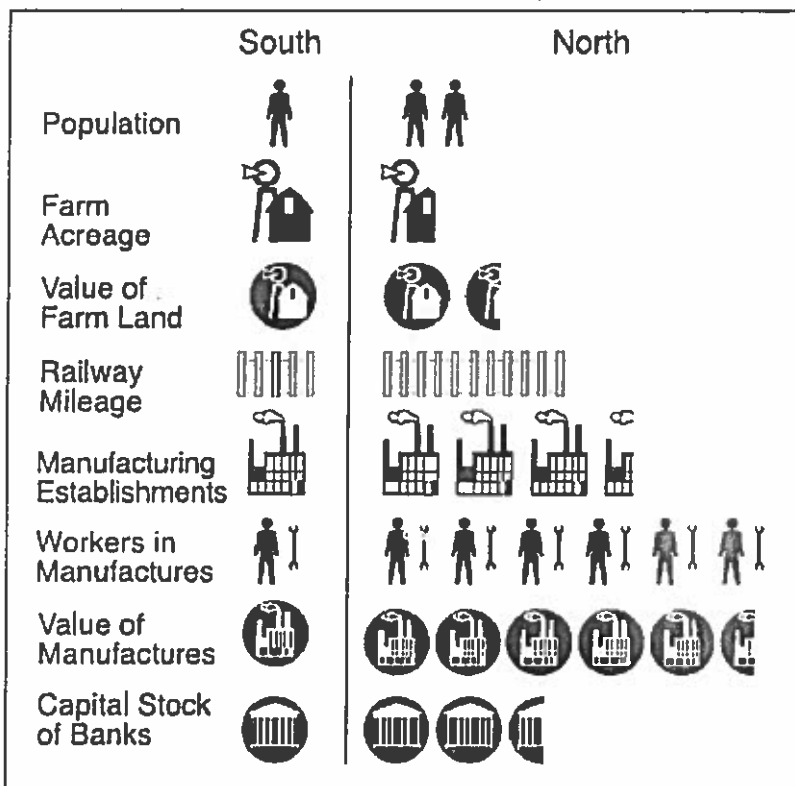
Manufacturing plants



Industrial workers

Source: *Encyclopedia Americana* (adapted)

The Year 1860: A Comparison



Source: Melvin Schwartz and John R. O'Connor, *Exploring American History*, Globe Book Co. (adapted)

Strategies for the North

- _____ to halt trade with Europe
- Seize _____, VA the Confederate capital
- Seize _____ to prevent South from supplying their troops
- Once supply lines were seized, wear down the South until they had nothing left

Southern Strategies

- Fight a defensive war until the North tired of fighting
- Count on European supplies and money to fight the war (European countries relied on Southern Cotton)
- **Result:** _____, because they don't like slavery. _____ because they invaded Mexico while the USA was distracted with the Civil War.

Strengths and Weaknesses of the North

- 22 million free citizens (many soldiers, farmers, factory workers)
- 90% of factory production
- 70% of the railroad
- Strong navy and trade fleet
- **Result:** _____

Strengths and Weaknesses of the South

- Few factories to produce weapons
- Few railroads to move supplies
- Weak central government (difficult to get things done)
- Only 9 million people (and 1/3 are slaves)
- Small navy and trade fleet

Economy of the North

- Bonds issued and income tax established
- Printing of money lead to inflation
- Farm production increased during the war
- Manufacturers made huge profits through profiteering _____
- **Result:** _____ and it becomes a totally industrialized economy.

Economy of the South

- War brought economic ruin
- Income tax- 1/10 of crops go to government
- Wild inflation of Confederate dollar
- Cotton trade collapses (N blockade, Britain buys from Egypt instead)
- Low supplies of weapons and food
- **Result:** _____ making it unable to continue the war.

Handout 1: To Suspend or Not Suspend- That is the Question!

Imagine that you are a citizen in Maryland during the Civil War. Your state is still a part of the Union, but it is also a state where slavery is legal and many people sympathize with the Confederacy. Many people around you, and across the country, are speaking and acting out against the Union. Using the following excerpt from the Constitution (and a definition to help you understand it), complete the activity at the end of the handout.

Resource:

Article 1, Section 9

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Habeas Corpus

habeas corpus n. Law A writ issued to bring a party before a court to prevent unlawful restraint. [*<Med. Lat., you should have the body>*] *Source: AHD*

The basic premise behind habeas corpus is that you cannot be held against your will without just cause. To put it another way, you cannot be jailed if there are no charges against you. If you are being held, and you demand it, the courts must issue a writ of habeas corpus, which forces those holding you to answer as to why. If there is no good or compelling reason, the court must set you free. It is important to note that of all the civil liberties we take for granted today as a part of the Bill of Rights, the importance of habeas corpus is illustrated by the fact that it was the sole liberty thought important enough to be included in the original text of the Constitution.

Source: http://www.usconstitution.net/xconst_A1Sec9.html.

Activity:

The following people have been arrested and their writ of habeas corpus has been suspended, meaning that they are being held in jail without being formally accused of a crime. Choose whether or not you would agree with the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the following cases by putting an X in the appropriate column.

Situation: Taken from Geoffrey Stone, <i>War and Liberty: An American Dilemma 1790 to the Present</i> . (New York: Norton, 2007), 27-33.	Agree	Do not agree
A Maryland man who allegedly burned bridges and cut telegraph wires that connect Washington, DC to Maryland.		
A Maine man who evaded the draft.		
An Illinois man who stated "anyone who enlists is a God damn fool".		
An Ohio Man who wrote "not fifty soldiers will fight to free Negros".		
A New Jersey man who declared that "anyone who enlists is "no better than a despicable negro slave".		
A Missouri newspaper editor who published criticisms of Lincoln and the Union army.		
A leader of the Democratic party who held rallies against the war where he urged citizens to vote in order to "hurl King Lincoln from his throne".		

Handout 3: What Would These New Yorkers Think?

Intro: The year is 1863. The Union army has not had many victories; in fact, many people in the North are taking about negotiating peace with the Confederacy. The Emancipation Proclamation has taken effect and made it clear that the goal of this war is freeing the slaves. There has just been a Conscription Act issued, which established the first draft in American history. It is not even clear, at this point, whether or not the draft is constitutional. Under the new act, New York City has been targeted to have one of the first lotteries, since that state has not met their voluntary enrollment quotas. First, read the Enrollment Act of 1863. Below is a table of identities of New Yorkers; your task is to take on the identity of that person (as a group) and decide what that person would think about the draft. Some things to consider:

- What would this person find unfair about the draft?
- What would this person find fair about the draft?
- What action might this person taken when hearing about the lottery? What if they were drafted (if applicable) or their husband was drafted?

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
A 25 year old longshoreman; while you are on strike, African Americans have replaced you on the jobsite.	An Irish immigrant who has taken an oath of intention to become a citizen.	A railroad executive making 2,800 a year.	A volunteer who has served since 1861.
Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8
An 18 year old volunteer who has just signed up for service.	A 35 year old male small business owner.	A wife of a male aged 30 with six children under the age of 10.	A 37 year old Copperhead who disagrees with the war entirely.

Test 2.1: Civil War Begins Study Guide

Name:

On the Front Lines

- 1. Describe the Union's long-term plan for victory**
- 2. Describe the Confederate's long-term plan for victory**
- 3. Describe the two fronts where the Civil War was fought**
- 4. Describe what Lincoln wanted out of his Generals.**
- 5. Describe the general tendency of his generals.**

Military & Political Leadership

- 1. Identify at least two similarities and two differences between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.**
- 2. Identify at least two similarities and two differences between Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee.**

Problems on the Home Front

- 1. Describe what happened to the Northern and Southern economies as the war progressed.**

Explain why this happened.

- 2. Explain why Britain and France did not intervene in the Civil War on behalf of the South?**

- 3. Why was Lincoln able to suspend the right of Habeas Corpus in Maryland during the Civil War?**

- 4. What does to mean to suspend Habeas Corpus?**

- 5. Explain some of the reasons that people in New York City rioted in response to the Conscription Act of 1863.**

Vocabulary

Answer: What is it? Why is it important?

- Anaconda Plan**

- Gen. George McClellan**

- **Gen. Ulysses S. Grant**
- **Gen. Robert E. Lee**
- **Habeas Corpus**
- **New York Draft Riots**
- **Conscription Act of 1863**
- **Abraham Lincoln**
- **Jefferson Davis**
- **Washington, DC**
- **Richmond, VA**
- **Ft. Sumter**
- **1st Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)**
- **Shiloh**
- **Antietam**