American CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

Civil War

A civil war is a war between two groups of people from the same country. The American Civil War was a fight the Northern states and the Southern states over slavery and states' rights.

A CIVIL WAR IS A WAR BETWEEN TWO GROUPS OF PEOPLE FROM THE SAME _____ THE CIVIL WAR WAS A FITH BETWEEN THE _____ AND THE _____.

THE NORTH WAS KNOW AS THE _____ STATES AND THE SOUTH WAS KNOWN AS THE _____STATES.

WHAT WERE THEY FITHTING OVER _____

Growing Hostility between North & South

Invention of Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney October 28, 1793 made cotton a popular crop to grow; people called it white gold. The South needed a lot of slaves to grow cotton because so many were becoming wealthy from it.

What was white gold _____ The south needed _____ to grow the cotton because so many were becoming wealthy.

States' Rights – In 1828 particularly Southern states felt the federal government was abusing its power. They thought they could ignore any law the state didn't agree with (Doctrine of Nullification)

The southern states felt the government was abusing its _____.

They though they could ignore any _____ the state did not agree with.

Compromise of 1850 – After the war with Mexico, which ended in 1848, the US gained a large new territory and once again states worried about the swing in power. Congress said this new land (California) would be a free state, but attempted to appease Southerners by passing the **Fugitive Slave Act** which forced Northerners to cooperate with slave owners trying to recapture their runaway slaves who'd fled North or they'd get a $1000 fine.

What did the US gain after the war with Mexico, a new _____, which was named _____. This new land would be a _____ state.

Abolitionists calling for End of Slavery- see slavery in North America following

People calling to end _____ were called _____.

Missouri Compromise of 1820 – Missouri requesting statehood threatened the delicate balance of 11 free states and all slave states for both sides. A compromise was reached that Missouri would join as a slave state and Maine as a free state to maintain the balance.

The missouri compromise was when missouri wanted statehood and threatened the balance of ___ free states and ___ slave states.

Slavery in North America

Originally nearly ½– 2/3 of all European immigrants were indentured servants who'd work 4-7 years for their master and then would be free, many times with 25 acres in payment. But as the need for laborers & costs increased and laws tightened many turned to African slaves instead. During the 1700s it is estimated that 6-7 million people from Africa were brought against their

How many people from Africa were brought by bouth to be slaves in America for the slave states _____.

.Most worked as laborers since the farmers needed lots of help harvesting crops like cotton, tobacco, and sugar. Slaves were forced to work without pay their entire life and denied basic freedoms and could be sold whenever their master wanted.

To make matters worse, many slaves were treated harshly. Many were given little food, forced to work long hours, given measly living quarters, taken away from their families., and beaten.

Slave were teated poorly they were forced to work without ____, and they could be sold whenever their master wanted.

Many slaves had little _____ forced work long _____taken away form their _____ and _____.

Slavery was one of the biggest causes of the Civil War. People in the north believed slavery was unacceptable and that slaves should not be mistreated or forced to work without pay. Those in the South disagreed and felt slaves had no rights. They argued they needed slaves to work on their plantations. They felt each state should have the right to make their own decision on slavery.

WHAT WAS ONE OF THE BIGGEST CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR _____?

PEOPLE IN THE NORTH WAS AGAINST SLAVERY AND THOUGHT THAT SLAVERY WAS _____.THOSE IN THE _____ FELT _____ HAD NO _____.

Underground Railroad

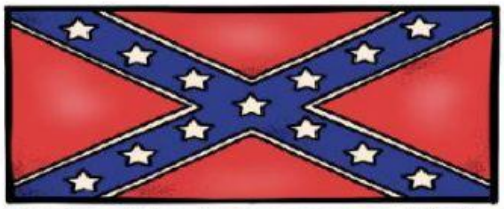
Those in the North supported the Underground Railroad which was a secret route that began in the South and helped the slaves travel to the North in search of a better life. If they were caught they would be badly beaten or worse, but many felt it was worth the risk for freedom.

Guides, called conductors, risked their lives to help slaves get North.
Quakers were among the first abolitionists who said all people should be treated equally. They encouraged others to hide slaves and offer them food & shelter on their 1,000 mile journey. Through rivers, swamps, mountains, and forests.

Slaves used the North Start to guide them, so most traveled at night. Between 180-1865 more than 5,000 slaves were able to escape using the Underground Railroad.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD WAS A _____ IT HELPED SLAVES ESCAPE SLAVERY, TO TRAVEL NORTH IN SEARCH OF A BETTER LIFE. IF THEY WERE CAUGHT THEY WERE _____ OR WORSE.

GUIDES CALLED _____ HELPED SLAVES GET NORTH, WHO SAID ALL PEOPLE SHOULD BE CREATED EQUAL _____? SLAVES TRAVELED THROUGH RIVERS SWAMPS, AND _____ AND _____ TO BE FREE



Seceding from the Union

Abraham Lincoln became our 16th President on March 4, 1861. He was known as being honest, hard working, and believing that ALL MEN where created equal.

The Southern states were afraid Lincoln would try to end slavery so, beginning with South Carolina on December 20, 1860, they seceded (or left) the Union. The 11 Southern state (South Carolina was followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee) made their own laws and called them selves the Confederate States of America.

Lincoln demanded they return because it was a bad example and that we needed to stay united. As such the American Civil War began.

Who was the president during the civil war _____? He was known for being _____and hard working and believed all men should be created _____.

What were the Southern states afraid of _____?

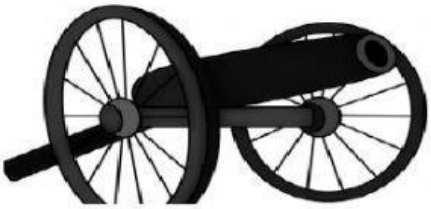
How many Southern states left the Union _____?

Name three states that left the union _____, _____, _____.

They left because they believed in Slavery.

24 states
Factory to make weapons & supplies
2x the troops

11 states



Civil War Battles

Many thought the war would be over in a few months, but the American Civil War lasted 4 long years.

There were more than 50 major battles and 5000 minor battles during the American Civil War. These battles resulted in 360,000 Union, 260,000 Confederate, and 100,000 civilian casualties.

How lond did the civil war last_____ years, how many major battles were they _____?

How many casualties were there in the Union _____ and how many in the Confederate _____?

Fort Sumter

The Battle at Fort Sumter was the first official battle of the Civil War. On April 12, 1861. Confederate soldiers attacked Union soldiers in a daring attack at Fort Sumter. The North, running low on food and ammunition, surrendered the burned fort - the American Civil War had begun.

1st Battle of Bull Run

Confederate victory on July 21, 1861 in Virginia; Jackson nicknamed "Stonewall"

Battle of Wilson's Creek

The first major battle west of the Mississippi was on August 10, 1861 in Missouri; the confederate's won.

Battle of Fort Donelson

Tennessee battle from February 11-16, 1862 The Union won and gained control of the Cumberland River.

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What was the first official battle of the civil war _____?

Battle of Hampton Roads – aka Battle of Ironclads

For two days March 8-9, 1862, this battle was fought between two ironclad ships on water. (Monitor and Merrimack) Although there was no winner, it was important in showing wooden ships would no longer suffice in naval battles.

Battle of Shiloh

From April 6-7, 1862 the armies battled in Tennessee until the Union won, although they lost more men.

Battle of 2nd Bull Run

The Confederate army once again won at Bull Run, Virginia.

Battle of Antietam

This battle was fought in Maryland on September 17, 1862. The North, led by General George B. McClellan, won and the South, led by General E Lee retreated. This day took more American lives in battle than any other day in American history (22,720). Abraham Lincoln wished they had pursued the Confederate troops to end the war sooner.

Who won both battles of Bull Run _____?

Battle of Fredericksburg

The Confederates won this battle in Virginia on December 13, 1862.

Battle of Chancellorsville

Lee defeated Hooker's Army in Virginia after a battle from April 30 – May 6, 1863 for another Confederate win.

Battle of Gettysburg

From July 1-3, 1863 the Battle of Gettysburg drudged on in Pennsylvania.. The North, under General George Meade was able to defeat the Confederates under General E. Lee. This was a major victory and one of the most important battles in the Civil war.

Battle of Chickamauga

Confederate victory in Tennessee after battle from September 19-20, 1863.

Who won the Battle of Gettysburg _____?

2nd Battle of Chattanooga

Union forces captured the town after a battle from August 21-September 8, 1863. The town was bombarded by the Union army during the 1st Battle of Chattanooga June 1862.

Battle of the Wilderness

From May 5-7, 1864 the armies battled it out in Virginia; inconclusive win.

Battle of Cold Harbor

Lee assured a Confederate win over Grant in Virginia after a battle lasting from May 31-June 12, 1864.

Petersburg Breakthrough

Confederate victory in Tennessee after battle from September 19-20, 1863.

Sherman's March to the Sea

(aka Savannah Campaign)

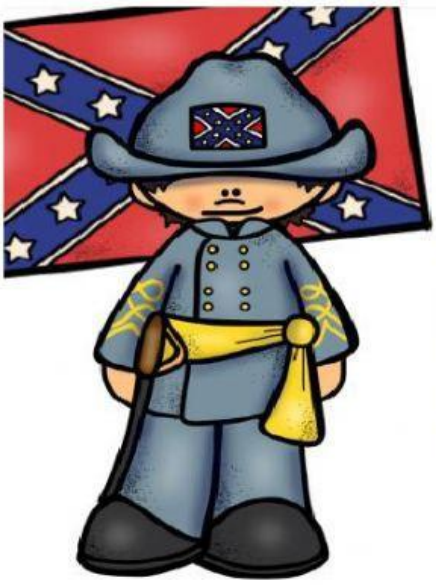
General Sherman led 100,000 men from the North into Atlanta, Georgia during the summer of 1864 with intent to destroy everything of value on his way. Sherman took control of the railroad and then burned Atlanta, the center for confederate trade and supplies, to the ground.

Next, Sherman took a risk and marched (with low supplies) toward Savannah, burning crops & livestock and freeing slaves as they marched. Savannah fell December 21, 1864 and marked a huge turning point in the war. He marched on through South Carolina, leaving the state in ruins.

Battle of Nashville

Union victory in Nashville on December 15-16, 1864

How many batteles were there in the civil war _____?



Confederate Soldier

Confederate soldiers fought for the South and wore grey wool uniforms with shiny gold buttons that had a special belt to hold their weapons. Life was tough as they marched all day, lived on the battlefield, performed drills, had to obey all orders and only ate salted pork, dried hard bread, beans, rice, and coffee each day. Rebels (as they were called) were allowed to join at 18 years of age and made about $10 a month serving for the military. Like the Yankees, the Rebels carried a knapsack with their personal belongings including a canteen, musket, and a blanket.

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CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS FOUGHT FOR THE _____ AND WORE _____ UNIFORMS.

THEY HAD TO EAT SALTED _____ AND DRIED _____ AND _____ AND COFFEE.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WERE CALLED _____? How much money did they make a month_____ dollars

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Union Soldier

Union Soldiers , or Yankees, fought for the North. They wore blue uniforms with brass buttons and special belts to hold their weapons. Life was tough as they marched all day, performed drills, cleaned their weapons, and only ate salted pork, dried hard bread, beans, rice, and coffee each day. and cleaning their weapons, but were allowed to write letters home and play card games in between training. The average age to join the army was 25 years old, but boys as young as 16 were enlisted by the end of the war; they were paid $12 a month and were drafted (forced) to join. If you came from a wealthy family, you were able to make a large donation so you would not have to fight.

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THE UNION SOLDIERS FOUGHT FOR THE _____ THEY WORE _____UNIFORMS THEY ALSO ATE DRIED HARD _____, _____, RICE AND COFFEE. WHAT WAS THE AGE YOU COULD JOIN THE ARMY _____? THE UNION SOLDIERS MADE _____ DOLLARS A MONTH.

End of the Civil War

Robert E. Lee's army fought a series of battles in Appomattox against Grant that ultimately stretched thin his lines of defense. Lee's men were low on food and supplies – they were starving, exhausted, and tired of fighting. On April 9, in 1865 General Lee and the army of Northern Virginia surrendered to the Union at the Appomattox Courthouse. President Lincoln ensured it was peacefully and the Southerners were treated fairly in hopes they would not rebel again. The soldiers were allowed to keep their horses so they could immediately go home to their families. Confederate General Joseph Johnson surrendered his armies of Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Georgia, South Virginia, Florida, and North Carolina (30,000 men) to Union Major General William T Sherman at Bennett Farm, North Carolina on April 26, 1865. This was the site of the largest surrender of Confederate army; the Civil War officially ended May 9, 1865.

ROBERT E LEE WAS THE LEADER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY HE FOUGHT GENERAL OF THE UNION ARMY WHICH WAS GENERAL GRANT. WHEN DID ROBERT E LEE SURRENDER _____?

Reconstruction

For 12 years after the Civil War ended (what is known as the Reconstruction Period) Americans worked to rebuild the nation. There were 4 million freed slaves who were unprepared for their new life, many Americans who didn't agree with the slaves new freedom, and lots of anger still held between North and South Americans.

To such ends 3 new amendments were past:

- 13th amendment – made slavery illegal in the US as of 1865
- 14th amendment – protects the rights of freed slaves no matter the color of their skin; it says that anyone who is born in the United States is an official citizen and is entitled to full rights as a U.S. citizen.
- 15th amendment – gave black people the right to vote

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR AMERICA WORKED TO REBUILD A NATION. THE CIVIL WAR FREED SLAVES. HOW MANY SLAVES WERE FREED _____?

BECAUSE OF THE CIVIL WAR SLAVERY WAS _____ AND BLACK PEOPLE COULD _____.