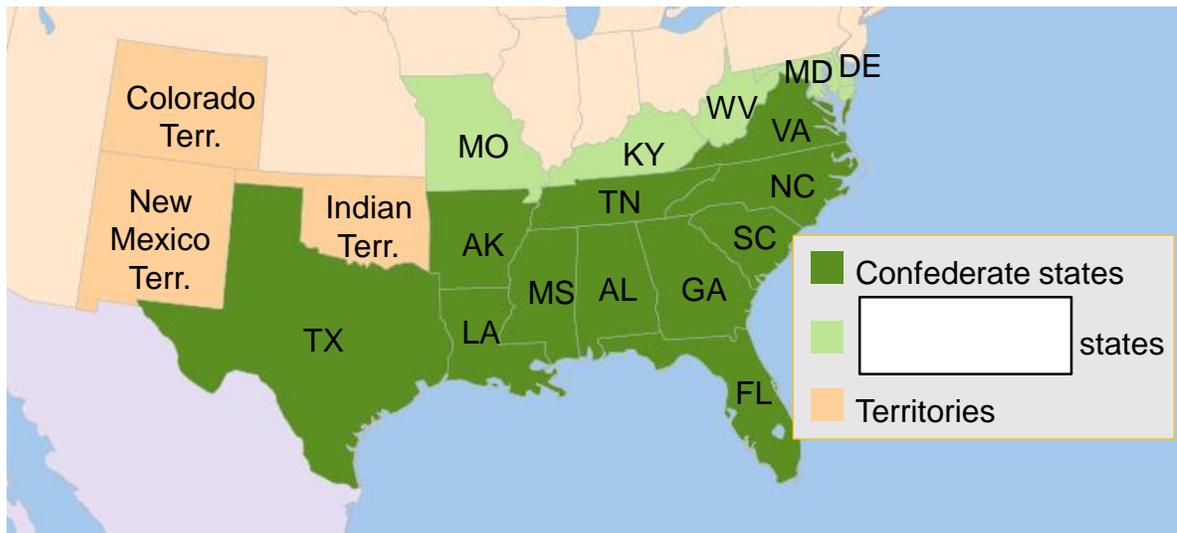




### The Confederate States of America

Circle the 7 states that immediately seceded from the Union after Lincoln was elected president.

Fill in the missing word in the map legend.



### Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Contrast the ideas in the inaugural addresses of  and .
- Describe the events that led to the attack on .
- Explain the  of the Battle of Fort Sumter.

**Words to Know**

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.*

	one or more large mounted guns.
	a speech given on the day the president takes the oath of office; it allows the president to address the people for the first time as the nation's leader, tells people the president's goals, and sets a tone for the presidency

?

Lesson  
Question

Slide

2

**Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis****Abraham Lincoln**

- Was president of the
- Was sworn into office in March 1861
- Wanted to  war
- Would not  secession

**Jefferson Davis**

- Was president of the
- Was sworn into office in February 1861
- Wanted to avoid war
- Supported

Slide

2

## Inaugural Addresses

### REAL-WORLD CONNECTION

What is an **inaugural address**?

- Given on the day the president takes the
- Allows the president to address the people for the  as the nation's leader
- Lets people know the president's  and sets a tone for the presidency

## Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)

Once elected, Lincoln faced a tremendous challenge.

- Lincoln's platform was to  the  into the West.
- In response,  states had seceded.

Slide

2

### Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

In his address, Lincoln reached out to  states.

- Stated he would  interfere with slavery where it
- Promised to carry out the  of the Constitution in all states
- Refused to use  unless required to do so

### Lincoln on Secession

Lincoln refused to accept secession and would not  on the issue.

- He felt he needed to .
- He wished to avoid war.
- He was  about the use of force.

*Circle the word that Lincoln says is linked to anarchy (lawlessness).*

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations . . . is the only true sovereign of a free people . . . The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible.

– Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861

Slide

4

**Jefferson Davis (1808–1889)**

Davis was  of war between the states.

- Felt  was in jeopardy with Lincoln as president
- Felt that states had a right to  from the Union
- Feared that Lincoln would  the seceded states back into the Union

**Davis's Inaugural Address**

In his address, Jefferson Davis discussed how the  would succeed.

- Explained the reasons for
- Described the form the  would take
- Expressed that war was not wanted, but the Confederacy would  if necessary

Slide

4

**Davis on Secession**

Davis believed that the Southern states had the  to secede because their government had failed them.

He believed citizens had the right to end their relationship with their government if they wish.

*Circle the word in Jefferson's speech that means "approval."*

Our present political position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that governments rest on the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish them at will whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established.

– Jefferson Davis, February 18, 1861

## Instruction

## Fort Sumter and the Confederacy

Slide

7

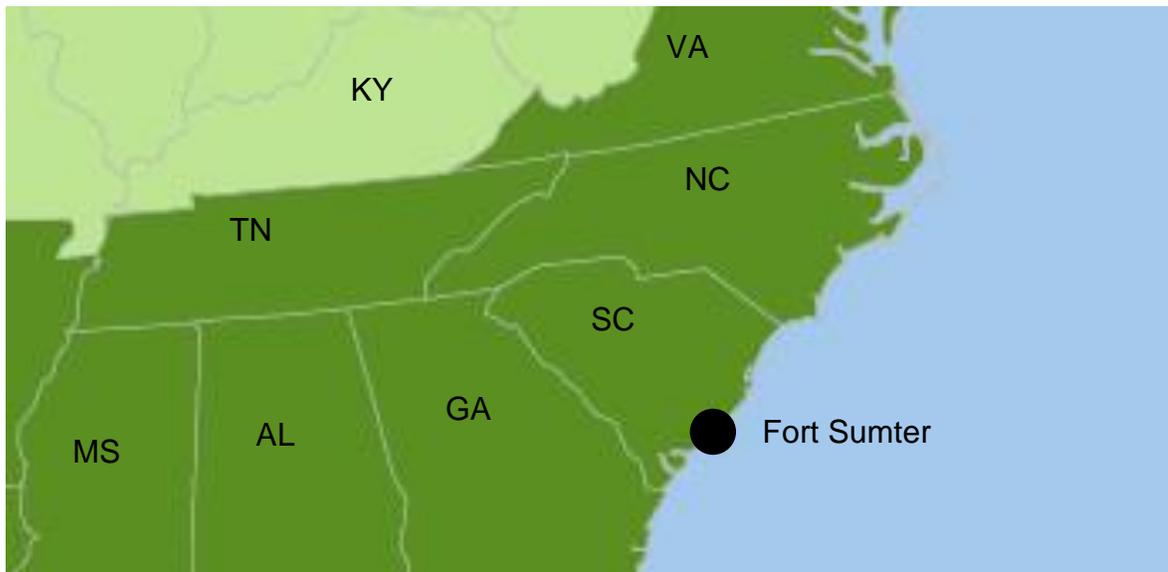
**Fort Sumter**

Fort Sumter protected commercial areas of the .

In 1860, the fort was under  control.

The Confederacy believed it had the right to  it.

*Circle the location of Fort Sumter, on the coast of South Carolina.*

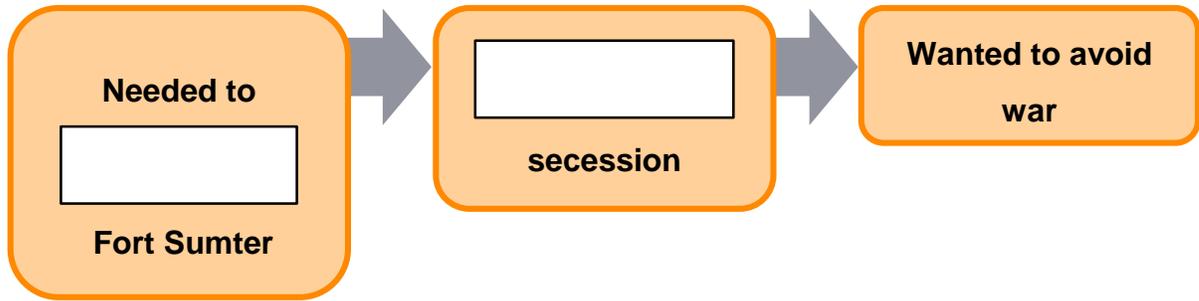


Slide

7

### Lincoln's Challenge

Why was the situation at Fort Sumter a challenge for Lincoln?



- Soldiers were running out of food and other supplies.

- Resupplying risked

[ ]

with the South.

- Lincoln did not want to appear to be giving into the Confederacy by not resupplying the fort.

- Lincoln still hoped to

[ ]

war.

9

### The Situation at Fort Sumter

In March 1861, the Confederates demanded the [ ] of Fort Sumter.

- The fort was low on supplies and soldiers.

- It would not hold out much longer without [ ] .

- The Union [ ] to surrender.

Slide

9

**Resupplying the Fort**

Lincoln sent  to resupply the fort.

- Warned Confederates that he was doing this so they would not

the ships

- Promised that

would be sent

12

**The Bombing Begins**

With US naval ships on the way, Confederate troops

on the fort on April 12.

The fort could not hold up against the heavy —large mounted guns.

The Union  Fort Sumter on April 13.

The Civil War had .

Slide

12

**After the Bombing**

After the bombing at Fort Sumter, Lincoln called for volunteers for the

- He asked for  from each state.
- The states that had seceded  to send troops.

**Four More States Secede**

After the bombing, four more states .

- Many believed  had provoked the conflict.
- Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Virginia seceded.
- Western delegates from Virginia opposed secession and

## Instruction

## Fort Sumter and the Confederacy

Slide

12

Circle the new state that joined the Union, after rejecting Virginia's decision to secede.



14

### The Border States

Lincoln was determined to keep the  in the Union.

- Needed to protect the
- Contained almost all of the South's  capacity
- Contained  that flowed deep into the Confederacy

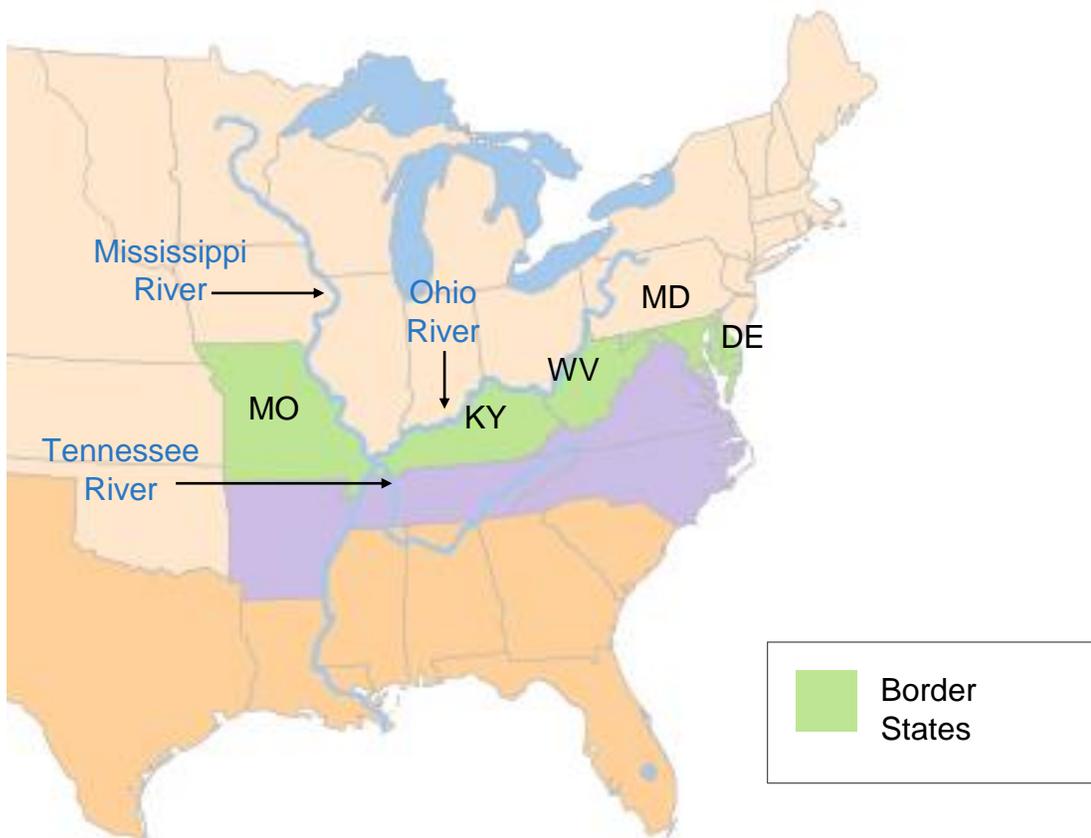
## Instruction

## Fort Sumter and the Confederacy

Slide

14

Lincoln declared the goal of the war was to  the Union, not to free  people.

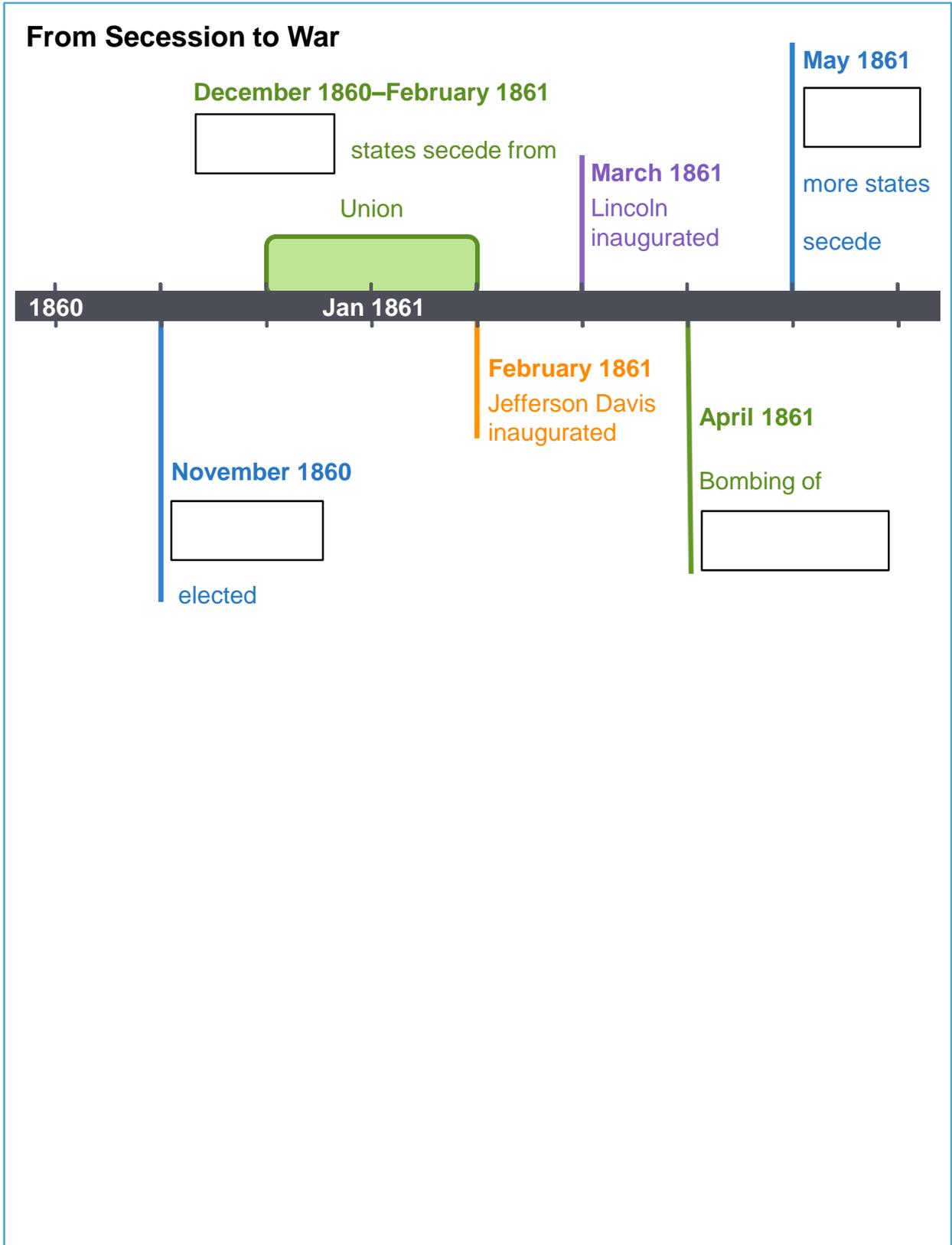
**Secession of Southern States**

# Instruction

## Fort Sumter and the Confederacy

Slide

14





# Summary

## Fort Sumter and the Confederacy



**Lesson  
Question**

How did the Civil War begin?



**Answer**

Empty text box for the answer.

Slide

2

**Review: Views on Secession****Abraham Lincoln**

- Was president of the
- to recognize secession
- Would not compromise on his secession beliefs
- Wanted to  the Union

**Jefferson Davis**

- Was president of the
- Supported
- Believed the Southern states had every right to leave the Union

## Summary

## Fort Sumter and the Confederacy

Slide

2

**Review: Causes of the Attack on Fort Sumter**

Fort Sumter was a  fort that the Confederacy wanted to control.

- The  demanded the Union surrender the fort.
- The Union  to surrender.
- Lincoln sent  to resupply the fort.

**Review: The Attack and Its Aftermath**

The Confederate army attacked Fort Sumter on April 12, .

- The Union .
- Lincoln put out a call for .
- more states seceded.

Lincoln convinced five key  states to remain in the .

# Summary

## Fort Sumter and the Confederacy

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*



### A Divided Nation

The Civil War divided the nation.

- States chose sides.

- states fought for the .

- states fought for the .

- states remained in the Union.

### Brother against Brother

The Civil War was also a war that pitted brother against brother and   
against .

President Lincoln's wife, , had four brothers fighting for the  
.

Most people thought that the war would last for only a few , not for  
four .



### The War to Come

Was each side prepared for what was to come?

The early  victory at Fort Sumter set the stage for the

war ever to occur on US soil.

The  had to prove that it could take on the  army

and win.



### Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Compare the strengths and weaknesses of the  and the  as both sides prepared for war.
- Identify important  of the Union and the Confederacy.
- Analyze the  war  of the Union and the Confederacy.



Lesson Question

Slide



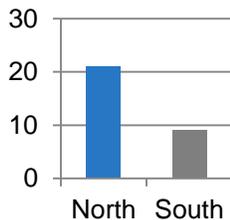
**The United States Today**

Even today, the  of the United States are quite different from one another.

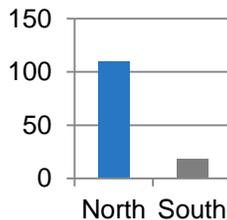
- The
- The Midwest
- The

**The North's Advantages**

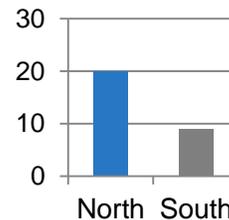
The North seemed to have the most  available.




(in millions)




(in thousands)




(in thousands)

Slide

4

**Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)**

- Was the  leader of the
- Wanted to  the country
- Tried to avoid armed conflict at
- Did not want to  war or promote peace
- Was ready to  war to preserve the Union

**George McClellan (1826–1885)**

- Was the commander of the Union
- Had years of  experience and knew how to train soldiers
- Was a good organizer and was known to be highly
- Spent  months training Union soldiers before they began to fight

Slide

6

**The North's Strategy: The Anaconda Plan**

The North's first major strategy was the Anaconda Plan.

- Came from General , who advised McClellan and Lincoln
- Called for a , which is an organized effort to stop people or goods from entering or leaving a place, of  ports
- Was designed to stop the South from selling  and receiving

**The North's Strategy: The Mississippi River**

Another Northern strategy was to gain control of the Mississippi River.

- The Mississippi was the South's major  link.
- The Union would be able to split the South in two and isolate Texas, , and .

**The North's Strategy: Richmond**

The Union also wanted to capture Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital.

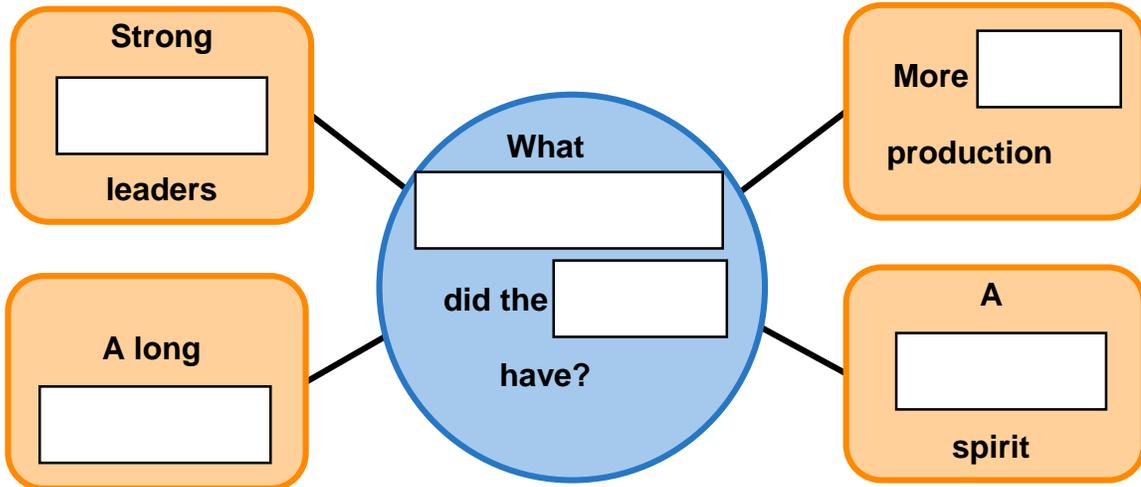
Richmond was close to the  states and the Union .

To capture Richmond,  needed to keep the  of the border states.

Slide

9

**The South's Advantages**



**Jefferson Davis (1808–1889)**

- Was [ ] of the Confederacy
- Was a capable leader
- Acted [ ] in the [ ] conflict, which ended in a Union [ ]
- Appointed [ ] to command the Confederate [ ]

Slide

11

**Robert E. Lee (1807–1870)**

- Turned down an offer to command the  army when  seceded
- Began the war as an adviser to  President
- Became the leading commander in the Confederate army
- Proved to be a  general

13

**The South's Strategy**

The South's strategy was to  its land until the  no longer wanted to fight.

- Knew that it had the  to survive the battles
- Had a very large
- Thought that the Union would not be able to conquer all of the South

Slide

13

**Cotton Diplomacy**

The South looked to earn money from Europe by selling cotton to   
and .

- This was called , which means using cotton as a tool of foreign diplomacy.
- This strategy failed because Britain refused to  and trade with the Confederacy.

# Summary

## Mobilizing for War



### Lesson Question

What were the strengths and weaknesses of the North and the South in the Civil War?



### Answer

Slide  
2

### Review: Northern and Southern Advantages

The North and the South each had advantages at the start of the Civil War.

Northern Advantages	Southern Advantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bigger <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A long <input type="text"/></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large, well-led <input type="text"/></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More <input type="text"/> production</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More <input type="text"/> tracks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strong <input type="text"/> spirit</li> </ul>

## Summary

## Mobilizing for War

Slide

2

**Review: Northern and Southern Leaders**

The North and the South each had key political and military leaders.

<u>Northern Leaders</u>	<u>Southern Leaders</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> – strong leader; ready to risk war to unify the country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> – capable leader; had to deal with quarreling states</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> – experienced and well organized, but took too long to train soldiers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> – talented general who had turned down an offer to lead the Union army</li> </ul>

Slide

2

**Review: Northern and Southern Strategies**

The North and the South each had strategies at the start of the Civil War.

<u>Northern Strategies</u>	<u>Southern Strategies</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> the Confederate coast via the <input type="text"/> Plan</li> <li>• Control the <input type="text"/> River</li> <li>• Keep the <input type="text"/> states in the Union and capture <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defend its <input type="text"/> until the Union forces got tired</li> <li>• Sell <input type="text"/> to Europe to raise money for war</li> </ul>



# Summary

## Mobilizing for War

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*



### Unprepared for War

Both the Union and Confederate armies struggled.

- It was difficult to provide enough  for the armies.
- Officers and soldiers often had little or no .

The  had better training and access to supplies.

The  had better military leaders.

### Heroic Dreams

Many in the North and South had a  view of the war.

- Both believed their side would win.
- They thought the war would not last .
- Many soldiers were  and did not know what to expect.

### Marching into Battle

The First Battle of  was the first major battle between North and South.

- Journalists and civilians came from Washington, DC, to watch.
- Spectators expected a thrilling view and a  victory.



**Lesson Objectives**

Analyze the significance of the

.

Explain the reasons for

in early battles such as Antietam.

Describe the impact of the Battle of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville on the

course of the war.

?

Lesson  
Question

Slide

2

**The First Major Battle**

The first major battle between the Union and Confederacy:

- began on , with a surprise attack by  forces.
- took place near Manassas, .
- was called the Battle of Bull Run or the Battle of Manassas.

**The Battle of Bull Run**

During the battle:

- Union troops faced  Confederate troops.
- Union forces could not break through Confederate lines.
- Confederate  arrived by train.
- Union forces were forced to .

## Instruction

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

2

**Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson (1824–1863)**

- Served as a  general
- Was one of the South’s most admired military leaders
- Trained at
- Received his nickname when he and his troops stood like a stone wall at
- Was famed for his  and personal courage

Slide

4

**Significance of Bull Run**

The Confederate  at Bull Run had significant effects.

**The Union:**

- was  and discouraged.
- realized the war would be long and .
- gave command of the Union army to a younger general.

**The Confederacy:**

- gained .
- believed they could beat the North.

Slide

6

**Monitor vs. Merrimack**

Both sides built new  warships.

- The Confederate ironclad  attacked Union ships.
- The Union's  attacked the *Merrimack*.
- Both ships withdrew with no clear winner.

As a result,  changed all over the world.

Slide

8

**The First “Modern” War**

The Civil War is called the first “modern” war because of its new .

- First  to sink an enemy ship
- Large bullets called minié
- The  gun
- Hot-air
- The use of

Slide

10

**The Union Regroups**

After the Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln appointed George  as Union commander.

- McClellan built a  army.
- He  to bring it into battle.
- Lincoln had to  him to launch a military campaign.

**The Second Battle of Bull Run**

Union and Confederate forces met again at  in August 1862.

- Confederate forces , but at a high cost in lives.
- The Confederates continued to  north.

This put  in danger.

Slide

12

**Antietam**

Confederate forces continued to advance toward Washington.

- Confederate General  moved into Maryland.
- Union General McClellan moved to  him.

They met at Antietam, Maryland, in .

Slide

12

### The Bloodiest Day

September 17, 1862, was the bloodiest day of battle in US history.

- Around  killed or wounded

The Confederates eventually .

The Union  the Confederacy from making their way to Washington.

### A Costly Battle

Antietam had positive and negative effects for the .

#### Positive

- the Confederate offensive
- Lifted Union spirits
- Kept  safe

#### Negative

- Suffered heavy
- Led to McClellan's  as commander of the army

Slide

12

**Significance of Antietam**

The Battle of Antietam was important to both sides.

- It convinced Lincoln to issue the .
- It showed the Union had a chance of .
- It  the South's momentum.
- It convinced  not to help the Confederacy.

Slide

15

**The Union on the Offensive**

General Ambrose Burnside replaced McClellan as Union commander.

- Had experience at
- Wanted to use more  strategies
- Wanted to capture the Confederate capital city of ,  
Virginia

**The Battle of Fredericksburg**

Burnside led Union armies toward the Confederate capital, Richmond.

- He got  waiting for equipment.
- Lee's Confederates  the path to Richmond.

A large Union force met a  Confederate force at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

## Instruction

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

15

**A Union Loss**

Lee set up a strong  position.

Burnside attempted to  to attack.

The Union suffered heavy casualties in .

The victory made the Confederates more .

Slide

17

**General Joseph Hooker (1814–1879)**

- Replaced Burnside as  commander
- Had plenty of military  in other wars
- Led Union forces in earlier battles, such as Antietam and Fredericksburg
- Wanted to  and  Lee's forces

**The Battle of Chancellorsville**

On May 1, 1863, Stonewall Jackson attacked Hooker's forces.

- 60,000 Confederates fought  Union troops for  days.
- was killed.

The Confederates won yet again, and Hooker retreated.

# Instruction

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

17

### The Early Battles of the Civil War

Year	Date	Battle Name	Outcome
1861	July 21, 1861	First Battle of Bull Run,	Confederate victory
1862	March 9, 1862	Monitor vs. Merrimack,	Union victory
1862	August 29-30, 1862	Second Battle of Bull Run,	Confederate victory
1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Antietam,	Union victory
1863	May 1-5, 1863	Chancellorsville,	Confederate victory
1862	Dec. 13, 1862	Fredericksburg,	Confederate victory

The Confederacy  most of the early battles of the war.

## Summary

## Early Successes for the South

?

**Lesson  
Question**

What were the key battles at the beginning of the Civil War?

✓

**Answer**

Slide

2

**Early Setbacks for the Union**

The First Battle of Bull Run:

- the Union.
- bolstered Confederate .

The *Monitor vs. the Merrimack*:

- was the first battle of .
- showed the  would be a force at sea.

## Summary

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

2

**Review: A Bloody Stalemate**

The Second Battle of Bull Run:

- was a  that put Washington, DC, in jeopardy.

The Battle of Antietam:

- was the  of battle in US history, with both sides taking heavy casualties.
- had no clear winner, but Confederate retreat was viewed as a .

**Review: The South's Response****The Battle of Fredericksburg**

- The  army outnumbered the Confederate army.
- The Union army suffered a crushing .
- The Confederate army became more .

**The Battle of Chancellorsville**

- The  army outnumbered the Confederate army.
- General Hooker tried to  Lee's army.
- The Union army suffered another major .



# Summary

## Early Successes for the South

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*



### Pressure to End Slavery

The North and South disagreed about whether states had the  to allow slavery.

Abolitionists had called for **emancipation**, or setting enslaved people , since the early 1800s.

As the war began, politicians and military officers wanted the government to take action.

### A Voice for Emancipation

Frederick , a strong supporter of emancipation, said this about the Fourth of July:

*Underline words in the text Douglass uses to refer to enslaved people.*

Fellow citizens, above your national, tumultuous joy, I hear the mournful wail of millions, whose chains [are] heavy and grievous . . . To forget them . . . would be treason most scandalous and shocking.

– Frederick Douglass,  
July 4, 1852

**Lesson Objectives**

- Describe the contributions of  during the Civil War.
- Explain the reasons for Lincoln's creation of the .
- Identify the  of the Emancipation Proclamation.

**Words to Know**

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.*

<input type="text"/>	the act of setting someone or something free
----------------------	--

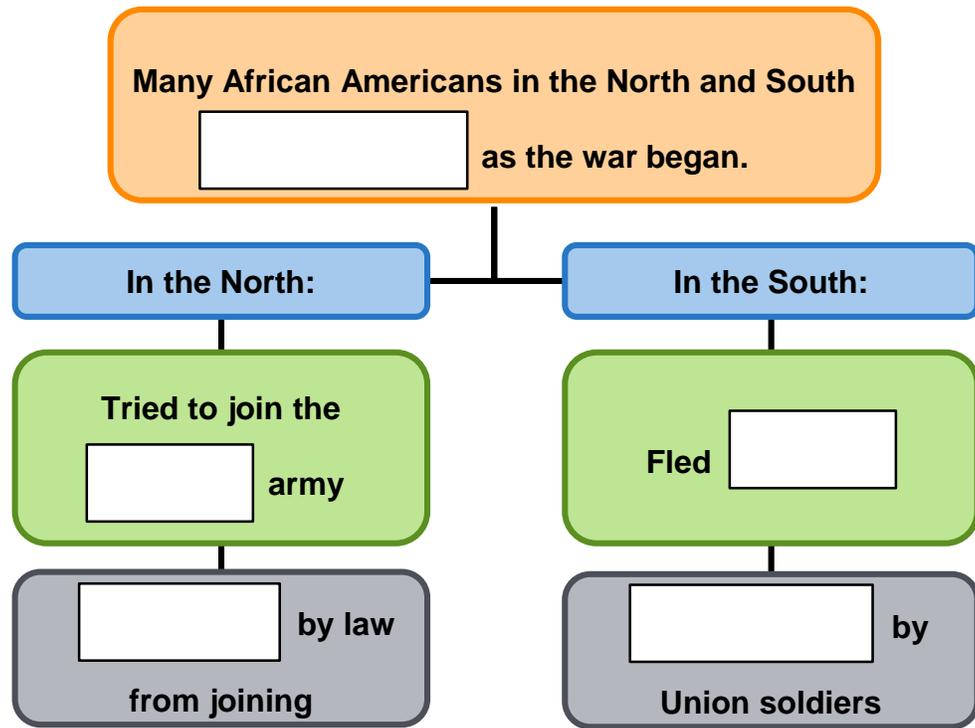


Lesson Question

Slide

2

**African Americans at the Start of the War**



**African American Enlistment**

By the middle of [ ], the Union army needed recruits.

[ ] decided to allow African Americans to enlist.

Over [ ] joined the [ ] army.

- Most units were led by white officers.
- African Americans were [ ] than white soldiers.

Slide

2

### The 54th Massachusetts Regiment

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was one of the  African American units.

- Formed in March
- Attacked  near Charleston on July 18, 1863; half of unit killed or wounded
- Proved African American troops could fight

4

### African Americans in the Armed Forces

#### Real World Connection

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was the first of many African American units.

During World War II, the  became the first all African American flying squadron.

Today, African Americans make up more than  of the armed forces.

Slide

4

### African Americans on the Home Front

African Americans contributed to the war effort at home as well.

- Men: , surgeons,
- Women: , , scouts

argued that African Americans should be able to enlist.

worked as a Union spy.

7

### Lincoln's Early Beliefs about Slavery

In his early career, Lincoln did not support  or allowing slavery to .

- Believed slavery should not  into territories
- Argued against 1854 , which allowed a vote on slavery in those states

Slide

9

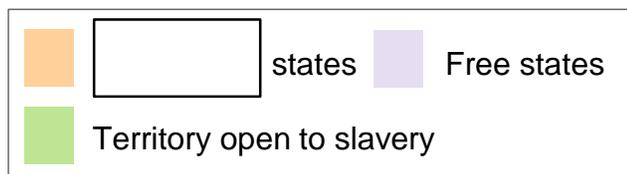
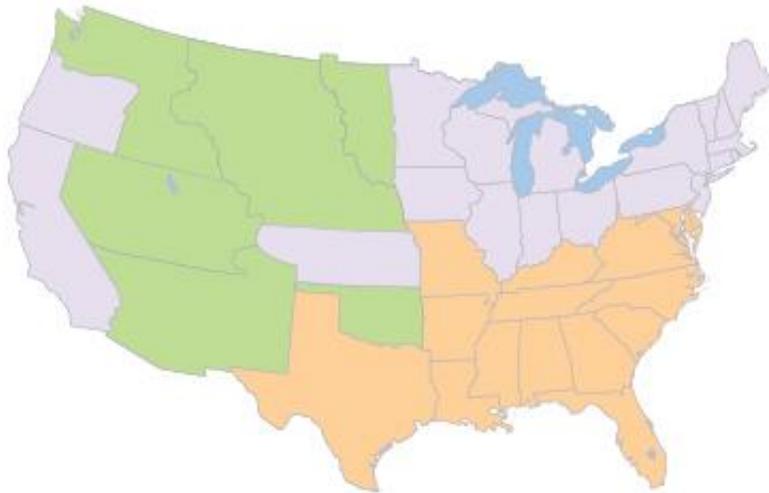
**Containment Instead of Abolition**

Even before the Civil War, the nation was very  about slavery.

Politicians who wanted to win  elections needed  in slaveholding states.

Candidates promised  voters that slavery would

.

**Free and Slaveholding States**

Slide

9

**Lincoln's Election**

Lincoln was elected  in 1860.

- Tried to reassure the South that he would  slavery
- Said he would leave slavery alone where it already
- Tried to keep South from  the Union

*Underline two reasons Lincoln gives for why he will not interfere with slavery.*

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

*– President Abraham Lincoln*

*First Inaugural Address,*

*March 4, 1861*

Slide

11

**The Beginning of the War**

Lincoln  to keep the South from leaving the Union.

- left right away. Other states followed.
- Lincoln still tried to convince the South to .

The North and South went to war.

**Stalemate at Antietam**

After the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln issued the  Emancipation Proclamation.

It promised to  slavery in the South  Southern states:

- .
- the Union.

Southern states rejoined.

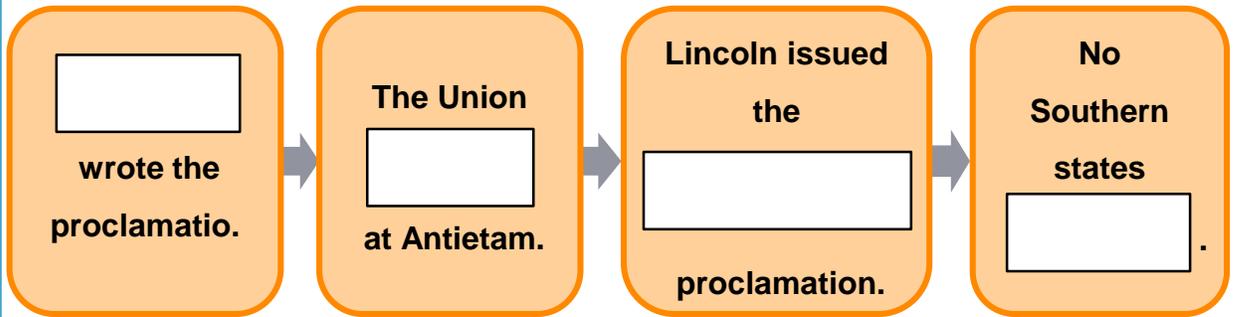
# Instruction | Emancipation

Slide

11

## From Preliminary to Final

The preliminary proclamation was the  step toward the final one.



- He waited for a Union  to issue it.

- It would  enslaved people in Confederate States that did not rejoin the Union.

- The Emancipation Proclamation .

Slide

14

### The Emancipation Proclamation

President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863.

- It gave  to enslaved people in the Confederate States.
- It allowed the Union to recruit African American .

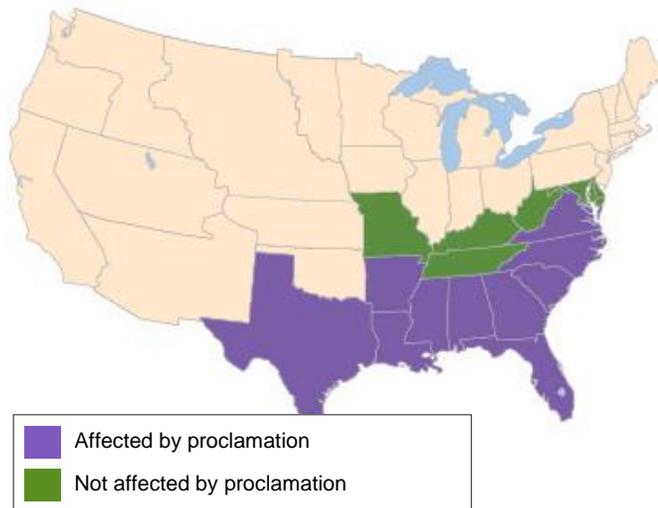
### Not All Were Free

Enslaved people in the  states were  of the Emancipation Proclamation.

- Lincoln wanted to keep border states loyal.
- Maryland and Missouri abolished slavery during the war.

*Circle the regions that were not affected by the proclamation.*

#### Emancipated States



Slide

16

**Effects in the North**

The Emancipation Proclamation had strong effects in the North.

- About 180,000 African Americans joined the Union .
- This made African Americans about  percent of the Union's total armed forces.
- The war became a war for .

**Effects in the South**

The Emancipation Proclamation enraged slavers in the South.

It inspired enslaved people to resist their owners by:

- staging work .
- to the North.
- joining  units.

Slide

16

**International Effects**

The South  from .

- If France and Britain supported the South, they would be supporting slavery.
- They had already  in their own countries.
- They  to support it in other countries.

18

**The Thirteenth Amendment**

The Emancipation Proclamation  slavery.

After the Civil War, the  to the Constitution

formally  in 1865,  the war had ended.

## Summary

## Emancipation

**Lesson  
Question**

What was the African American experience during the Civil War?

**Answer**

Slide

**2****Review: African Americans in the Civil War**

In the South, many .

In the North, many tried to enlist in the Union army but could not join.

Once allowed, many enlisted in the .

- The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was an example of the courage of

units.

- Many also worked on the  to support the Union.

Slide

2

**Review: Road to the Proclamation**

Before the Civil War, the nation was  into slave and free states.

Lincoln did not want slavery to .

- Wanted to keep the country

After Antietam, Lincoln said he would  enslaved people in the Confederate States.

- Gave the states a chance to  the Union if they wanted to keep slavery

# Summary | Emancipation

Slide

2

## Review: The Emancipation Proclamation

The  went into effect on  .

The Proclamation	The Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Said enslaved people in the South were <input type="text"/> .</li> <li>Allowed African Americans to join the <input type="text"/> .</li> <li>Did not free enslaved people in the <input type="text"/> .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many enslaved people in the South tried to <input type="text"/> north.</li> <li><input type="text"/> decided not to help the Confederacy.</li> <li>War became a struggle to <input type="text"/> .</li> </ul>



# Summary

## Emancipation

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*



### The High Price of War

Each side thought it would win a quick victory.

The battles at Bull Run and Antietam proved this assumption .

	<input type="text"/> Casualties	<input type="text"/> Casualties	Outcome
<input type="text"/> (August 1862)	13,380		
<input type="text"/> (Sept. 1862)	12,400	10,300	



### Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Compare the  of soldiers on both sides.
- Identify the role of  on the front lines and on the home front.
- Compare the  and  challenges facing both sides during the war.

**Words to Know**

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

Term	Definition
draft	to force people to join an <input data-bbox="976 680 1130 758" type="text"/>
habeas corpus	the part of the Constitution that protects <input data-bbox="1182 800 1401 877" type="text"/> from <input data-bbox="691 898 1102 976" type="text"/>
inflation	an <input data-bbox="667 1018 902 1096" type="text"/> in <input data-bbox="954 1018 1151 1096" type="text"/>

?

Lesson  
Question

Slide

2

**Why Union Soldiers Volunteered**

Most Union volunteers were .

Many were .

- Had never been away from home
- Saw going to war as an
- Needed the  the army paid them to fight

**Daily Life in Union Army Camps**

Life in  was a little better than life on the .

- Food was provided, but it was often .
- Drinking water was often .
- Soldiers often got  from the living conditions.
- Soldiers were  in camp.

Slide

4

### Women on the Union Front Lines

Women served the Union in many different ways in the Civil War.

helped sick and wounded soldiers.

gathered .

Some women served in combat in .

### Clara Barton (1821–1912)

- Worked as a Union
- Became known as the “”
- Served at many key battles of the Civil War
- Founded the  later in her life

### Medical Care

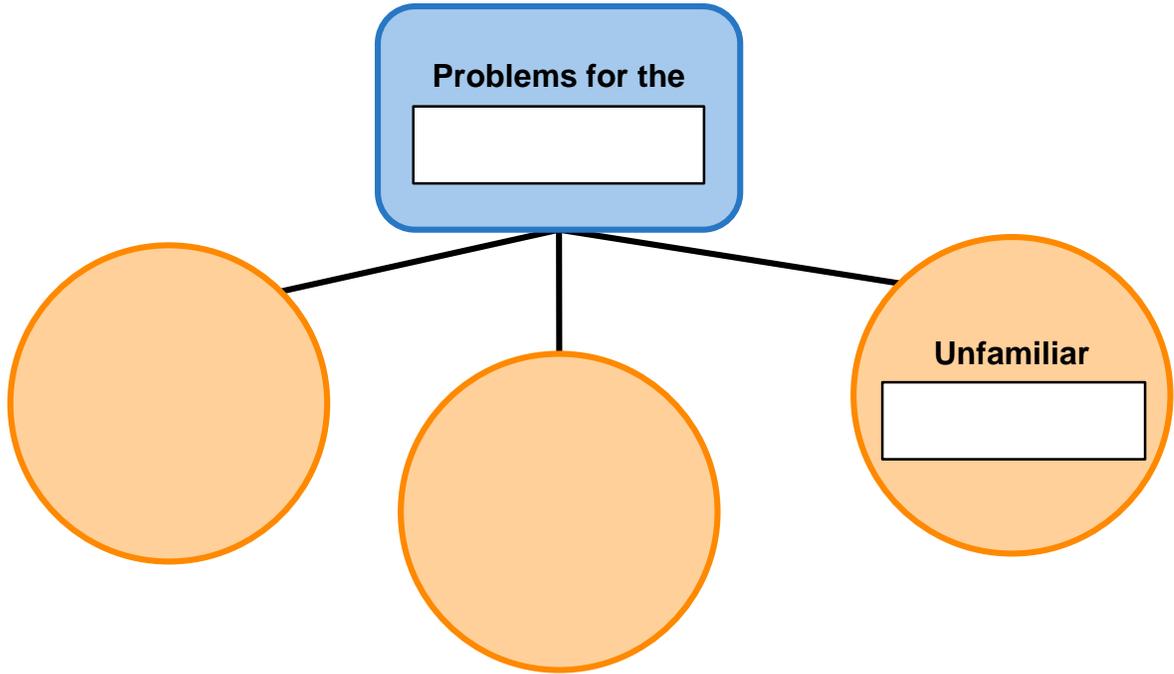
During the Civil War, medical care was  at best.

- No knowledge of
- Many deaths from
- Greater injury from more
- Many

Slide

4

**Problems for the Union Army**



7

**Why Confederate Soldiers Volunteered**

Many Confederate volunteers were passionate about the .

- Were defending their , , and

- Like Union volunteers, were mostly  leaving home

for the first time, viewing the war as an

Slide

7

**Daily Life in Army Camps**

Army camp life was hard for Confederate soldiers too.

- were common.
- Camp life could be boring, with soldiers  and  for battle.
- and  killed many.

**Women on the Confederate Front Line**

Women served the Confederacy in many different ways during the Civil War.

Nurses helped  Confederate soldiers.

Spy  helped win the Battle of Bull Run.

Slide

7

**Problems for the Confederate Army**

The Confederate soldiers faced many

.

- They were not as  as the Union Army.
- They had trouble getting .

The Confederate Army had

as well, however.

- They had .
- They knew the  well and were  to win the war.

10

**Women on the Union Home Front**

When men left farms or factories to go to war, women were often left to do their

.

- Made  and
- Took care of , , and
- Became more active in  and collected  for the war effort

Slide

10

**Sojourner Truth (1797–1883)**

- Was a former  who became a
- Fought for the rights of  and
- Fought to allow  soldiers in the
- Collected  for African American soldiers

12

**Lincoln and Habeas Corpus**

In 1862, President Lincoln suspended the  of .

- Part of the Constitution that protects citizens from

Lincoln believed this was necessary to respond to

.

Others thought Lincoln  his  as president.

Slide

12

### The Copperheads

The Copperheads were [ ] who  
[ ] the war.

- Wanted to make peace by [ ] the United States with  
[ ]
- Were mostly from the [ ]

### The New York Draft Riot

A [ ] forces people to [ ] a branch of the [ ] .  
[ ] rioted because they felt they were a [ ]  
of the Union draft.

[ ] could [ ] of the draft.

The [ ] in [ ] lasted four days.

Slide

12

**Rising Prices**

The Union printed and borrowed a lot of money to pay for the war.

- This caused , an increase in .

The war  Union industries.

- Northern  were  by the end of the war.

15

**Women on the Confederate Home Front**

When men left to go to war, women often took over the job of running

.

- Took jobs and roles they had not been  for
- Ran large
- Worked in the
- Were helped by

Slide

15

**Enslaved People**

The war and the  inspired enslaved people to .

- More rose up against their
- More tried to  to the Union

This made  more .

17

**Economic Challenges**

Lincoln ordered a  of the  in 1861.

- The blockade prevented  from  and  from .

- The  had far fewer  to make

.

Slide

17

### Inflation and Food Shortages

Food shortages and inflation led to riots in the Confederacy.



- Too few [ ] were left on the farms.

- Enslaved workers were [ ] .

- [ ] had destroyed farms.

- Lack of [ ] caused [ ] .

- Shortages [ ] .

- Prices were already high from [ ] .

- People in some parts of the South were [ ] .

- [ ] and [ ] caused [ ] to break out.

Slide

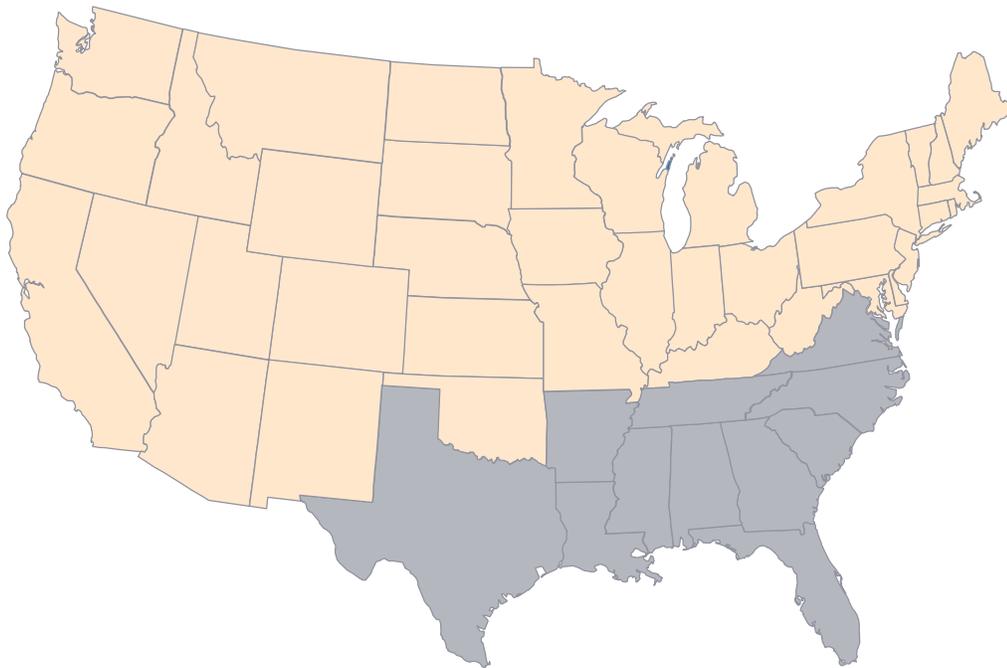
17

**Opposition to the War in the South**

Many  in the South  the  government.

- Wanted to keep
- Believed in
- Resented the  that the Confederacy created

The  States





# Summary

## Life During the War



**Lesson  
Question**

What was life like for soldiers and civilians on both sides during the Civil War?



**Answer**

Slide

2

**Review: Union Front Lines**

- [ ] volunteers were [ ] who saw war as an [ ].
- Camp life meant [ ], [ ], and [ ].
- [ ] served as [ ], [ ], and [ ].
- Union commanders did not know [ ] well.

**Review: Confederate Front Lines**

Confederate soldiers:

- were [ ] about Southern cause.
- were defending their [ ].
- were poorly [ ].
- had [ ] shortages.
- had [ ].

## Summary

## Life During the War

Slide

2

**Review: Union Home Front**

did  jobs on farms and in factories.

Lincoln suspended the right of .

The Union faced problems.

- opposing the war
- against the
- increasing

**Review: Confederate Home Front**

worked in  and managed .

Confederate challenges included:

- the  of .
- the Union .
- and .
- from some  governments.



# Summary

## Life During the War

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*

# Warm-Up | Turning Points



## Union Losses in the East

The Confederacy won many battles in Virginia between 1861 and 1863.

- Major victories included ,  
, the first and second battles of  
, and the .
- Confederate morale was , and Union morale was .

## A Search for Leadership

The Union's  lost most of these battles.

- They struggled to find .
- Generals , ,  
and  all had .

## The Western Theater

The Union and the Confederacy were also fighting a war in the .

- Union commanders  and  
 had more success.
- The Union won some much-needed .



**Lesson Objectives**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify the reasons for the 's success in the .
- Explain the significance of the  of  and .
- Examine why the Union victory at  was a  in the war.



**Words to Know**

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.*

siege	the <input type="text"/> of the <input type="text"/> or <input type="text"/> of people or supplies
-------	---

?

Lesson  
Question

Slide

2

**The River War**

The war in the west was fought around key  in the region.

- Key rivers included the , the , and the .
- Union control of the Mississippi would  the Confederacy.

Confederate control of this area would  the Union.

**A Face-Off**

controlled key river forts, including ,  
in Mississippi.

The Union had a fleet of .

The Union had about 90,000 troops in the region, while the Confederacy had about  
70,000 troops.

Slide

4

**Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885)**

- Served as an influential
- Served in the Mexican-American War
- Was promoted for his success in the
- Was given command of  Union armies in 1864
- Was elected  in 1868

**Grant in Command**

As a commander, Grant was determined and willing to learn from his mistakes.

- In 1862 he captured Fort  and Fort .
- These victories helped the Union control  and much of .

Slide

4

**Battle of Shiloh: April 6–7, 1862**

The Confederates struck back in .

- Surprise Confederate attack
- Union
- Heavy casualties: 20,000 total

Both sides , but Grant showed his toughness as a

.

7

**The Capture of New Orleans**

was a key port at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

- It was vital to .
- It was heavily  by forts.
- The Union navy made a daring attack under officer David Farragut.
- The Union seized control of the city in late .

Slide

7

**The Importance of Vicksburg**

Union leaders still needed to capture the Confederate fort of  in Mississippi.

- It was the last Confederate fort protecting the .
- Its capture would give the Union control of the whole Mississippi River.
- This would  the Confederacy.

9

**The Vicksburg Campaign**

Vicksburg was extremely .

- The Union navy tried and failed to take Vicksburg in .
- Grant's armies also failed to take Vicksburg in early .
- A  plan of attack was needed.

**The Siege of Vicksburg**

On May 22, 1863, Grant's army began a , which means that they  people and supplies from coming or going.

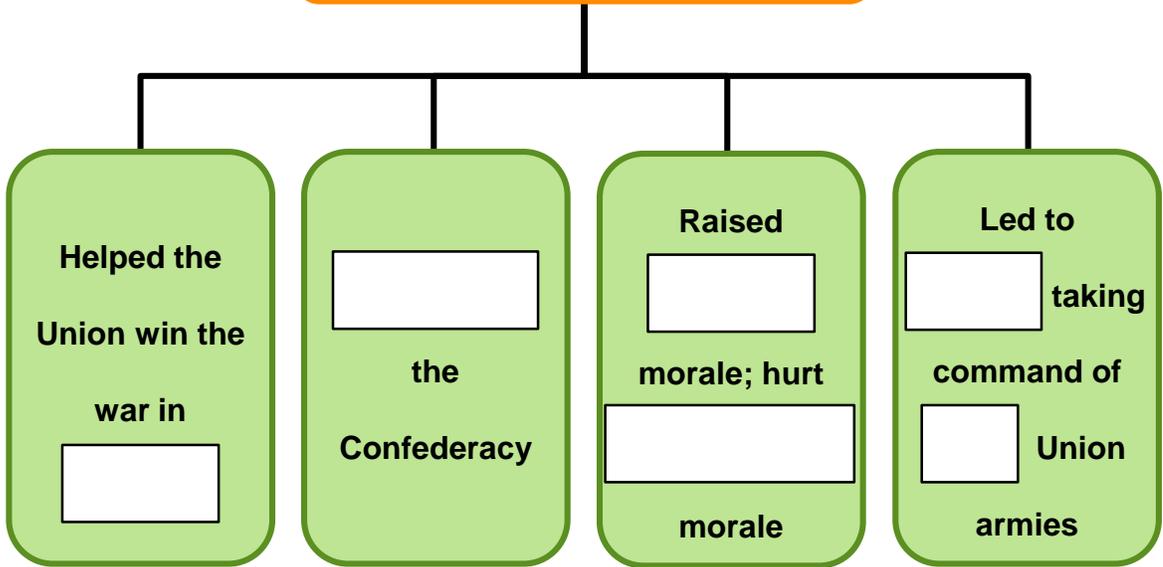
- in the city were very hard.
- The Confederates  on .

Slide

11

### The Significance of Vicksburg

The Union capture of Vicksburg was a turning point in the war because it



14

### Lee's Invasion of the North

Confederate general [ ] decided to invade Union territory.

- He wanted to remove Union pressure on [ ].
- He also hoped that a victory on Union soil would break the North's [ ].

Slide

14

### The Beginning of the Battle of Gettysburg

Lee's army invaded , which was defended by a Union army led by .

- On , the two sides met at the town of

.

- The Confederates drove the Union troops back into

.



# Instruction | Turning Points

Slide

14

## The End of the Battle of Gettysburg

Union reinforcements arrived.

**July 2** Lee tried and failed to  Union lines.

**July 3** The Confederates were  and faced heavy losses.

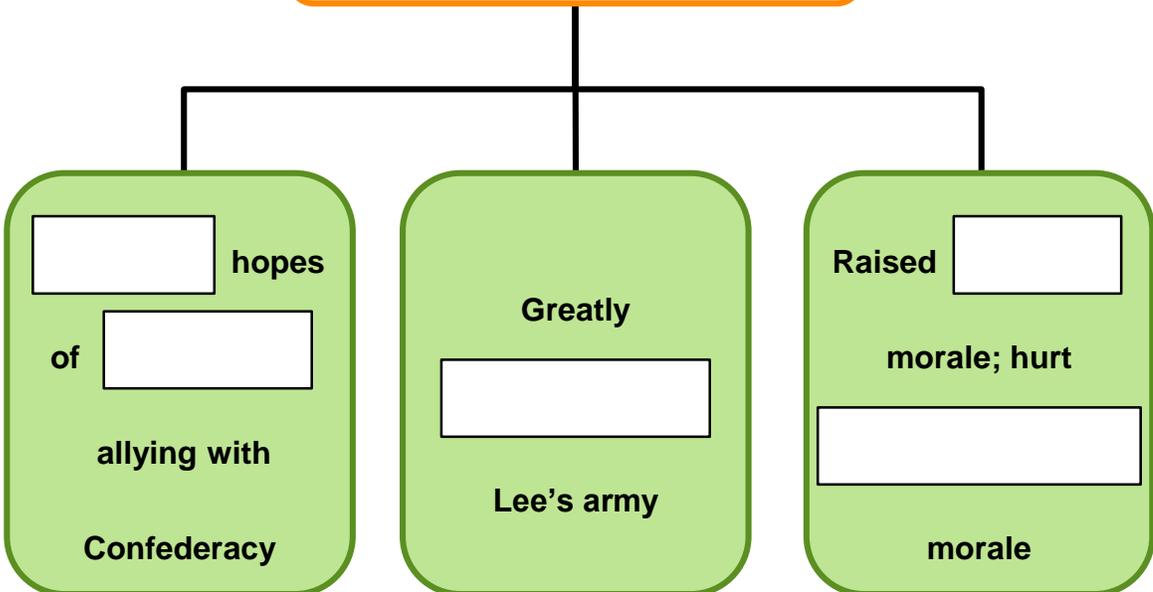
**July 4** Lee was forced to .

The Union lost about a  of its troops. The Confederacy lost about a  of its forces.

16

## The Significance of Gettysburg

The Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point.



Slide

16

### The Gettysburg Address

In 1863, the Union dedicated  at Gettysburg.

President Lincoln gave a short speech known as the

.

This has become one of the  presidential speeches in US history.

18

### Gettysburg National Military Park

#### REAL-WORLD CONNECTION

Today the Gettysburg battlefield is a .

- It is preserved by the , which maintains many parks that have Civil War ties.
- Thousands of guests, including students, visit the park each year.

**Lesson  
Question**

What shifted the Civil War in favor of the Union?

**Answer**

Slide

**2****Review: The War in the Western Theater**

The Union needed victories in the  to offset its  losses.

- The war was fought around and for control of .
- became the most successful Union commander.
- The Union survived the  and captured key forts.

Slide

2

**Review: The Capture of the Mississippi**

The Union wanted to take control of the .

- Captured port of
- Forced fort of  to surrender in July 1863
- Controlled the Mississippi River and  the Confederacy

was the turning point in the war.

**Review: The Battle of Gettysburg**

Lee invaded the North, hoping to bring an end to the war.

- was Lee's greatest defeat.
- It weakened the Confederacy and strengthened Union morale.
- It turned the tide of war in favor of the .



# Summary

# Turning Points

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*

**1864: Perspective From the North**

In 1864, Northerners were  the war was still going on.

Lincoln put  in command of all Union armies.

Grant lost  of men as he forced Lee to

toward Richmond, Virginia.

Despite the cost and loss of life, the North would not  easily.

**1864: Perspective From the South**

In 1864, the Confederate army was  battles in the South.

This diary entry is by William J. Black, a Confederate soldier.

He describes a charge by the Union army in October 1864.

The enemy charged and . . . the cavalry came dashing into our infantry. Immediately a stampede ensued which is  that has ever happened to any part of the .

—William J. Black  
Confederate Soldier  
October 19, 1864



### Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Analyze the impact of  strategy of  on the weakening of the Southern forces.
- Explain the reasons for  in 1864.
- Describe the events that led to  at Appomattox.



### Words to Know

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.*

	a military strategy in which those fighting attack their opponent's resources
--	---

?

Lesson  
Question

Slide

2

**Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885)**

- Became the  of  Union forces in 1864
- Was focused on beating  in
- Was resilient, independent, and determined
- Later became the nation's eighteenth  in 1869

**Total War**

is a military strategy in which those fighting attack their opponent's .

This includes .

Grant used total war on the South.

- Southern  was destroyed.
- Southern civilians had their  and  seized by the army.

Slide

4

### The Shenandoah Valley Campaign

In autumn 1864,  used total war in an assault on Virginia's .

- Cut off Confederate
- Destroyed  and

This victory gave the Union  and helped Lincoln become .

### William T. Sherman (1820–1891)

- Was a  general and leader
- Helped Grant win the Battle of Vicksburg
- Was a very successful leader
- Used total war in his ""
- Left behind a  that would help bring about the war's end

Slide

4

**Sherman's March to the Sea**

On , General Sherman began his  
“.”

- Destroyed buildings, railroads, and crops
- Captured  on December 21

The march across Georgia dealt a major blow to the

war effort.

*Circle the path of Sherman's march.*



Slide

7

### Lincoln's Bid for Reelection

Lincoln was worried he would not be  in  because:

- Northerners were divided over the

.

- More than  Union soldiers had been killed in the summer of 1864.

- Lincoln did not seem to have a plan to  the war.

### The Election of 1864

In 1864, President Lincoln ran against .

### The Election of 1864 Party Platforms

Republican: Lincoln	Democrat: McClellan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> emancipation</li> <li>• Wanted to continue the war effort until the South was <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> emancipation</li> <li>• Wanted to continue the war, but his party was <input type="text"/> on the issue</li> </ul>

Southern leaders believed they could  for

if  won the election.

Slide

7

**1864 Election Results**

Lincoln's chances of winning improved when:

- Sherman , boosting Northern morale.
- McClellan's campaign suffered due to .

Lincoln won by a large margin.

The votes of  helped Lincoln win a second term as president.

9

**Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address**

The end of the war was in sight when Lincoln took the oath of office.

In his inaugural address:

- he stated that the war had been fought to .
- he asked the nation to work both to  and to  after the war.

Slide

12

### The Siege of Petersburg

The siege of , lasted from June 1864 to April 1865.

- Grant had more than twice the soldiers Lee had.
- Grant  the Confederate lines on April 2, 1865.
- Lee sent a message to President Davis to  before Union forces arrived.

### The Capture of Richmond

and his  fled Richmond while its defenders set the city .

Union soldiers arrived the next day.

Lee's army was:

- down to only  soldiers.
- without .

Slide

12

### The South Surrenders

The Confederate army made one last stand near

.

- They were .

- surrendered to  on .

Grant offered  terms of surrender.

- Gave Lee's men food and ordered them to go home

Other generals surrendered soon after, and the war .

14

### Total War in Future Conflicts

#### LOOK AHEAD

The Civil War made total war a more common strategy.

Total war was used in future conflicts.

- : 1914–1918

- : 1939–1945



# Summary

## Southern Surrender



**Lesson  
Question**

How did the Union win the Civil War?



**Answer**

Empty answer box for the lesson question.

Slide

2

Review: Union Strategy

General Grant followed a  strategy.

General Sheridan used  
total war in the

General Sherman used  
total war during his  
“”

Confederate  
food and supplies

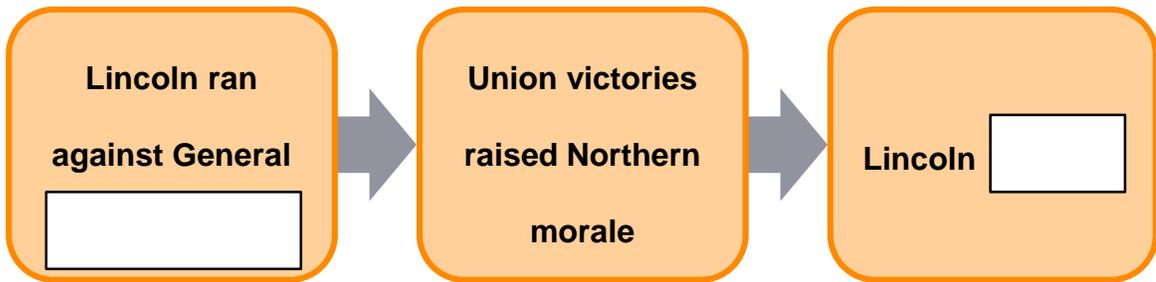
land and  
supplies between Atlanta  
and Savannah

Slide

2

**Review: The Election of 1864**

President Lincoln was up for  in 1864.



- Lincoln thought he would .

- The war seemed to have  in sight.

- General Sherman captured .

- Lee was  from Grant.

- He called for the nation to  to end the war and then restore peace.

Slide

2

**Review: The End of the War**

- During the siege of , Union troops broke through Confederate lines.
- as , and the Confederate army was  and reduced in size.
- The Confederate army could not hold off Union troops at .
- Lee  on April 9, 1865.



# Summary

## Southern Surrender

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*



### The War Ends

The Civil War ended with General Lee's  on April 9, .

- The nation had been at war for  years.
- The Union army was down to  soldiers.
- The Confederate army was down to  soldiers.

### The State of the Nation

The war  the Union and ended , but at a heavy cost.

- About  soldiers died, the most in  US war.
- , , and  were destroyed in the South.
- The South needed to develop a  economic system that did not rely on  labor.



### Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Examine the  facing the North and the South.
- Describe the experiences of people  immediately following the war.
- Analyze the immediate impact of .

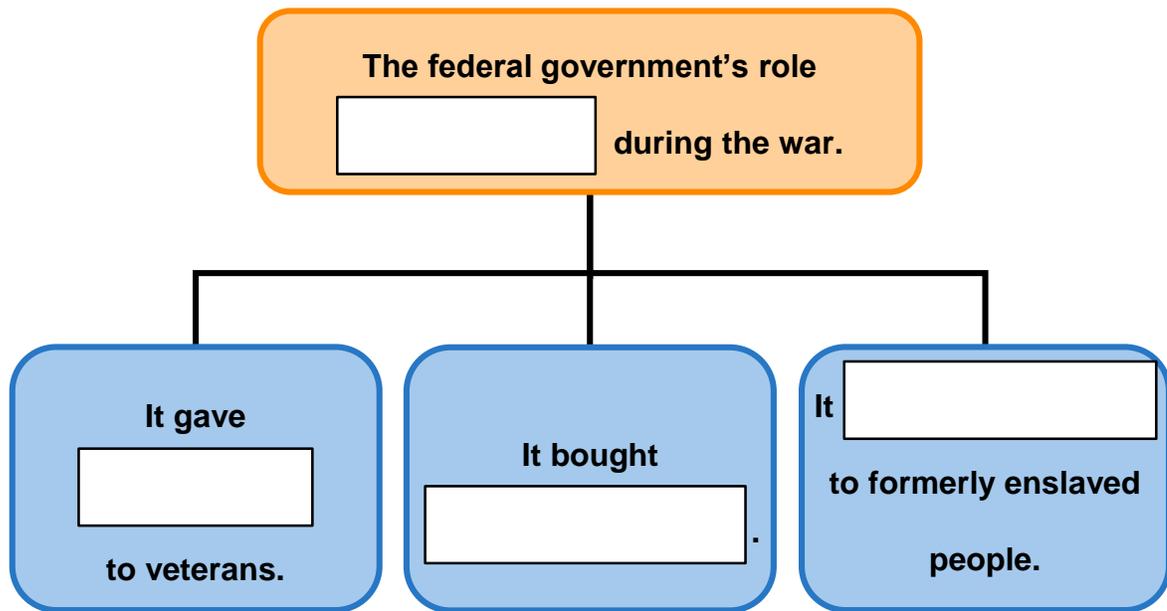
?

Lesson  
Question

Slide

2

## The Federal Government After the War



## The Rise of the Republican Party

President Lincoln's election in 1860 brought the new   
 into power.

- His  in 1864 and the Union's  solidified that power.
- This helped to create the  system that continues today.

Slide

4

### Opposition to Federal Power

Many Southerners were unhappy about these changes.

- Were angry at the planned  of slavery
- Resented the abolitionists as well as  and the  Party
- Wanted to end Lincoln's

### John Wilkes Booth (1838–1865)

- Was an actor from Maryland
- Disagreed greatly with Lincoln and the abolitionists
- Was part of the group that hanged abolitionist  in 1859
- Made several failed attempts to  Lincoln in 1864 and 1865
- Created a plot to  Lincoln

Slide

4

### Lincoln's Assassination

On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln during a play at Ford Theater.

Booth cried, "Sic Semper Tyranus" which in Latin means

" " as he fled the theater.

Lincoln  the following morning.

### The Nation's Response to Lincoln's Death

Lincoln's assassination had a major effect on the US.

- The nation went into mourning.
- Booth tried to escape but was  eleven days later and .
- Vice President  (a ) was inaugurated.

Johnson would lead the nation into the future.

Slide

4

### The Northern Economy

The North's economic advantages included:

- factories  during the war.
- a good system of  and .
- employers being used to .
- destruction caused by the war.

### Economic Challenges in the South

The war was a severe blow to the Southern economy.

- and  were destroyed.
- The economy was mostly based on .
- was no longer an option.

9

### A New Southern Labor System

A system called  replaced slavery.

- Landowners  their land into smaller plots.
- Sharecroppers got  and  to grow crops.
- Sharecroppers gave the landowners  their profits each year.

Slide

9

### Sharecropping vs. Slavery

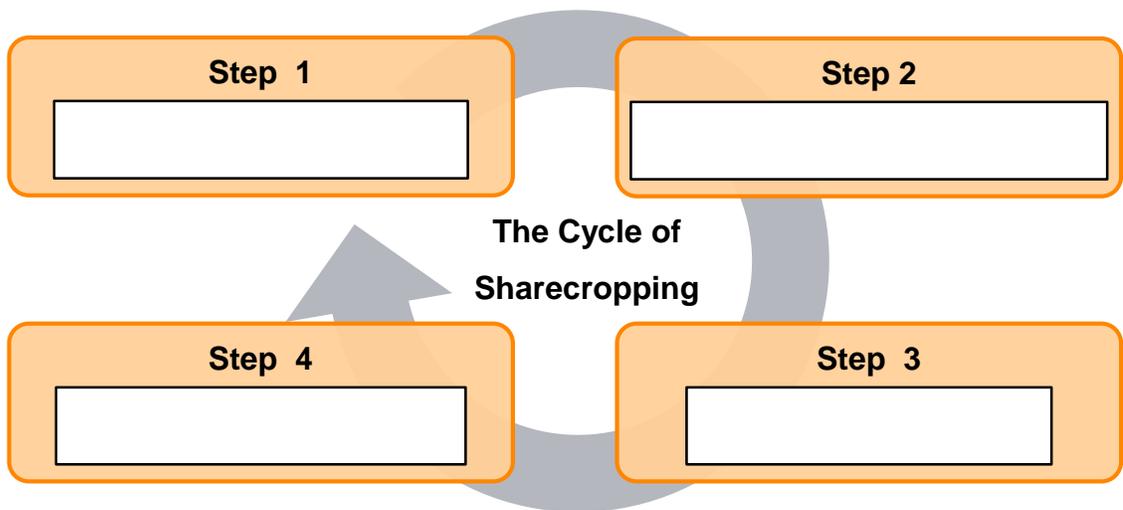
Sharecropping was not much better than slavery.

- Landowners did not have to pay farm workers a .
- Workers were tied to  land.
- Sharecroppers were still poor because they were forced into .

### The Trap of Sharecropping

Sharecroppers used  to buy supplies from landowners.

- Buying on credit means buying now and promising to .
- They had to pay back  than what the items cost.
- They remained  and .
- They owed the  money and could not leave their farm.



Slide

12

**The Thirteenth Amendment**

The Thirteenth Amendment officially  in the United States.

- Ratified, or approved, in December 1865
- First of three amendments that gave  to African Americans

14

**The Meaning of Freedom**

Freedom had different meanings for those living in the South.

For formerly enslaved people, it meant:	For many Southern whites, it meant:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>• the right to <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>• the right to <input type="text"/>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a need to <input type="text"/> African Americans.</li> <li>• not allowing African Americans to have real <input type="text"/> or <input type="text"/>.</li> </ul>

Slide

14

### The Freedom of Family Life

Enslaved families were often separated when members were sold.

Freed African Americans could now:

- legally .
- live  as families.
- divide work and family duties as .

### Jim Crow Laws

#### LOOK AHEAD

Many states passed laws to keep African Americans from gaining

with whites.

- These were called .
- They kept African Americans  from whites.
- They stayed in effect until the  and .

## Summary

## The Aftermath of the War

**Lesson  
Question**

What problems did the nation face at the end of the Civil War?

**Answer**

Slide

**2****Review: Political Changes After the War**

After the war:

- the authority and role of the federal government was .
- President Lincoln was .
- Southern Democrat  became president.

## Summary

## The Aftermath of the War

Slide

2

**Review: Economic Changes After the War**

The North and South faced different economic situations after the war.

The North:	The South:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>had the <input type="text"/> economic advantages as before the war.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>suffered the costs of <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>had to create a <input type="text"/> to replace slavery.</li> </ul>

**Review: The End of Slavery**

Once slavery had ended, African Americans in the South:

- had the  to marry and stay together as families.
- lived in poverty as .
- were prevented from  their new rights.



# Summary

## The Aftermath of the War

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*