

Name: _____ Hr: _____

Ch. 16 Study Guide- The Civil War

Ch. 16 Key Terms and People- Define the following words/describe the following people and events:

Fort Sumter:

border states:

ironclads:

Emancipation Proclamation:

Copperheads:

habeas corpus:

Gettysburg Address:

total war:

Appomattox Courthouse:

Ch. 16, Section 1 (The War Begins)

- 1.) In his inaugural address, Lincoln promised that there would be no conflict with seceded states unless they were the aggressors. On April ____, 1861, Confederates would be the aggressors and open fire on Fort _____. The _____ War had begun!
- 2.) States now chose between secession and staying with the Union. North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and _____ seceded. Wedged between the North and the South were key border states of Delaware, Kentucky, _____, and Missouri (slave states that chose not to secede).
- 3.) Northern advantages at the beginning of the war included a larger _____ from which it could draw _____ and workers, and the regions extensive network of roads, _____, and railroads.
- 4.) Taking advantage of Union strengths, General Winfield _____ devised a plan to destroy the Southern economy with a naval _____ of southern _____, and to gain control of the Mississippi river in order to divide the South. Others urged an attack on Richmond, Virginia.

Ch. 16, Section 2 (War in the East)

- 5.) The First Battle of _____ was the first major battle of the Civil War, and a Confederate victory. This battle shattered the North's hopes of winning the war _____.
- 6.) Lincoln was persuaded that the Union was in need of better training. He assigned George B. _____ the task. _____, however, would prove too slow in training his troops and too hesitant to attack. On the contrary, the Confederate army came under the command of General Robert E. _____ who was willing to take risks and make unpredictable moves.
- 7.) The Battle of _____ was the bloodiest single-day battle of the Civil War. This was considered a _____ victory, stopped Lee's northward advance, and shifted control of the war to the _____.
- 8.) At sea, the Union navy quickly mobilized to set up a blockade of southern ports. Hoping to take away the Union's advantage at sea, the Confederacy turned to a new type of warship- _____, or ships heavily armed with _____.

Ch. 12, Section 3(The War in the West)

- 9.) The western campaign focused on taking control of the _____ River. By doing this, the Union was essentially dividing the Confederacy in two, making communication and transport of goods difficult.

10.) As general Ulysses S. _____ battled his way down the Mississippi River, the Union navy prepared to blast its way upriver to meet him. In order to successfully navigate up the river, David _____ had his ships wrapped in heavy _____ to protect them like ironclads.

11.) General Grant's troops began the Siege of _____ in mid-May 1863, cutting off the city and shelling it repeatedly. The victory at Vicksburg gave the Union total control of the Mississippi River.

Ch. 12, Section 4 (Daily Life During the War)

12.) In 1862, Lincoln wrote the _____, or the order to free Confederate slaves. However, Lincoln wanted to be in a strong position in the war before announcing his plan. The Battle of _____ gave him the victory he needed, and the issue of the proclamation came on Sept. 22, 1862.

13.) Northern _____ feared that freed slaves would come north and take their jobs at lower wages.

14.) As war casualties climbed, the Union needed even more troops and _____ volunteered. _____ soldiers were paid less than whites and were often killed or sold into slavery if caught.

15.) As time passed and death tolls climbed, a group of northerners began speaking out against the war. In response to the Copperheads criticism, Lincoln suspended the right of _____ in order to silence them.

16.) Making matters worse, Congress approved a _____ (forced military service) in 1863 in which one could buy his way out of service. Some charged that the civil War was a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

17.) Women and people incapable of military service often worked in factory and farming positions vacated by the men who were in the war. In addition, _____ often provided medical care for soldiers injured in the war.

Ch. 16, Section 5 (The tide of War Turns)

18.) The Battle of _____ in 1863 finally turned the tide against the Confederates, and Lee's troops would never again launch an attack on the north.

19.) On November 19, 1863, President Lincoln gave a speech in which he praised the bravery of the Union soldiers and renewed his commitment to winning the Civil War. This address, The _____ Address, reminded listeners why the war was being fought in the first place.

20.) William Tecumseh _____ would provide the key Union victory needed to secure Lincoln's re-election in 1864. Sherman destroyed southern railroads, industries, and crops as he marched to Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia with the intention of capturing both.

21.) The destruction of the South, in what was called _____, led to anger and resentment toward the people of the North that would last for generations.

22.) With his troops surrounded and hungry, _____ would meet with Grant on April 9, 1865 at _____ Courthouse and surrender. Although the war was over, much resentment remained. Further, the southern economy was in ruins and many had no homes or jobs.

Short Answer Review:

What were the causes and effects of the Civil War? Must describe the 3 causes and 2 effects of the Civil War.