

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 8th Grade U.S. History

### Chapter 16 Homework Packet The Civil War



#### Requirements:

- All margin questions must be answered in complete thoughts and sentences.
- Chapter Summary must be completed to the best of your ability.
- Students must make at least three marginal annotations or “mental moves” per page. Marginal annotations should be purposeful and can take the form of any of the following:

#### Predicting:

- I predict that...
- In the next part I think...

#### Visualizing:

- I picture...
- I can see...

#### Questioning:

- A question I have is...
- Could this mean...

#### Making Connections:

- This is like...
- This reminds me of...

#### Identifying a Problem:

- I got confused when...
- I'm not sure of...

#### Fixing Problems:

- I'll reread this part...
- I'll read on and check back...

#### Summarizing:

- The big idea is...
- I think the point is...

## The Civil War

### Section 1



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Following the outbreak of war at Fort Sumter, Americans chose sides.
2. The Union and the Confederacy prepared for war.

## Key Terms and People

**Fort Sumter** federal post in Charleston, South Carolina, that surrendered to the Confederacy

**border states** four slave states—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri—that bordered the North

**Winfield Scott** Union general with a two-part strategy for defeating the Confederacy

**cotton diplomacy** Confederate plan to enlist England's aid in return for continued cotton shipments

## Section Summary

### AMERICANS CHOOSE SIDES

After being elected in 1861, Abraham Lincoln took office as seven southern states left the Union. He promised he would not end slavery where it existed. However, he also promised to preserve the Union.

Confederate officials already were taking control of federal mints, arsenals, and forts. Fighting finally broke out at **Fort Sumter**, a federal fort in the Confederate state of South Carolina. Federal troops refused to surrender to the Confederacy. Within two days, Fort Sumter fell. Lincoln called for 75,000 militiamen to put down the South's rebellion.

After Lincoln called for troops, all the states had to choose a side. Four more slave states joined the Confederacy. Four **border states**—slave states that bordered the North—decided to stay in the Union. In addition, western Virginia broke off from Confederate Virginia to stay in the Union.

Union General **Winfield Scott** had a two-part strategy to conquer the South. First he would destroy its economy with a naval blockade. Second

**How did the South react to Lincoln's election to the presidency?**

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**How did Lincoln respond to the surrender of Fort Sumter?**

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**Section 1, *continued***

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he would gain control of the Mississippi River to help divide the South.

The Confederacy had its own plan of attack. Part of that plan involved **cotton diplomacy**—the hope that Britain would support the Confederacy because it needed Confederate cotton. This strategy did not work because Britain had large stores of cotton and got more from India and Egypt.

**Why didn't cotton diplomacy work?**

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**PREPARING FOR WAR**

Neither side was prepared for the war to come. However, many citizens—northern and southern—were eager to help. Thousands upon thousands of young men answered the call to arms and volunteered to serve in both armies.

Civilians, too, volunteered to help. They raised money to aid soldiers and their families. They staffed and supplied emergency hospitals. In the Union alone, about 3,000 women served as army nurses.

**In what ways did civilians help the war effort?**

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Once the thousands of farmers, teachers, laborers, and others joined the armies, they had to be trained to become soldiers. They spent long days drilling and practicing with their guns and bayonets. As a result, many young soldiers were ready to fight.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Write to Influence** Write an advertisement encouraging people to support the soldiers by coming to a fundraising event.

## The Civil War

### Section 2



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Union and Confederate forces fought for control of the war in Virginia.
2. The Battle of Antietam gave the North a slight advantage.
3. The Confederacy attempted to break the Union naval blockade.

### Key Terms and People

**Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson** Confederate general who helped fight Union troops at the First Battle of Bull Run

**First Battle of Bull Run** battle near Manassas Junction, Virginia, in 1861

**George B. McClellan** general sent by President Lincoln to capture Richmond

**Robert E. Lee** Confederate general during many important battles of the Civil War

**Seven Days’ Battles** series of battles that forced McClellan to retreat from near Richmond

**Second Battle of Bull Run** Confederate attack that helped push Union forces out of Virginia

**Battle of Antietam** battle in Maryland that resulted in Lee’s retreat to Virginia

**ironclads** ships that were heavily armored with iron

### Academic Vocabulary

**innovation** a new idea or way of doing something

### Section Summary

#### WAR IN VIRGINIA

In July 1861, the Union and Confederate armies clashed near Manassas Junction, Virginia, along Bull Run Creek. At first the Union soldiers, under General Irvin McDowell, pushed back the left side of the Confederate line. Then Southern troops, inspired by General **Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson**, fought back. With reinforcements arriving, the Confederate troops drove the Union army back. This conflict, called the **First Battle of Bull Run**, showed that the war would not be an easy victory for the Union.

How did Jackson earn the nickname “Stonewall”?

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**Section 2, continued**

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After the failed attempt to take Richmond, Lincoln tried again. This time he sent new commander General **George B. McClellan**. In the spring of 1862, McClellan led 100,000 soldiers on a slow march to Richmond.

Then, in June, General **Robert E. Lee** took command of the Confederate forces. On June 26 the two armies met in the **Seven Days' Battles**. These battles pushed McClellan away from Richmond. During the **Second Battle of Bull Run**, Jackson's troops defeated another Union army before it could march directly on Richmond.

**Why did President Lincoln keep sending troops into Virginia?**

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**Underline all the Civil War battles identified in this section.**

**BATTLE OF ANTIETAM**

A copy of Lee's battle strategy left behind led to the next major battle of the Civil War. The Union discovered the Confederates were going to attack Harpers Ferry. McClellan sent his troops to stop them. The **Battle of Antietam** took place on September 17, 1862. It halted Lee's northward march. Despite this success the battle was the bloodiest of the Civil War and of United States history.

**BREAKING THE UNION'S BLOCKADE**

Despite the distance it had to control, the Union blockade of Southern ports was very effective. It reduced the number of ships entering southern ports from 6,000 to 800 per year. Even though both sides had the **innovation** of **ironclads**, the Union continued the blockade unbroken.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Explain** How was a mistake responsible for the Battle of Antietam?

# The Civil War

## Section 3



### MAIN IDEAS

1. Union strategy in the West centered on control of the Mississippi River.
2. Confederate and Union troops struggled for dominance in the Far West.

## Key Terms and People

**Ulysses S. Grant** Union general whose troops won several important battles on southern soil

**Battle of Shiloh** battle in which Union troops gained greater control of the Mississippi River valley

**David Farragut** naval leader who helped the Union take control of New Orleans

**Siege of Vicksburg** six-week blockade of Vicksburg that starved the city into surrender

## Section Summary

### UNION STRATEGY IN THE WEST

In February 1862 General **Ulysses S. Grant** led a Union army into Tennessee. He was headed toward the Mississippi River to capture outposts that would separate the eastern Confederacy from its western, food-supplying states. On the way Grant and his forces took both Fort Henry and Fort Donelson.

Near Shiloh Church, Grant halted his troops to wait for more soldiers to arrive. Although Grant was aware of Confederate troops in the area, he was caught by surprise when they attacked on April 6. During the two-day **Battle of Shiloh**, each side lost and gained ground. Union reinforcements arrived and helped push the Confederates into retreating. This win helped the Union control part of the Mississippi River valley.

To control the Mississippi River, the Union had to first deal with New Orleans, the south's largest city and the valuable port near the mouth of the Mississippi River. However, two forts guarded New Orleans from the south.

Union Admiral **David Farragut** solved that problem by racing past the two forts in the darkness

**Why did the Union consider control of the Mississippi River critical?**

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**How do you know that Fort Henry and Fort Donelson were Confederate forts?**

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**How was New Orleans captured?**

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**Section 3, continued**

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before dawn on April 24, 1862. Within days New Orleans fell to the Union troops. Farragut continued north, taking more cities, until he reached Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The geography of Vicksburg allowed Confederate General John C. Pemberton to stop any attempt to attack the city. So, instead of trying to attack Vicksburg directly, General Grant cut the city off and shelled it repeatedly. The **Siege of Vicksburg** lasted about six weeks before hunger forced the Confederates to surrender. The Mississippi River was now under Union control.

**Why was Vicksburg difficult to capture?**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Why did the siege of Vicksburg succeed when attacks on Vicksburg had failed?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**STRUGGLE FOR THE FAR WEST**

Fighting also broke out in the southwest, as the Confederates tried to take control there. Defeats in Arizona and at Glorieta Pass stopped Confederates from taking lands in the West. Confederate-Union conflicts in Missouri also ended with a Confederate defeat, despite aid from the Cherokee. Attacks on Union forts and raids on towns forced the Union commanders to keep valuable troops stationed in the western states and territories.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Analyze** Write a paragraph analyzing why the Union wanted to control the West.

## The Civil War

### Section 4



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in Confederate states.
2. African Americans participated in the war in a variety of ways.
3. President Lincoln faced opposition to the war.
4. Life was difficult for soldiers and civilians alike.

### Key Terms and People

**emancipation** the freeing of slaves

**Emancipation Proclamation** announcement freeing Confederate slaves

**contrabands** escaped slaves

**54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry** heroic unit of African American soldiers

**Copperheads** nickname for the Peace Democrats

**habeas corpus** constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment

**Clara Barton** army volunteer whose work became the basis for the American Red Cross

### Section Summary

#### EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

President Lincoln realized that one way to weaken the South was to free the slaves. **Emancipation** would free many slaves on which the South's economy relied. After the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln presented the **Emancipation Proclamation**. Despite the impossibility of enforcing it in Confederate-held states, the proclamation still had a distinct effect on the war.

What was the purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?

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#### AFRICAN AMERICANS PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR

In July 1862 Congress decided to allow African Americans to join the army as laborers. This decision included both free African Americans and **contrabands**, or escaped slaves. Within a year several African American units had formed. The most famous of these was the **54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry**, which helped attack South Carolina's Fort Wagner.

How were contrabands different from other African Americans who joined the Union army?

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**Section 4, continued**

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African American soldiers received less pay than white soldiers. They also faced greater danger because, if captured by Confederates, they could be returned to slavery. In fact Lincoln suggested these soldiers be rewarded by getting the right to vote.

**GROWING OPPOSITION**

Some mid-westerners did not think the war was necessary. They called themselves Peace Democrats, but their enemies called them **Copperheads**, after the poisonous snake.

Because he saw them as a threat to the war effort, Lincoln had Copperheads put in jail with no evidence and no trial. To do this he ignored their right of **habeas corpus**, the constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment. Despite this and the northern draft, Lincoln won his second election in 1864.

What is habeas corpus?

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**LIFE FOR SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS**

For the soldier both camp life and combat offered dangers. Poor camp conditions, including lack of medicine and painkillers, led to illness. This alone killed more men than battle did. Those wounded or captured in battle often met the same fate.

Those left behind took over the work of the men who went to war. In addition, many women also provided medical care for the soldiers. For example, volunteer **Clara Barton** formed the organization that would become the American Red Cross.

How did women help the war effort?

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**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Contrast** First, imagine you are a lawyer for the Peace Democrats. Write a paragraph explaining why their right of habeas corpus should not be ignored. Then imagine you are a lawyer for the federal government. Write a paragraph defending Lincoln's actions.

## The Civil War

### Section 5



#### MAIN IDEAS

1. The Union tried to divide the Confederate Army at Fredericksburg, but the attempt failed.
2. The Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 was a major turning point in the war.
3. During 1864 Union campaigns in the East and South dealt crippling blows to the Confederacy.
4. Union troops forced the South to surrender in 1865, ending the Civil War.

### Key Terms and People

**Battle of Gettysburg** three-day battle that Confederates lost

**George Pickett** general who carried out Lee's orders to charge the Union line

**Pickett's Charge** disastrous attempt by Pickett's troops to storm Cemetery Ridge

**Gettysburg Address** speech in which Lincoln renewed his commitment to winning the war

**Wilderness Campaign** series of battles in which Grant tried to take Richmond

**William Tecumseh Sherman** Union general who cut a path of destruction across Georgia

**Total War** strategy in which both civilian and military resources are destroyed

**Appomattox Courthouse** the place where General Lee surrendered to General Grant

### Academic Vocabulary

**execute** to perform, carry out

### Section Summary

#### FREDERICKSBURG AND CHANCELLORSVILLE

In late 1862 Confederate troops under the command of General Robert E. Lee won a battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia. In the spring of 1863, they again defeated Union troops at Chancellorsville.

#### BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Hoping a Confederate win on Union soil would break the Union's spirit, Lee headed into Union territory. The **Battle of Gettysburg**, which started July 1, 1863, was the consequence of Lee's decision.

**How did the Battle of Gettysburg start?**

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**Section 5, continued**

The first day, Lee's troops pushed General Meade's soldiers back. The Union troops had to dig in on top of two hills outside the town. On the second day, Confederate troops tried to take the hill called Little Round Top but failed.

On the third day, Lee ordered General **George Pickett** to lead a charge on Cemetery Ridge. **Pickett's Charge** was a disaster. Over half the Confederates were killed, and Lee retreated. Never again would his troops reach northern land.

President Lincoln helped dedicate a new cemetery at Gettysburg. On November 19, 1863, he delivered the **Gettysburg Address**.

**UNION CAMPAIGNS CRIPPLE THE CONFEDERACY**

The **Wilderness Campaign** was a series of battles fought in Virginia, around Richmond. Although he lost more men than Lee, Grant also had more reinforcements. As a result of the battles, Grant was winning the war. However, at Petersburg, Lee's defenses did not allow Grant to **execute** his attack and capture Richmond.

To assure his re-election, Lincoln needed a victory. General **William Tecumseh Sherman** provided it by capturing Atlanta, Georgia. This victory helped Lincoln get re-elected in a landslide.

Sherman did not stop at Atlanta. He ordered his troops to cut a path of destruction through Georgia, practicing **total war** all the way to the ocean.

**THE SOUTH SURRENDERS**

On April 9, 1865, at **Appomattox Courthouse**, Lee officially surrendered to Grant. The long, bloody war was over, but the question of how the United States could be united again remained.

**CHALLENGE ACTIVITY**

**Critical Thinking: Make a Time Line** Use dates and events in this section to make a time line of the Civil War.

**How long did the Battle of Gettysburg last?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Who won the Battle of Gettysburg?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Why was the capture of Richmond such an important goal for the Union?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**How did General William Sherman help President Lincoln get re-elected?**

\_\_\_\_\_

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**How long did the Civil War last?**

\_\_\_\_\_

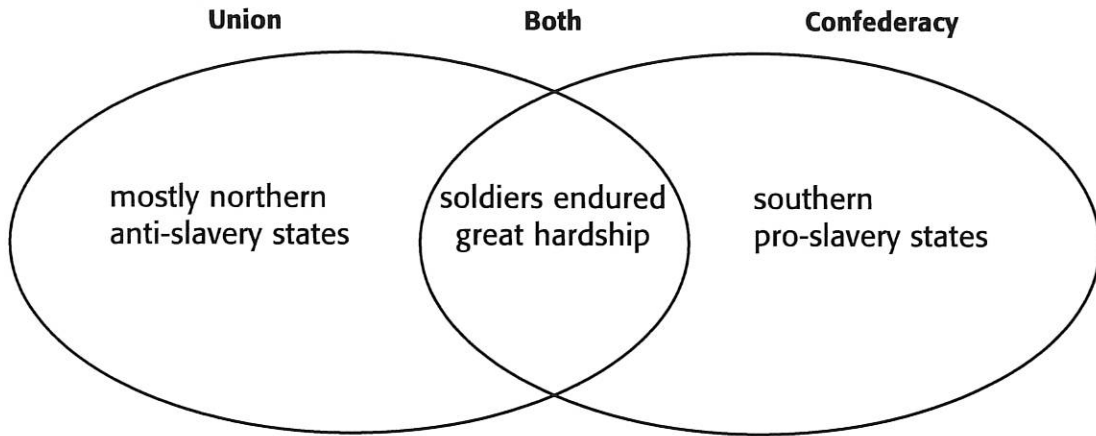
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# The Civil War

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## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### The North and South



### COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

As you read the section summaries, answer the questions below.

- 1. Compare and Contrast** Copy and add to this Venn diagram by adding one phrase or sentence to each area of the diagram.

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- 2. Make Generalizations** After completing the diagram, what generalization can you make about northern states and the slavery issue?

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- 3. Make Connections** What events, people, or ideas could you add to the diagram that would help explain the major issues of the war?

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