

## Civil War

### Chapter 22 review notes

#### Abraham Lincoln-

Elected president for the Union in 1860 during the hardest of times in America. The issue was slavery.

#### Jefferson Davis-

Elected president of the Confederate States in 1860. Davis believed in revolutionizing America.

#### Anaconda Plan-

President Lincoln and General Winfield Scott were planning the war plans for the Union troops. At the end of their planning they came up with the “anaconda plan,” they called it the anaconda plan because when it was mapped out on the map it looked like a giant snake. The first step was for the Union had to cut off the south’s trade by land and sea. The Union troops conquered the south’s ports. Then the second step was to separate the Confederate states one by one. Thus enabling rebelling forces to work together. Finally the third step was to conquer Richmond, Virginia and destroy the rebel government.

#### Bull Run-

Union troops were marching from Washington to Richmond, Virginia. But as the Union troops were marching towards Virginia their travels came to a stop when a surprise attack took place at a little town outside of Richmond called Manassas. At first the Union troops had a sure victory but towards the end of the battle a group of Virginians arrived led by “stonewall” Jackson. The battle of Bull Run was held by a creek called Bull Run, thus giving the battle its name, “Battle of Bull Run.”

### **Blockade-**

Cutting off supplies to the south's ports was the Union's sure fire plan to defeat the Confederates. The Confederate States asked Brittan to help but Britten denied this cry for assistance. Slowly but surely the south's supplies started to diminish.

### **Robert E. Lee-**

In 1862 Robert E. Lee was promoted the position of General Commander of the Confederate Forces.

### **Emancipation-**

The act of freeing people from slavery.

### **Emancipation Proclamation-**

President Lincoln issued the "Emancipation Proclamation" on January 1, 1863. This formal document stated that all slaves in the Confederate states were free. Thus, this act started to diminish the south's work force. Due to many run-away slaves.

### **Gettysburg-**

On July 1, 1863 the Battle of Gettysburg took place. The Union, consisting of about 90,000 troops, was holding ground at a four mile square of area known as Cemetery Hill. The Confederates, consisting of 75,000 troops, gathered at Seminary Ridge. The Confederates plan was to keep running at the union force after force. But the Union's cannons were blasting and diminishing the Confederate charges. After the three day bloody massacre ended, there was an estimated 17,500 casualties for the union, and about 23,000 for the Confederates. Robert E. Lee retreated after about a third of his total army was gone, they fled to Virginia to hold a defensive front.

### **Draft-**

The North and south were loosing volunteers to fill the empty army positions, they had to come up with a way to get more troops. In 1862, the Confederate States of America passed the nations first draft law. This law stated that every man between ages 18 to 35 could be called for three years of military service. In 1863 the Union created a similar draft law that stated that men between the ages of 20 to 45 had to join the military forces. Under both laws there was a way to get out of service, which they had to pay a substitute fee to take their place. This led to a very difficult conflict. "A rich man's war and a poor man's fight." So basically the wealthy were able to get out of the war, and the un-wealthy were forced to fill the spots.

### **Habeas Corpus-**

Lincoln used unconstitutional methods and power to temporarily suspend the civilian's right to habeas corpus. This meant that civilians were sent to jail without the right to a court trial.

### **Merrimac and Monitor-**

The Union's navy left the port of Virginia with a whole fleet leaving behind a ship called the Merrimac. The Confederates took this vessel and plated it with iron all around the ship and added a iron ram on the prow. They renamed it "*Virginia*." Once the Union heard of the deadly warship, they began making one of their own. At battle the Virginia was destroying any Union enemy ship in its path. The "Merrimac" met with Virginia the next morning after the first day of battle. As these two iron beasts collided they began exchanging shots. Neither of the ships was harmed. Both navies began making these warships, but the south couldn't produce as many as the north.

### **Vicksburg-**

May 16, 1863 the battle of Vicksburg began. Vicksburg was a city that was a little ways off the Mississippi River. This city was a prized possession to both sides of the war. Whoever controlled this city could easily control who passed through the river. At the time the Confederates controlled Vicksburg, but Grant was marching towards the city. Union gunboats were firing upon the city as Grant's army flooded the city with his troops. As the Confederates supplies started to diminish, the Union took control of Vicksburg.

### **Ulysses S. Grant-**

In 1864 President Lincoln gave all command of the entire union force. General Ulysses S. Grant was by far the Union's most powerful and straightforward general. Grant believed in using his larger armies to wear down the enemy armies, no matter how many casualties were dealt to his own army. His tactics and war methods brought the civil war to its end. His idea was to lead the Union's largest force ever into Richmond and conquer the Capital.

### **Total War-**

Total War was Grant's idea of war. This basically meant that he wanted to push the Confederates army to their limits. Then once the enemy army was at the brink of defeat it would turn to an all out massacre.

**William Sherman-**

In May 1864 Grant's second in command, General Tecumseh Sherman lead a force through Atlanta, Georgia. This happened while Grant was in battle at Virginia. As Sherman's troops marched through Georgia they destroyed everything along the way. Over a 60 mile area of useful land was destroyed. In December 1864 he conquered Savanna, Georgia. After the victory he turned north to the Carolinas. By March 1865 Raleigh, North Carolina was captured and there is where General Sherman awaited for Grants attack on Richmond.

**Appomattox-**

On April 1, 1865 the Union forces finally broke through Lee's wall that was blocking Richmond. Grant's army quickly surrounded Lee's army. And Lee told his army there is nothing left to do but surrender. On April 9, 1865 Lee met with Grant at Appomattox Court House. Lee agreed to surrender under Grant's conditions. And the war officially ended.

**Questions:**

1. The key causes, events, and main consequences of the war are located on the chart:

Causes	Consequences	Events
Ending slavery	Many unneeded deaths occurred.	Battle of Gettysburg
The Confederates joined the Union.	Divided the country into two.	Surrender at Appomattox
Emancipation Proclamation		

2. I think President Lincoln for the most part lived up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence. But on the other side, Lincoln did act some what unconstitutional during the Civil War. For example when the civilians of the south attacked the Union soldiers, President banished Habeas Corpus.
3. Lincoln, Davis, Lee, and Grant were all diverse and powerful leaders. Lincoln was a proactive leader that was looking for a solution for both sides. Davis was looking to show the union how the south way of living was civilized and ethical. Lee was the south's most intelligent and synchronized general. He would always know what to do with whatever the north threw at the south. Grant was by far the most sophisticated and powerful leader and general of the war. He was crazed about the aspects of the war. His general idea of war was total war.
4. Some major events and battles of the Civil War are listed on the chart:

Events	Battles
Emancipation Proclamation	Battle of Gettysburg
Appomattox	Bull Run
March through Georgia	Vicksburg
Merrimac & Monitor	

5. The advantages and disadvantages of both sides of the war were for the south some disadvantages would be that it is hotter. And also the land was flatter so you could be spotted from far out. Some advantages are that since the land was flat, marching was easier. Some disadvantages for the north was that it was much colder and more rugged. Thus marching was hard and winters were brutal. Some advantages were that the north was wooded and battles were very easy to make surprise attacks.
6. Some advances in war were manufacturing war equipment faster for the north. And the south there was labor advances and managing techniques developed.

7. The surrender of General Lee was so significant because the war had gone on for almost five years and finally Grant's army broke into Richmond and Lee spared so many lives by surrendering.
8. I believe that many people realized that the only way to work as a country is to work as one. Many communities came together and supported the country. Many leaders came together and rebuilt the nation's government system. War devastated most of the land that battles took place on. And as for future warfare I think America could come together as one and fight.

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