

VISUAL SUMMARY





CHAPTER OBJECTIVE

To understand the military strategy, political struggle, outcome, and legacy of the Civil War





The year is 1861. Seven Southern states have seceded from the Union over the issues of slavery and states rights. They have formed their own government, called the Confederacy, and raised an army. In March, the Confederate army attacks and seizes Fort Sumter, a Union stronghold in South Carolina. President Lincoln responds by issuing a call for volunteers to serve in the Union army.

Can the use of force preserve a nation?

Examine the Issues

- Can diplomacy prevent a war between the states?
- What makes a civil war different from a foreign war?
- How might a civil war affect society and the U.S. economy?



The United States

Inauguration of President Lincoln. Fort Sumter is taken by the Confederates.

North and South clash at Shiloh.

President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation. The Union wins at Gettysburg and Vicksburg.

The Confederate vessel *Hunley* makes the first successful submarine attack in history. Abraham Lincoln is reelected.

 Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox. Andrew Johnson becomes president after Lincoln's assassination.

TIME LINE

The World

Victor Emmanuel II proclaims an independent Kingdom of Italy. Alexander II emancipates the Russian serfs.

Otto von Bismarck is named prime minister of Prussia.

Shir'Ali Khan becomes emir of Afghanistan.

Leo Tolstoy writes *War and Peace*.

Joseph Lister pioneers antiseptic surgery.





The Civil War Begins

KEY IDEA

The secession of Southern states caused the North and the South to take up arms.



ASSESSMENT







OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

The secession of Southern states caused the North and the South to take up arms.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The nation's identity was forged in part by the Civil War.

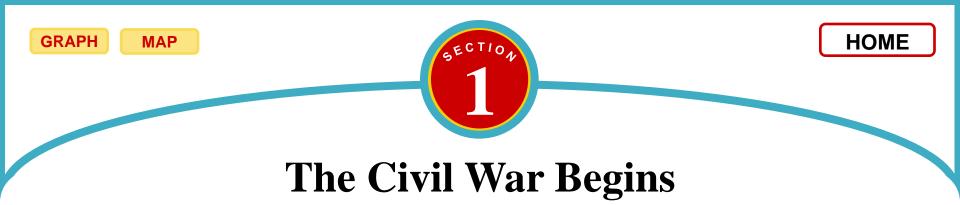
TERMS & NAMES

- Fort Sumter
- Merrimack
- Robert E. Lee
- Anaconda plan

- Shiloh
- Bull Run
- Monitor
- Antietam

- Stonewall Jackson
- George McClellan
- Ulysses S. Grant
- David G. Farragut





ASSESSMENT

1. For each month listed below, create a newspaper headline summarizing a key Civil War battle that occurred.

1861		
Month • April • July	Headline Confederates Shell Fort Sumter Confederates Triumph at Bull Run	
1862		
Month February April September 	Headline Grant's Forces Capture Forts Henry and Donelson Grant Beats Back Attack at Shiloh—Farragut Seizes New Orleans McClellan Falters After Victory at Antietam	

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HOME

The Civil War Begins

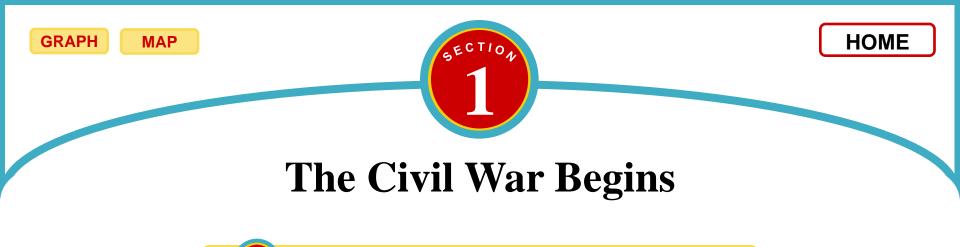
ASSESSMENT

2. What if Virginia had not seceded from the Union in 1861? Speculate on how this might have affected the course of the war. Support your answer with examples. Think About:

- Virginia's influence on other Southern states
- Virginia's location and its human and material resources
- how the North's military strategy might have been different

ANSWER

Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee may have decided not to secede from the Union. West Virginia would not have become a new Union State. The Anaconda plan would have been changed. The Union may have won an early victory because of Virginia's population, iron work, and naval yard. *continued*...



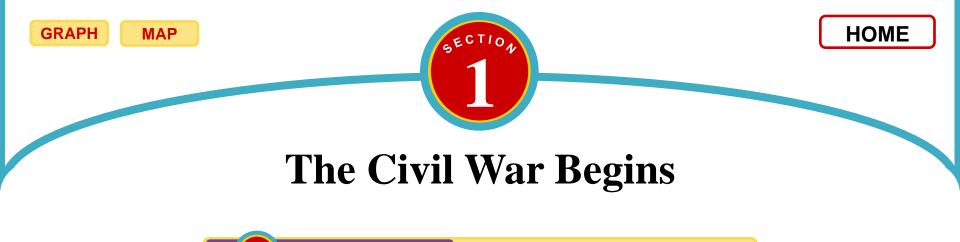
ASSESSMENT

3. What do you think were General McClellan's major tactical errors?

ANSWER

McClellan's men were prepared to make an offensive move sooner than the spring of 1862; since his troops outnumbered Lee's, he should not have backed down at Richmond; he should have planned to attack Lee's men after their retreat from Antietam.

continued . . .



ASSESSMENT

4. Do you think Lincoln's decision to fire McClellan was a good one? Why or why not?

ANSWER

POSSIBLE RESPONSE:

The decision was good because McClellan failed to act decisively when he had a chance to win the war.

End of Section 1



The Politics of War

KEY IDEA

By issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln made slavery the focus of the war.



ASSESSMENT





OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

By issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln made slavery the focus of the war.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The Proclamation was a first step toward improving the status of African Americans.

TERMS & NAMES

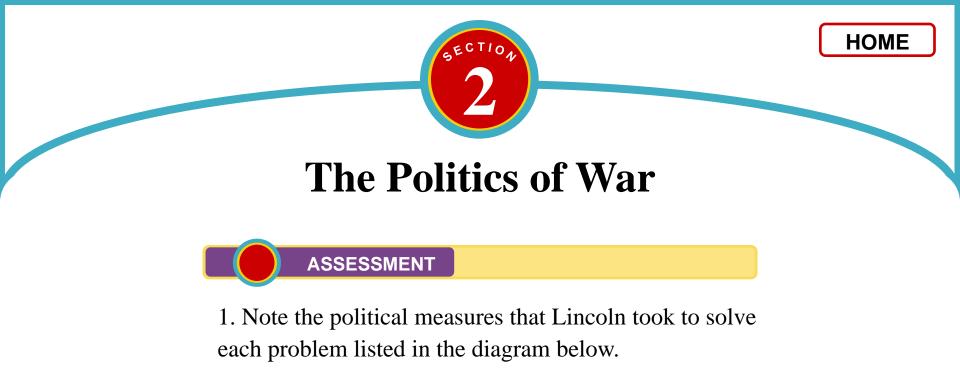
• habeas corpus

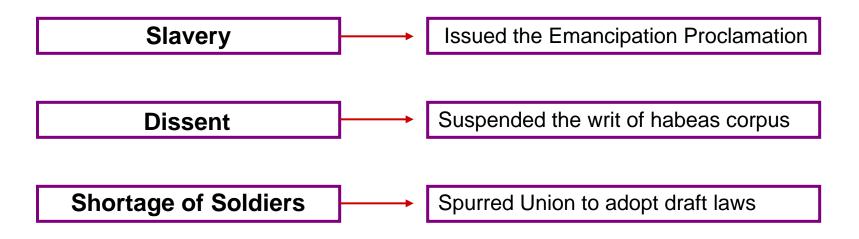
• Copperhead

• Emancipation Proclamation

conscription







continued . . .



HOME

The Politics of War

ASSESSMENT

2. Do you think that Lincoln's measures to deal with disloyalty and dissent represented an abuse of power? Why or why not? Think About:

- conditions of wartime versus peacetime
- Lincoln's primary goal
- Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney's view of Lincoln's powers

ANSWER

Lincoln abused his power: He overstepped his constitutional boundaries by suspending the writ of habeas corpus and seizing telegraph offices.

Lincoln did not abuse his power: He was justified in limiting civil liberties to save the Union and needed to take measures to suppress those who would undermine the war effort.



The Politics of War

ASSESSMENT

3. "To fight against slaveholders, without fighting against slavery, is but a half-hearted business, and paralyzes the hands engaged in it."

—Frederick Douglass, quoted in *Battle Cry of Freedom* How do you think Lincoln would have replied to Douglass?

ANSWER

Lincoln might have replied that while he was personally opposed to slavery, his principal official duty was to save the Union, not to save or destroy slavery. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation primarily as a war weapon, not as an act of conscience.

End of Section 2



KEY IDEA

The Civil War brought about dramatic social and economic changes in American society.



ASSESSMENT





OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

The Civil War brought about dramatic social and economic changes in American society.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The expansion of roles for African Americans and women set the stage for later equalities of opportunity.

TERMS & NAMES

• Fort Pillow

• income tax

Andersonville

• Clara Barton







1. List the economic changes that occurred in the North and South as a result of the Civil War.

Economic Changes

North	South
Expansion of many industries, increase in labor-saving machines, decline in standard of living, more employment opportunities for women	Rampant inflation, decline of the plantation system, shortage of food and other items, more employment opportunities for women

continued...



ASSESSMENT

2. What effects did the Civil War have on women and African Americans? Think About:

- new opportunities in both the North and the South
- discriminatory practices that persisted for both groups

ANSWER

The roles of both groups were expanded: the Union army eventually accepted African Americans as soldiers; Northern and Southern women worked in factories and on farms in increasing numbers. New jobs opened to women in nursing and government.

continued . . .



ASSESSMENT

3. Imagine you were one of the Northern women and doctors who convinced the government to establish the Sanitary Commission. What reasons would you have offered to justify this commission?

ANSWER

A government-sponsored commission would provide an efficient way to manage the wide range of health problems afflicting soldiers; recruiting and training nurses to treat wounded soldiers would lower death rates; better hygiene would mean fewer soldiers would die of disease.

End of Section 3



KEY IDEA

Key victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg helped the Union wear down the Confederacy.



ASSESSMENT



OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

Key victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg helped the Union wear down the Confederacy.

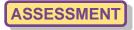
WHY IT MATTERS NOW

These victories clinched the North's win and led to the preservation of the Union.

TERMS & NAMES

- Chancellorsville
- Gettysburg Address
- Vicksburg
- Gettysburg

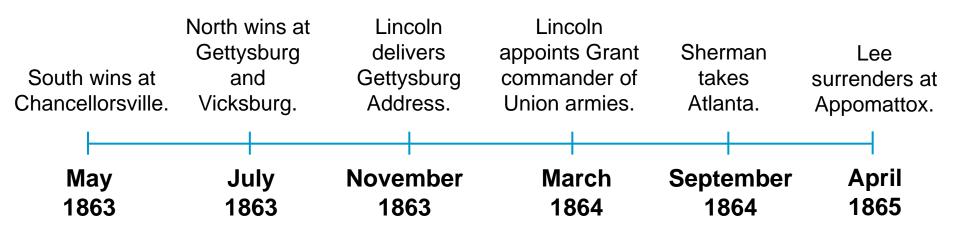
- William Tecumseh Sherman
- Appomattox Court House





ASSESSMENT

1. Look at the time line to help organize your thoughts. Note the major battles and political events that happened in the final two years of the Civil War.



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ASSESSMENT

2. Do you think that a general's win-loss record on the battlefield is the best gauge of measuring greatness as a military leader? Why or why not? Think About:

- Grant's campaign in Virginia, Sherman's march to Atlanta, and Lee's surrender
- Democrats' and Northern newspapers' criticism of Grant
- the criteria you would use to evaluate a military leader

ANSWER

Yes: It objectively measures a general's success or failure as a military commander.

No: Other criteria such as character and skills as a

strategist are equally important measures.

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ASSESSMENT

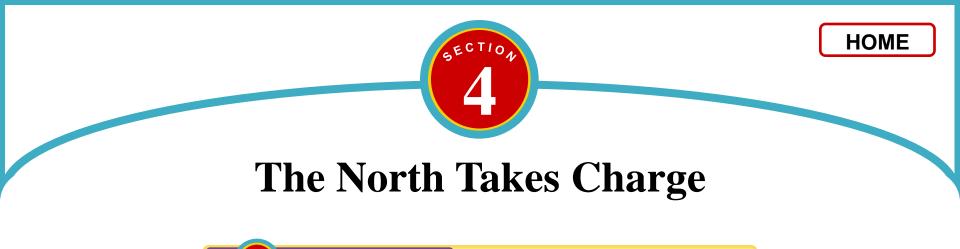
3. Grant and Sherman presented a logical rationale for using the strategy of total war. Do you think the end defeating the Confederacy—justified the means causing harm to civilians? Explain.

ANSWER

Yes: Winning the war and abolishing slavery is worth the cost of civilian lives.

No: Killing defenseless civilians in any war is immoral.

continued . . .



ASSESSMENT

4. Why do you think Lincoln urged generous terms for a Confederate surrender?

ANSWER

Lincoln wanted to bring the South back into the Union as quickly as possible. Lincoln did not want to create further resentment of the North among Southerners.

End of Section 4



The Legacy of the War

KEY IDEA

The Civil War settled long-standing disputes over states' rights and slavery.



ASSESSMENT





OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

The Civil War settled longstanding disputes over states' rights and slavery.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The federal government established supreme authority, and no state has threatened secession since.

TERMS & NAMES

- National Bank Act
- Red Cross

• Thirteenth Amendment

• John Wilkes Booth





The Legacy of the War

ASSESSMENT

1. Give examples of the consequences of the Civil War in each of these categories: political, economic, technological, and social.

Political Enslaved people freed; increased government's power

Consequences of the Civil War

Economic Strengthened banking system; caused the Northern economy to grow and the Southern economy to decline

Technological Weapons became more deadly; new military strategies developed

Social Family disrupted; many men disabled

continued...



The Legacy of the War

ASSESSMENT

2. Imagine that you are a member of a group of Southern leaders who must rebuild the South after the war. What would you recommend that the government do to help the South? Think About:

- the economic devastation of the South
- the human costs of the war
- the numbers of newly freed slaves

ANSWER

- special funding or a farm act to help the South rebuild its farms and buy new equipment
- programs for freed slaves to learn skills
- a tax on Northern business to help rebuild Southern businesses
- programs to assist disabled veterans

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ASSESSMENT

3. What political and social issues from the Civil War era do you think are still issues today?

ANSWER

- race relations
- states' rights versus federal control
- individual rights versus federal control
- federal deficit
- impact of technology on warfare

continued . . .



ASSESSMENT

4. Write three questions that you have about the lives of African Americans after the Civil War.

ANSWER

POSSIBLE RESPONSES:

- What did former slaves do with their freedom?
- Did African Americans leave the South?
- How did former slaves support themselves?