

**THE CALL TO ARMS:**  
**CHAPTER 15: SECTION 1**

**THE CALL TO ARMS**

**THE NORTH**

1. How did two border states bolster northern confidence: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What Virginia event helped the North: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What four things did the North have much more of than the South had: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. What were three parts of the northern strategy: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Who was the Union general in the First Battle of Bull Run: \_\_\_\_\_.

**THE SOUTH**

1. How did two border states bolster southern confidence: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Which generals left the U.S. Army to join the Confederate Army: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What were two advantages the South had: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. What was the South's strategy: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Why was the South hopeful that Britain would support it: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

## HARDSHIPS OF BOTH SIDES

1. What effect did the war have on American families: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What were the camp conditions for soldiers: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

3. What were the conditions for prisoners of war in the North and the South: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

## EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR: CHAPTER 15: SECTION 2

Early Years of the War		
New Technology		
New _____ and _____ were more accurate and had greater range than previous weapons. _____ were a great improvement over older wooden warships.		
Event	Military Leader	Outcome
Forts Henry and Donelson, February 1862	Union: _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____
Use of ironclads		• _____ _____ • _____ _____

<b>Battle of Shiloh, April 1862</b>	Union: _____ _____ Confederacy: _____	• _____ _____ _____
<b>New Orleans, April 1862</b>	Union: _____ _____	• <b>The North controls almost all of the Mississippi River.</b>
<b>Outside Richmond, Virginia, May and June 1862</b>	Union: _____ _____	• _____ _____
<b>Battle of Antietam, September 1862</b>	Union: _____ _____ Confederacy: _____	• _____ _____

## THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION: CHAPTER 15: SECTION 3

### The Emancipation Proclamation

#### Emancipating the Enslaved

Lincoln's main war goal was to \_\_\_\_\_. He did not free slaves at the beginning of the war in order to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.

Lincoln issued the \_\_\_\_\_ on January 1, 1863.

However, it only freed slaves in \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ pg. 4

so very few enslaved people were immediately freed. Most Union soldiers supported the proclamation because it \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ caused the Civil War to become a \_\_\_\_\_ . It also kept Britain from \_\_\_\_\_.

## African Americans Help the Union

More than half of African American volunteers serving in the Union army were \_\_\_\_\_.

Confederates did not treat captured African American soldiers as \_\_\_\_\_ ; they faced \_\_\_\_\_.

Noncombat positions held by free African Americans in the Union army:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Ways enslaved African Americans hurt the Confederate war effort:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## THE CIVIL WAR AND AMERICAN LIFE: CHAPTER 15: SECTION 4

### THE CIVIL WAR'S EFFECT ON AMERICAN LIFE

#### DIVISIONS

In the North, some people:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Northern Democrats opposed to the war were called \_\_\_\_\_.

Areas of South less supportive of war:

- \_\_\_\_\_

Opposition to the war was strongest in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Divisions were also created by strong support for \_\_\_\_\_.

## DISRUPTIONS

Ways people disrupted the war effort:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Both sides dealt with disruptions in some areas by \_\_\_\_\_.

## DRAFT LAWS

- \_\_\_\_\_ was a problem for both sides. Many soldiers left their units to \_\_\_\_\_.

- Each side established a \_\_\_\_\_, a system of required \_\_\_\_\_.

Anger at exceptions to this requirement caused \_\_\_\_\_ in many places.

## ECONOMIC STRAINS

Congress levied the first \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for the war.

The Union printed large amounts of \_\_\_\_\_, causing the cost of goods to \_\_\_\_\_.

Union blockades of the South caused \_\_\_\_\_ that made goods \_\_\_\_\_.

## WOMEN IN THE CIVIL WAR

Women's contributions to the war effort on both sides:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Barriers for women fell, especially in the field of \_\_\_\_\_.

## DECISIVE BATTLES: CHAPTER 15: SECTION 5

Turning the Tide of War		
General	Battle(s)	Result
1. Ambrose Burnside	_____ _____	_____ _____
2. Joseph Hooker	_____ _____	_____ _____
3. George Meade	<b>Gettysburg</b>	Union victory that forced Lee out of the North and cost Lee nearly a third of his soldiers, who could not be replaced.
4. Ulysses Grant	Vicksburg	_____ _____ _____
5. Ulysses Grant	_____ _____	_____ _____
6. _____ _____	<b>Atlanta</b>	_____ _____
7. William Sherman	“March to the Sea”	_____ _____

8. _____ _____	Richmond	Confederate national capital is taken and Lee is forced to surrender his army.
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## The End of the War

Lincoln looked ahead to victory in a speech in 1863 called \_\_\_\_\_.

The capture of Atlanta gave Lincoln a \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of Union soldiers killed in the Civil War: \_\_\_\_\_.

Number of Confederate soldiers killed in the Civil War: \_\_\_\_\_.

Key results of the Civil War:

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

## Biography

General Robert E. Lee

“Duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.”

These words of Robert E. Lee are inscribed on his statue in the American Hall of Fame. They fittingly summarize his life and the beliefs that lay at its core.

**Directions:** *Read the profile below. Then answer the questions that follow.*

Robert E. Lee seemed destined for a military career. He was born in Virginia in 1807, the son of the celebrated Henry “Light-Horse Harry” Lee, a hero of the American Revolution and close friend of George Washington. In 1825, young Lee entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where the motto remains “*Duty, honor, country.*” There, he achieved a record rarely equaled before or since—he was second in his class academically, he was adjutant of the corps, and he did not receive a single demerit. For the next 23 years, he pursued a military career, gaining an outstanding reputation as a commander during the Mexican War.

In 1852, Lee was appointed Superintendent of West Point. With characteristic modesty, he feared that the job required “more skill and experience than I command.” However, he distinguished himself yet again. Lee then returned to the field, and in 1859, he commanded the militia that captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry.

The times had grown very difficult for Lee. He had no taste for the secessionist talk he heard in Virginia. He was devoted to the Union—the “country” of the West Point motto. But he was also devoted to his beloved Virginia. In April 1861, when confederate troops fired on Fort

Sumter, he had to make an agonizing decision. President Abraham Lincoln had authorized a friend of Lee's to "ascertain Lee's intentions and feelings." The President wanted to offer Lee command of the 75,000- man federal army. A troubled Lee replied, "If the Union is dissolved and the government disrupted, I shall return to my native state and share the miseries of my people and save in defence will draw my sword on none." The next day Virginia seceded, and Lee tendered his resignation from the Union army. Later his wife would write, "My husband has wept tears of blood over this terrible war, but as a man of honor and a Virginian, he must follow the destiny of his state."

When the Civil War ended four years later, Lee would write: "I have fought against the people of the North because I believed they were seeking to wrest from the South its dearest rights. But I have never cherished toward them bitter or vindictive feelings, and I have never seen the day when I did not pray for them." Lee spent the last years of his life as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). He died in 1870.

**1. Why did Lee have an agonizing decision to make after the firing on Fort Sumter? (1)**

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**2. Reread the quotation at the top of the page. How is the meaning of the quotation reflected in Lee's decision? (1)**

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**3. Evaluate Information Do you believe that Lee's image as a symbol of the South and as an American hero is accurate or false? Explain your answer. (2)**

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