

SECTION 1: CH. 15

THE CALL TO ARMS

Taking Sides in the War

- * After Fort Sumter was captured, President Lincoln declared that a rebellion existed in the South.
- * He requested troops to subdue the Confederacy.
- * Some states supplied more than enough volunteers, some refused to comply, and some did not respond.
- * More southern states seceded.
- * There were four border states—slave states that did not secede. These were Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland.
- * Delaware supported the Union.
- * Kentucky started out neutral, not favoring either side, but it supported the Union after it was invaded by southern forces in September 1861.
- * Most people in Maryland and Missouri favored the South. Lincoln sent troops to occupy Missouri. If Maryland seceded, the U.S. capital would be in Confederate territory, so eastern Maryland was put under martial law. This is a type of rule in which the military is in charge and citizens' rights are suspended.

North Against South

- * When the war began, people on both sides were confident of victory.
- * To win the war, the North had to invade the South.
- * Southerners would be fighting on their own territory, and they would be led by some of the nation's best officers.
- * The North also had some advantages. It had a larger population, more farmland, and more factories.
- * Two thirds of northern men aged 18 to 45 served in the military.
- * In the South, three fourths of freemen the same age served.
- * But the North had 3.5 million men in this age group, whereas the South had only 1 million. The North thus had a much larger army than the South.

The Two Sides Plan Strategies

- * To isolate the South, the North set up a naval blockade, a military action to prevent traffic to and from an area. If the South could not sell cotton to Britain, it would run out of money to fight.

- *The North planned to control the Mississippi River and seize Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital.
- *Southerners had a simple strategy: defend their land until northerners gave up. They would finance the war with continued trade with Britain. They also hoped Britain would support the South.

First Battle of Bull Run

- *Northerners wanted to end the war quickly with a decisive battle.
- *Popular demand led Union General Irvin McDowell to march into Virginia before his troops were fully trained.
- *The First Battle of Bull Run was fought along Bull Run, a river near Manassas, Virginia, on July 21, 1861. The South held firm, and the poorly trained Union troops panicked and retreated.

A Soldier's Life

- *Soldiers spent most of their time in camp, not fighting.
- *They spent much of the time training.
- *Camp conditions were often miserable, especially in wet weather.
- *Soldiers often did not have clean water, which led to outbreaks of disease. Conditions in prison camps were even worse. In overcrowded camps, prisoners died each day from starvation and exposure.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

- *List the four border states.
- *List three advantages the North had in the war.
- *Name the main goal of the Union blockade.
- *Name the Union army's goal in marching into Virginia.
- *List two dangers faced by soldiers in prison camps.

SECTION 2: CH. 15

EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR

New Technology in the War

- *New weapons made the Civil War more deadly than any previous war.
- *Traditionally, generals had relied on an all-out charge of troops to overwhelm the enemy. But new rifles and cannons were far more accurate and had a greater range than the old muskets and artillery. They could also be loaded much faster. As a result, the attacking army could be bombarded long before it arrived at the defenders' position. Unfortunately, Civil War generals were slow to recognize the problem and change tactics. Thus, thousands of soldiers died charging across open fields during the Civil War.
- *Ironclads, or warships covered with protective iron plates, were another new invention. Cannonfire bounced harmlessly off these ships. The Confederacy used ironclads against the Union's naval blockade, and the Union used them in their efforts to control the Mississippi River.

The War in the East

- *After its demoralizing defeat at Bull Run, the Union army got a new commander, General George McClellan. He was an excellent organizer, but he was also a very cautious leader. He spent seven months training his army instead of attacking the Confederate enemy.
- *In March 1862, he finally moved 100,000 soldiers by boat to a point southeast of Richmond. He knew that his troops could easily have defeated the 15,000 Confederate soldiers facing them, but the cautious McClellan stopped to ask Lincoln to send him more men. Almost a month passed before he resumed the march. This delay gave the Confederates plenty of time to reinforce their small army. They stopped McClellan's advancing forces outside Richmond on May 31, 1862, then forced the Union army to retreat in late June.
- *General Lee decided to invade the North, reasoning that a victory on Union soil would win the Confederacy European support.
- *He moved his army into western Maryland.
- *When McClellan learned that Lee had divided his army, he attacked the larger half at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862.
- *It was the bloodiest day of the Civil War.
- *In attack after attack, McClellan's troops charged into the gunfire that came from the Confederate lines. The Union suffered 12,000 casualties, which is a military term for persons killed, wounded, or missing in action. The South lost nearly 14,000 soldiers, and Lee began a forced retreat back to Virginia.

*McClellan could have pursued Lee's battered army, but he did not.

The War in the West

*In the West, Union generals were not so cautious.

*General Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful of these generals, was a man who took chances.

*In February 1862, Grant captured Fort Henry, just south of the Kentucky-Tennessee border.

*Then he took Fort Donelson.

*These victories opened the South up to invasion from two different water routes. Grant's forces continued south along the Tennessee River to Corinth, Mississippi, an important railroad center. Before Grant could advance on Corinth, Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston attacked.

*On April 6, 1862, he surprised Grant's forces at the town of Shiloh.

*The Battle of Shiloh was costly for both sides. The South suffered nearly 11,000 casualties. The toll for the North was more than 13,000.

*However, the Union army was successful in forcing the Confederate army to withdraw from the railroad center, and in the process, it won control of Corinth.

*The Union now controlled western Tennessee and part of the Mississippi River.

*Two weeks after the Battle of Shiloh, Union commander David Farragut entered the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico and captured New Orleans.

*By the summer of 1862, the Union controlled almost all of the Mississippi River.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

*List three ways rifles were better than older guns.

*Name the error McClellan made before facing Lee's troops near Richmond.

*List three key places Grant and his troops captured.

SECTION 3: CH. 15

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Emancipating the Enslaved

- *Northern abolitionists assumed that Lincoln's main war goal was to end slavery because that was what they wanted most. But Lincoln's main goal was to preserve the Union. If that could be done without outlawing slavery, Lincoln would not outlaw slavery.
- *He did not want to free the slaves at the outset of the war because it might provoke the border states into secession. Furthermore, he knew that most northerners did not care enough about slavery to fight a war to end it.
- *Lincoln had no plan to emancipate, or free, enslaved people in 1861.
- *But by mid-1862, Lincoln realized that slavery was important to the southern war effort. Slaves kept farms and factories producing when their owners were away fighting the war.
- *Lincoln decided slavery had to end.
- *On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. He had been ready to do this in the summer of 1862, but nervous Cabinet members, fearing that the people would not like it, had urged him to wait until the Union army had more victories under its belt. Then northerners would still be willing to fight, even if they did not care about ending slavery.
- *The proclamation was not the sweeping rejection of slavery abolitionists wanted and expected.
- *It freed slaves only in areas that were fighting the Union.
- *Slaves in border states and the West were not affected, and southern states already under Union control were not affected. States that had seceded did not have to obey the law because they did not recognize the U.S. government. In short, very few slaves were actually freed in 1863.
- *Some abolitionists protested that the proclamation did not go far enough; others accepted it as a start.
- *Northern African Americans rejoiced, while white southerners claimed Lincoln was trying to start a slave rebellion. For the most part, Union soldiers supported the law because they knew it dealt a blow to the South's ability to fight. Whether people embraced the proclamation or not, it changed the nature of the Civil War.
- *It was no longer just a fight to save the nation. It was now also a war to end slavery.
- *Also, the proclamation ended all hope the South had of being supported by Britain. Britain would not support a government identified as fighting for slavery.

African Americans Help the Union

- * African Americans in the North were not allowed to fight in the Union army at first. Even after Congress allowed it in 1862, few state governments mobilized African American volunteers.
- * After the Emancipation Proclamation, it was easier for African Americans to enlist.
- * By the end of the war, 189,000 had served in the army or navy. Over half of these soldiers were former slaves who had escaped or been freed by Union soldiers when they took over southern territory.
- * All African Americans fighting in the Civil War faced grave danger—slavery or death—if taken prisoner by southerners. They served in all-black regiments in the army and served alongside whites in the navy. They were paid less than white soldiers. Still, they fought bravely, often deep in southern territory.
- * Free northern and emancipated southern African Americans also served in the Union army as cooks, wagon drivers, and hospital aides.
- * People enslaved in the South during the war did what they could to hurt the Confederate war effort. Some provided information to the Union army. Enslaved people had always quietly resisted slavery by deliberately working slowly or damaging equipment. But with many slaveholders off fighting the war, large numbers of slaves refused to work.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

- * Name Lincoln's main goal in fighting the Civil War.
- * List four ways that African Americans served in the Union army and navy.

SECTION 4: CH. 15

THE CIVIL WAR AND AMERICAN LIFE

Divisions Over the War

- *The North may have faced the South in the war, but each side experienced divisions over the war and slavery.
- *Not all northerners supported a war to end slavery. Many opposed the Emancipation Proclamation. Nor did all northerners support restoring the Union. Some felt the South should be allowed to secede. Some northerners blamed Lincoln and the Republicans for forcing the South into a war.
- *Northern Democrats who opposed the war were called Copperheads, after the poisonous snake. Copperheads criticized the war and called for peace with the Confederacy.
- *Not all southerners supported slavery or secession. Poor backcountry regions with few enslaved people were less supportive of the war than regions with large slaveholding populations.
- *Strong support for states' rights created other divisions. For example, the governors of Georgia and North Carolina did not want the Confederate government to force men from their states to do military service.
- *People on both sides tried to disrupt the war effort by helping prisoners of war escape, encouraging soldiers to desert, and holding peace protests.
- *Both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis tried to keep order by suspending the right of habeas corpus, the constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment, during the war.

The Draft Laws

- *Desertion was a problem for both sides. Between 300,000 and 550,000 Union and Confederate soldiers left their units and went home. Some returned after their crops were planted or harvested.
- *To meet the need for troops, both North and South established a draft, a system of required military service.
- *The southern draft began in 1862, and the northern draft began in 1863; all eligible men were required to enlist in the army or navy.
- *But there were ways around the draft. The wealthy could hire substitutes to serve for them. In the South, a man who held at least 20 enslaved people did not have to serve. In the North, anyone who paid \$300 to the government was allowed to stay home. Only the well-off could afford this amount.

- *People on both sides objected that poor people were fighting the war.
- *Draft riots broke out in many northern cities in 1863 as poor people who could not pay their way out of the draft destroyed draft offices and other property.

The War and Economic Strains

- *While northern industries thrived on war production, the amount of money coming in to the government did not cover the costs of the war, so Congress introduced the first income tax in August 1861. This is a tax on the money people receive.
- *Congress also printed \$400 million in paper money. This was the first federal paper money, and it led to inflation, or a general rise in prices. In the North, prices went up 80 percent on average.
- *The Union blockade prevented the South from raising money by selling cotton overseas. Shortages of goods became severe as income from cotton dropped ever lower. On top of this, food production fell as Union armies invaded farmland. Food shortages led to riots in southern cities.

Women in the Civil War

- *Women in the North and South contributed to the war effort in many ways. Some disguised themselves as men and enlisted in the army, and some were spies. But most women took up the roles their male family members had played in society. Women ran businesses and farms, worked in factories, taught school, and served on the battlefield, in army camps, and in hospitals.
- *Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman to earn a medical degree, trained nurses for the Union army.
- *Clara Barton cared for Union soldiers on the battlefield and later founded the American Red Cross.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

- *Name three ways people disrupted the war effort.
- *List three ways someone could avoid the draft.
- *Name the effect the printing of paper money had in the North.
- *Name two women who helped heal soldiers during the war.

SECTION 5: CH. 15

DECISIVE BATTLES

The Tide Turns

- *The Union army had a new commander in 1862, General Ambrose Burnside, who was determined to act more boldly than General McClellan had.
- *Burnside marched toward Richmond in December 1862 to attack Confederate General Lee's army. Burnside ordered traditional charges, sending thousands of men running into Confederate gunfire. The Union lost 13,000 men in the Battle of Fredericksburg. The South lost 5,000.
- *Burnside was replaced by General Joseph Hooker, who also marched toward Richmond. In May 1863, his army was defeated at the Battle of Chancellorsville by a southern force half its size. The South, however, lost General Stonewall Jackson in the battle.
- *After these victories, Lee determined once more to launch an attack in the North.
- *His forces were outside the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1863, when they encountered Union troops, now led by General George Meade. Fighting broke out that lasted for three days. When the Battle of Gettysburg was over, the Union had won. The South had lost 28,000 men, and the North had lost 23,000.
- *The day after the Battle of Gettysburg ended, the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi—one of the last cities on the river still in southern hands—fell to Union General Grant. Grant had laid siege to the city for two months. A siege is an attempt to capture a place by surrounding it with troops and cutting it off until its people surrender.
- *Grant's victory at Vicksburg and Lee's defeat at Gettysburg were the turning points of the war, giving the Union the advantage.

Closing In on the Confederacy

- *President Lincoln decided to put General Grant in charge of the Union army.
- *Grant marched toward Richmond, fighting a series of battles in Virginia in the spring of 1864 in which he lost about 55,000 men. The Confederacy lost 35,000.
- *Grant knew his men could be replaced, but he also knew that the South was running out of soldiers and supplies.
- *He settled into a siege at Petersburg, south of Richmond, to wait the Confederates out.
- *During this siege, another Union general, William Tecumseh Sherman, was driving his army across the South. In his march, he practiced total war, or all-out attacks aimed at destroying not only an enemy's army, but also its resources and its people's will to fight. His troops set

fire to buildings, seized crops and livestock, and pulled up railroad tracks.

- * Sherman captured Atlanta on September 2, 1864.
- * He then marched east toward the Atlantic Ocean. Sherman's "March to the Sea" brought devastation to a path 60 miles wide.

Steps to a Union Victory

1. Meade defeats Lee at Gettysburg.
2. Vicksburg falls to Grant.
3. Grant is made commander of the Union army.
4. Grant fights a series of battles that cost Lee soldiers who cannot be replaced.
5. Sherman's "March to the Sea" devastates land, resources, and people.
6. Grant reinforces his army and captures Richmond.

Peace at Last

- * By March 1865, Grant had extended his armies, encircling Lee.
- * Lee knew that the war was lost. Lincoln knew it too and asked the American people to welcome the South back to the Union. He said, "with malice toward none, [and] charity for all; . . . let us strive together . . . to bind up the nation's wounds."
- * On April 2, Grant broke the Confederate line and captured Richmond.
- * After briefly retreating west, Lee offered to surrender.
- * On April 9, Grant and Lee met in a home in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia, to sign the surrender agreement.
- * The Union generously allowed the Confederates to return home without punishment.
- * The war was over, but its effects lasted long afterward. Around 260,000 southerners had died, along with over 360,000 northerners, including 37,000 African Americans.

Key Checkpoint Questions from Notes

- * Name three Union commanders.
- * Name the general who practiced total war and led the Union "March to the Sea."
- * How many soldiers died in the Civil War?

Northerners: _____

Southerners: _____