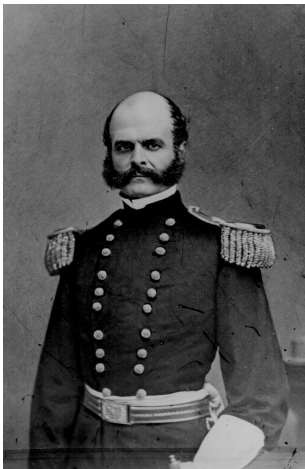


# The Civil War Rages



## Battle of Fredericksburg

(VA) December, 1862



Major General Ambrose E. Burnside  
(wore long side whiskers since known  
as "sideburns")

Lincoln fired Union General  
George McClellan  
he then chose

---

to command the Union army

Burnside attacked  
Confederate troops dug in on  
several hills

Union lost 13,000  
Confederate 5,500



Fredericksburg, Va. Nurses and officers of the  
U.S. Sanitary Commission

Lincoln replaced Burnside with " \_\_\_\_\_ " Hooker

*Joe Hooker's personal reputation as a hard-drinking ladies' man known for parties and gambling led to his name being associated with the slang term for prostitute, although the word "hooker" had appeared in print well before Hooker became a public figure. The term "hooker" is most likely a reference to prostitutes "hooking" or snaring clients, and the French word "accrocheuse," the common slang term for prostitute, literally means "hooker of men."*

# Abolition

an \_\_\_\_\_ calls for the immediate, unconditional, and total abolition of slavery

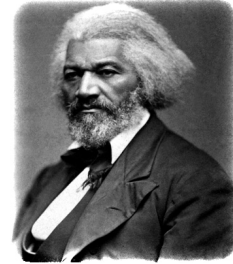
a \_\_\_\_\_ calls for the gradual freeing of slaves

During the 1820s and 1830s the \_\_\_\_\_ promoting the action of moving black people from the US to places as Canada or Africa.



founded the American Anti-Slavery Society  
 editor of the abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*

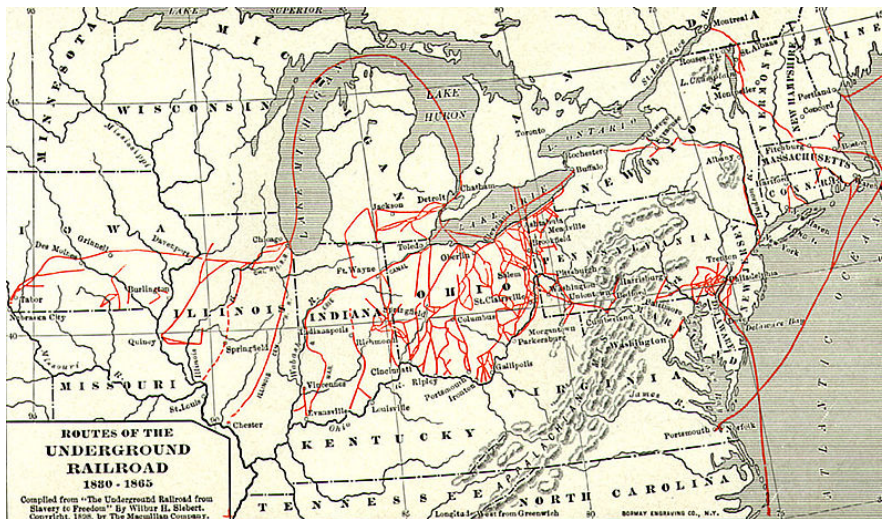
African-American abolitionist  
 great speeches and antislavery writings  
 editor of the abolitionist newspaper *The North Star*



*Many slaveholders' argued that slaves did not have the intellectual capacity to function as independent American citizens. Douglass stood as a living counter-example to that argument and was such a great speaker that many found it hard to believe that he had once been a slave. Douglass wrote several autobiographies, eloquently describing his experiences in slavery in his 1845 autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, which became influential in its support for abolition.*

# The Underground Railroad

a secret organization that helped men, women, and children escape slavery, providing hiding places, food, and transportation for the fugitive slaves



“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
 escaping slaves; also called “cargo,” or “goods”

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
 places along the escape route

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
 helped passengers get from one station to the next; sometimes traveled with escaping slaves from the South to the North, sometimes traveled only a short distance and then handed the fugitives to another helper

hid slaves from people who were trying to catch them and return them to slavery; helped fugitives with food, shelter, and sometimes jobs  
 various other people also provided directions along the way for the safest routes along the RR



### Emancipation Proclamation

the Emancipation Proclamation only freed slaves in \_\_\_\_\_ territories (areas where it couldn't be enforced!) didn't apply to slave states loyal to Union or in Union occupied Confederate territories didn't really free *any* slaves

*slavery was not legally abolished in the US until the adoption of the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1865*



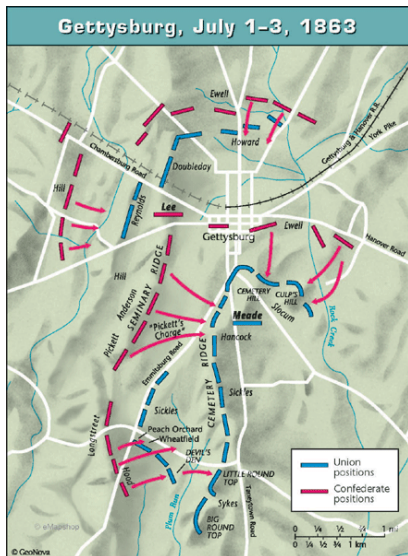
Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation:

some Northerners now see war as a moral crusade  
others feared freed slaves would take their jobs

the British opposed slavery, so now they supported the Union  
encouraged the recruitment of black soldiers into the Union army  
*although they weren't treated the same as white soldiers  
paid less than white soldiers*



*FYI: about 300,000 blacks served in the Union army - 16 black soldiers received the Medal of Honor in the navy, 1 out of every 4 sailors were black; 4 received Medals of Honor*



## Gettysburg

(PA) July, 1863 (3-day battle)



Robert E. Lee decided upon a second invasion of the North (the first was the unsuccessful Maryland Campaign which ended in the bloody Battle of Antietam).

Union army on Cemetery Ridge, Lee on Seminary Ridge, large open field between them

Confederate soldiers looking for \_\_\_\_\_ stumbled upon a Union camp

On the first day of the battle, Confederate General \_\_\_\_\_ led a charge through the center of the Union line, temporarily breaking through but eventually being pushed back. This was the first time General Lee was defeated in battle; the newly-appointed Union Gen. Meade could have gone in for the kill, but like cautious Gen. McClellan before him, he chose not to.

Union army on Cemetery Ridge,  
Lee on Seminary Ridge,

# Gettysburg

Joshua Chamberlain



On the second day of the battle, Union forces were recovering from setbacks and regrouping into defensive positions on hills south of the town. The Confederates sensed the the Union's momentary vulnerability and began an attack.



\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ were sent to defend a precarious hold on an an important hill called \_\_\_\_\_, at the far left end of the entire Union line. The men from Maine waited until Confederates charged up the hill, attacking the 20th time and time again. With many casualties and ammunition running low, Col. Chamberlain ordered his men to fix bayonets, and they charged down the hill and captured over 100 Confederates, successfully saving the hill.

Chamberlain sustained two wounds in the battle.

He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his “daring heroism and great tenacity in holding his position on the Little Round Top against repeated assaults, and carrying the advance position on the Great Round Top.”

He earned the name the “\_\_\_\_\_ of Round Top”



# Gettysburg

Casualties

Union casualties were > 23,000 (3,000 killed, 14,000 wounded, 5,000 captured or missing).  
Confederate casualties > 23,000 (4,000 killed, 12,000 wounded, 5,000 captured or missing).

Considered the \_\_\_\_\_  
in the war



Lee never went on the \_\_\_\_\_  
again  
from then on the South was steadily defeated

*(The stench from dead bodies and over 3,000 horse carcasses lying in the hot summer sun caused townsfolk to become violently ill.)*

# The Gettysburg Address

A national cemetery was established on the battlefield at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863.

At the cemetery's dedication, President Abraham Lincoln rose to deliver "a few appropriate remarks," now known as the Gettysburg Address.

His \_\_\_\_\_-minute speech served as a reminder of the sacrifices of war and the necessity of holding the Union together.



## Gettysburg Address

*"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."*