

The Civil War

Lesson 1 The Two Sides

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

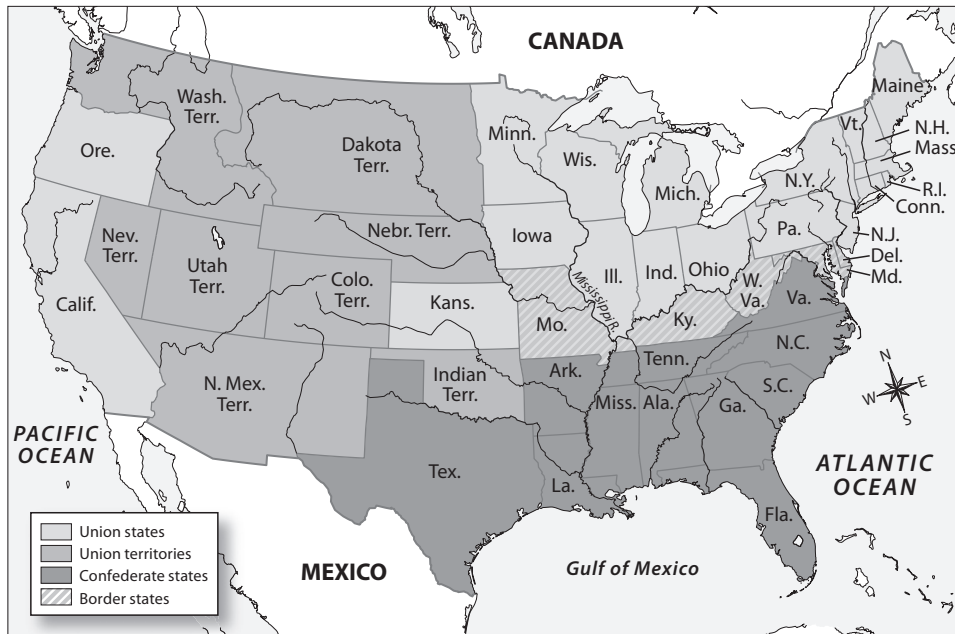
1. *What were the goals and strategies of the North and South?*
2. *What was war like for the soldiers of the North and the South?*

Terms to Know

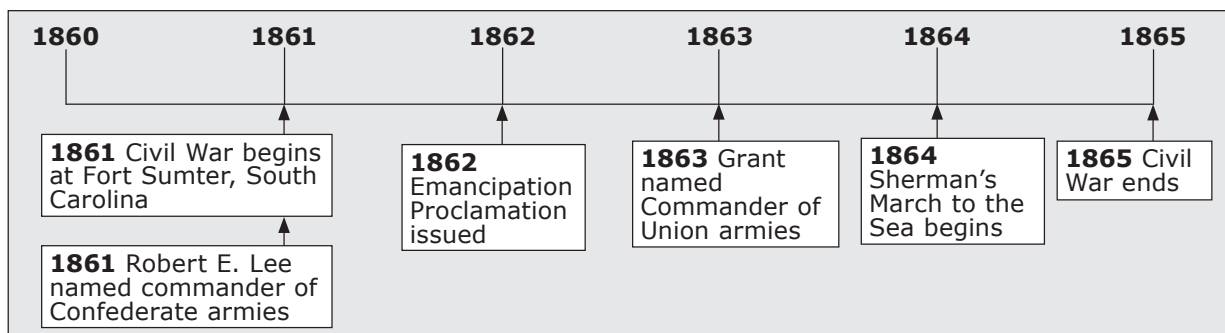
border state state on the border between the North and South: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri

enlist to formally join a military force

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



The Civil War

Lesson 1 The Two Sides, *Continued*

Two Very Different Sides

For most states, choosing sides in the Civil War was easy. This was not true for Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. They were **border states**. They had ties to both the North and the South.

The border states were important to the Union's plans. Missouri could control parts of the Mississippi River. It could control major routes to the West. Kentucky controlled the Ohio River. Delaware was close to Philadelphia. Maryland was close to Richmond, Virginia. Richmond was the Confederate capital. Washington, D.C., was within Maryland. It was the capital of the Union. If Maryland left the Union, the capital would be behind enemy lines. President Lincoln did many things to keep those states as part of the Union.

Each side had strengths and weaknesses. The North had more people than the South. The North had more resources, too. The South had great military leaders and a strong fighting spirit. Also, most of the war was fought in the South. This meant the army knew the land well. They were willing to fight hard to defend it.

Each side had different goals for fighting the Civil War.

The South (The Confederacy)

- Wanted to be an independent country
- Thought if they fought long and hard enough, the North would give up
- Hoped for support from Britain and France (Britain and France bought cotton from the South. Southerners hoped these countries might pressure the North to end the war.)

The North (The Union)

- Wanted to reunite North and South again
- Had to invade the South and force Confederate states to give up independence

The North's war plan came from General Winfield Scott. He had been a hero in the war with Mexico. His plan was called the Anaconda Plan. An anaconda is a snake that squeezes its victim to death.

- First, the North would blockade, or close, Southern ports. This would stop supplies from getting to the Confederacy. It would also stop the South from exporting cotton.



Mark the Text

1. Underline the four border states.



Explaining

2. Why did Lincoln need the support of the border states?



Reading Check

3. From what countries did the South hope to get help?



Critical Thinking

4. Why was the North's war plan called the Anaconda plan?

The Civil War**Lesson 1** The Two Sides, *Continued***Listing**

5. List the three main parts of the Anaconda Plan.

**Reading Check**

6. Why weren't African Americans allowed to join the Confederate army until the end of the war?

**Visualize It**

7. Which side had more soldiers?

- Second, the North would aim to control the Mississippi River. This would split the Confederacy into two parts. It would cut Southern supply lines.
- The North wanted to capture Richmond, Virginia. Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy.

Americans Against Americans

In the Civil War, brother fought brother. Neighbor fought neighbor. Kentucky senator John Crittenden had two sons who became generals. One fought for the Confederacy. The other fought for the Union. Even President Lincoln's wife had relatives in the Confederate army.

Many men left their homes to **enlist** in, or join, the Union or Confederate armies. Each had his own reasons.

Some Reasons for Enlisting

- patriotism
- to avoid being called a coward
- to have an adventure

The average soldier was in his 20s. Many were younger. Some soldiers were younger than 18. Some were younger than 14. To get into the army, many teenagers ran away from home or lied about their age.

At first, the North refused to let free African Americans enlist. Later, they did allow it. The Confederacy did not want to give enslaved people guns. In the last days of the war, they did allow African Americans to fight.

When the war began, each side expected to win quickly. Both sides were mistaken. The war lasted a very long time, and many soldiers died before it ended.

Soldiers came from every part of the country. Most came from farms. Almost half of the Northern soldiers and almost two-thirds of the Southern soldiers had owned or worked on farms before becoming soldiers.

Total Soldiers in Civil War (1861–1865)

Northern Soldiers—2,100,000



Southern Soldiers—900,000



The Civil War**Lesson 1** The Two Sides, *Continued*

Confederate soldiers were sometimes called Rebels. Union soldiers were known as Yankees. Almost 200,000 African Americans served in the Union army. About 10,000 Mexican Americans served in the war.

On both sides, a soldier's life was hard. Soldiers wrote letters to family and friends describing what they saw. Many wrote about their boredom, discomfort, sickness, and fear.

Soldiers lived in army camps. There were some fun times. Often, however, a soldier's life was either dull or dangerous.

Both sides lost many soldiers during the war. There were thousands of wounded soldiers. They did not get good medical care. After the Battle of Shiloh, wounded soldiers lay in the rain for more than 24 hours. They were waiting to be treated. Around them lay dead and dying soldiers.

About 1 of every 11 Union soldiers and 1 of every 8 Confederate soldiers deserted. They left because they were afraid, sick, or hungry.

Check for Understanding

What was the battle plan the South made, and why?

How would the Anaconda Plan harm the South?

**Drawing Conclusions**

8. Why were Confederate soldiers called "Rebels"?



9. Using a two-tab Foldable, cut the tabs in half to make four tabs. Place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Anaconda Plan* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Who*, *What*, *Where*, and *Why*. List the facts that you remember about the Anaconda Plan. Use both sides of the tabs. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

The Civil War

Lesson 2 Early Years of the War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What was the outcome of the first major battle of the war?*
2. *How did the Union respond to important defeats in the East in 1862?*
3. *What was the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation?*

Terms to Know

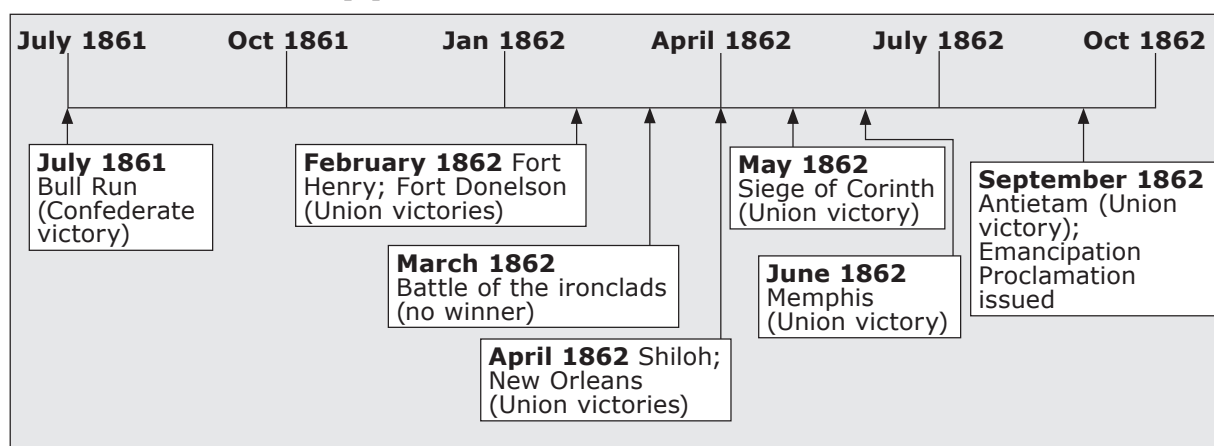
tributary stream or smaller river that flows into a larger river

ironclad a warship equipped with iron plating for protection

casualty a soldier who is killed, wounded, captured, or missing in battle

Emancipation Proclamation formal announcement from President Lincoln, dated January 1, 1863. It freed enslaved people in parts of the South that were in rebellion.

When did it happen?



What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now...		Later...
	What was important about April 25, 1862?	
	What happened at Antietam?	

The Civil War

Lesson 2 Early Years of the War, *Continued*

War on Land and at Sea

The first big battle of the Civil War took place on July 21, 1861. It happened in northern Virginia near a small river called Bull Run. About 30,000 Union soldiers attacked a smaller Confederate force. People came from nearby Washington, D.C., to watch the battle.

At first, the Yankees pushed the Confederates back. But General Thomas Jackson inspired the rebels to keep fighting. Jackson held his position "like a stone wall," so people called him "Stonewall" Jackson. The Confederates began fighting back hard. They forced Union troops to retreat. The crowd that was watching ran away.

The Battle of Bull Run shocked Northerners. They now realized the war would be long and hard. President Lincoln named a new general to head the Union army of the East. The general was George B. McClellan. Lincoln also called for more people to join the army.

The Union did better in the West. In the West, the Union wanted to control the Mississippi River and its **tributaries** (TRIH•byuh•tehr•eez). Tributaries are smaller rivers that flow into a larger river. This would stop Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas from shipping supplies to the rest of the Confederacy. Union boats and soldiers would be able to move further into the South.

The battle for the rivers began in February 1862. General Ulysses S. Grant and General Andrew Foote led the attacks. They attacked Fort Henry on the Tennessee River. They attacked Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. They captured both forts. Grant was now a hero in the North.

The Union had set up a blockade of Confederate ports. Southerners had a secret weapon. It was an old Union warship called the *Merrimack*. The Confederates rebuilt it and covered it with iron to protect it. The **ironclad** ship was renamed the *Virginia*.

On March 8, 1862, the *Virginia* attacked Union ships in Chesapeake Bay. The North fired shells at it, but they just bounced off. Northern leaders were afraid of the *Virginia*. Then, the North got an ironclad ship of its own. It was called the *Monitor*. On March 9, the two ships met in battle. The ships could not sink each other, so neither side won.

In early April 1862, General Grant led about 40,000 soldiers toward Corinth, Mississippi, an important railroad junction. The army stopped 20 miles (32 km) away, near Shiloh Church. More Union soldiers arrived.



Explaining

1. What was surprising about the battle at Bull Run?



Critical Thinking

2. Why did the battle of the ironclad ships raise spirits on both sides?

The Civil War

Lesson 2 Early Years of the War, *Continued*

Reading Check

3. How did the loss of New Orleans affect the Confederacy?

Reading Check

4. What happened after the Battle of Antietam?

Explaining

5. Use a two-tab Foldable and cut the tabs in half to make four tabs. Place it along the dotted line to cover the heading "The Emancipation Proclamation." Write *Emancipation Proclamation* on the anchor tab. Label the four tabs *What*, *Where*, *When*, and *Why*. Use both sides of the tabs to write information about President Lincoln's proclamation.

The Confederates attacked first. The Battle of Shiloh lasted two days. Both sides lost many soldiers. There were more than 23,000 **casualties** (KA•zhuhl•teez)—people killed, wounded, or captured. In the end, the Union won.

Union soldiers moved on to Corinth. They surrounded it. No food or supplies could reach Corinth. The Confederates withdrew and Union troops entered on May 30. On June 6, they took Memphis, Tennessee. It seemed they would control the Mississippi River soon.

The Union navy also won an important battle. On April 25, the navy captured New Orleans, Louisiana. New Orleans was the largest city in the South. With Louisiana in Union control, the Confederacy could no longer use the Mississippi River to carry its goods to sea. The Union only had to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi, to have full control of the Mississippi River.

War in the Eastern States

In the East, the Union tried hard to capture Richmond, Virginia. That was the Confederate capital. Confederate soldiers fought hard to protect it. The South had good military leaders, such as General Robert E. Lee and General "Stonewall" Jackson. They knew the land well. They inspired their soldiers. They won important battles:

the Seven Days' Battle (1862)
the Second Battle of Bull Run (1862)
Fredericksburg (1862)
Chancellorsville (1863).

Lee moved his troops into Maryland. He had planned to continue into Pennsylvania. Lee split his army into four parts. He told each part to move in a different direction. He wanted to confuse General McClellan. Lee's plan did not work. A Confederate officer lost his copy of the plan, and it fell into McClellan's hands. On September 17, 1862, the two sides fought the Battle of Antietam near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The Union won this battle.

Antietam was the deadliest single day of fighting in the war. Lee went back to Virginia after the battle. His plan to invade the North had failed.

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The Emancipation Proclamation

Abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass and Horace Greeley, wanted Lincoln to make the Civil War a fight to

The Civil War**Lesson 2** Early Years of the War, *Continued*

end slavery. They said slavery was wrong. They said it was the reason for the split between North and South. They believed Britain and France would be less willing to support the South if Lincoln said the Civil War was a war to end slavery. The South needed Britain's and France's support.

Lincoln believed that saving the Union was more important than ending slavery.

The Constitution did not give Lincoln power to end slavery. It did give him the power to take property from an enemy during a war, though. Enslaved people were considered to be property. On September 22, 1862, Lincoln said he would issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**. All enslaved people in Rebel-held territory would be freed on January 1, 1863.

The Emancipation Proclamation did not free any enslaved people right away. It was only for places held by the Confederacy. Lincoln had no power there. Also, the proclamation was not for the border states. Still, the proclamation was important. It said that slavery is wrong. If the Union won the war, slavery would end.

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Check for Understanding

Explain the Northern generals' plan to use the Mississippi River to defeat the South.

How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect slaves in the South?

**Reading Check**

6. How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect the reason for the war?



7. Glue a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Draw a large circle on the tab and label it *Civil War*. Draw two smaller circles inside it. Label the small circles *Mississippi River* and *Slavery*. Inside the circles, list facts that show why both were important to the war. Use the reverse side to write additional information. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

The Civil War

Lesson 3 Life During the Civil War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did life change during the Civil War?*
2. *What were the new roles for women in the Civil War?*
3. *What were the conditions of hospitals and prison camps during the Civil War?*
4. *What political and economic changes occurred during the Civil War?*

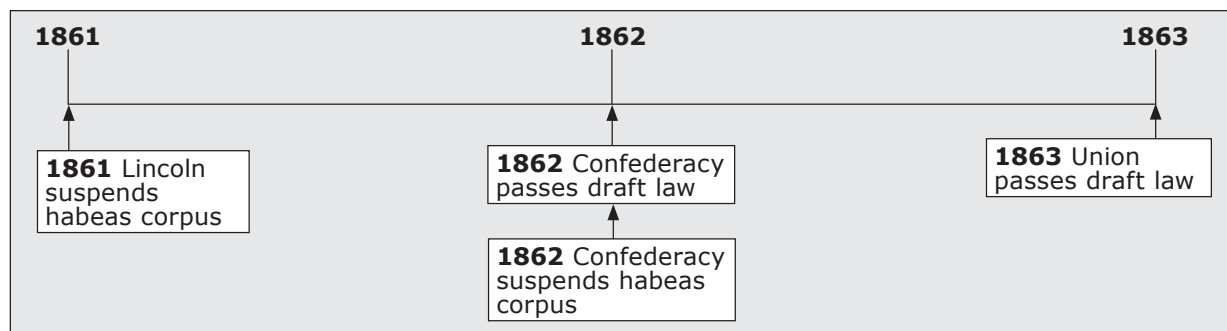
Terms to Know

habeas corpus a legal order that guarantees a prisoner the right to be heard in court.

draft a system of selecting people for required military service

bounty a reward or payment

When did it happen?



What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now...		Later...
	How did the role of nurses change during the Civil War?	
	How did the Union blockade affect life in the South?	

The Civil War

Lesson 3 Life During the Civil War, *Continued*

A Different Way of Life

During the Civil War, life changed for young people. Many teenagers left home to serve in the army. About half of the school-age children did not go to school. Some had to stay home to help their families. Many schools were closed. Some were too close to battle sites. Some schools and churches were used as hospitals.

Most of the battles took place in the South, so people there suffered the most changes. Parts of the South that were in the paths of the armies were destroyed. Many people had to move away. They lost their homes and farms. Also, there was not enough food or other supplies. This made life hard for people everywhere in the South.

New Roles for Women

Women in both the North and South took on new roles during the war. They worked in farms, factories, schools, and government. They struggled to keep their families together. They made do with little money.

Thousands of women became nurses. At first, doctors thought they were too delicate to do nursing. People thought it was not proper for women to take care of men they did not know.

Many women became nurses anyway. Mary Edwards Walker was the first female army surgeon. Dorothea Dix was in charge of nurses for the Union Army. She got many other women to serve as nurses. Clara Barton was a famous nurse on the Union side. Captain Sally Tompkins was the only female officer in the Confederate army.

Some women were spies. Rose O'Neal Greenhow and Belle Boyd gathered information about Union plans and passed it to the Confederacy. Harriet Tubman also served as a spy and scout for the Union. A few women even dressed like men and became soldiers. Loreta Janeta Velázquez fought for the South and became a Confederate spy.

The Captured and the Wounded

Early in the war, the North and the South exchanged soldiers they had captured. Later, they set up prison camps. Prisoners had only a blanket and a cup. Many prisons were very dirty, and there was too little food.

At Andersonville prison in Georgia, prisoners slept on the ground. All they had to eat each day was a teaspoon of

Reading Check

1. Why did many children not go to school during the war?

Listing

2. List three new roles for women during the Civil War.

Reading Check

3. Why did people object to women working as nurses during the war?

Reading Check

4. What happened to soldiers who were captured by the enemy?

The Civil War

Lesson 3 Life During the Civil War, *Continued*



Mark the Text

5. Underline the meaning of *habeas corpus*.



Listing

6. List two ways in which a man could avoid the draft.



Explaining

7. Why did the New York City mobs attack African Americans?

salt, three tablespoons of beans, and a cup of cornmeal. They drank water from a stream that was also a sewer. Thousands of Union prisoners died from disease there.

At the Union prison in Elmira, New York, Confederate prisoners had no blankets or warm clothes, even in winter. They used a pond as a toilet and a garbage dump. A quarter of the prisoners held there died.

Wounded soldiers were treated in field hospitals near the battlefield. Volunteers gave out food to the wounded.

The camps were crowded places, and drinking water was dirty. As many as half the men got sick and died before they ever went into battle.

Political and Economic Change

Both the North and the South faced rebellions. People in the South did not have enough to eat. There were bread riots in Richmond, Virginia, and other cities.

In the North, the War Democrats did not like how Lincoln was running the war. Peace Democrats wanted the war to end right away. Many people thought Peace Democrats were dangerous traitors and called them Copperheads. Copperheads are poisonous snakes.

To deal with people who opposed the war, both President Lincoln (in the North) and President Davis (in the South) suspended **habeas corpus**. Habeas corpus helps protect people against unlawful imprisonment. Thousands who spoke out against the war were jailed without trial.

Soon both sides had trouble recruiting enough soldiers. The Confederate Congress passed a **draft** law in 1862. A draft orders people to serve in the military during a war. In the North, the Union paid a **bounty**, or a sum of money, to encourage volunteers. Then, in March 1863, the Union also passed a draft law. In both the North and the South, a man could avoid the draft by paying a fee or hiring a substitute.

The draft law made people angry. They said that rich people planned the war but only poor people had to fight. Riots occurred in several Northern cities. In July 1863, mobs rioted in New York City. The mobs attacked government and military buildings. They also attacked African Americans. Many workers had opposed the Emancipation Proclamation. They were afraid that freed African Americans would take their jobs. More than 100 people died in the riot.

The Civil War**Lesson 3** Life During the Civil War, *Continued*

The war was expensive for both sides. The two governments had three ways of paying for the war: They borrowed money, they took in more taxes, and they printed money.

The North's economy did better than the South's. Northern industries made money by producing war supplies. Farms also profited from the war. Still, prices grew faster than wages because goods were in high demand. This increase in prices is called inflation. Inflation made life harder for working people.

The South's economy suffered more. Much of the fighting took place in the South. It destroyed farms and railroad lines. The blockade stopped shipping. Important supplies could not reach the Confederacy. Hungry people rioted because there was not enough food. The riots were in Atlanta, Richmond, and other cities.

The South also suffered worse inflation than the North. After only one year of war, citizens begged Confederate leaders for help.

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Check for Understanding

List two ways that life changed during the Civil War.

How were prisoners mistreated during the Civil War?

**Reading Check**

8. How did the war affect the economy in the North and South?



9. Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *War Brings Changes* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Women*, *Children*, and *Economy*. Recall how the Civil War affected people on both sides and list the ways that each changed during that time. Use both sides of the tabs. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

The Civil War

Lesson 4 The Strain of War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

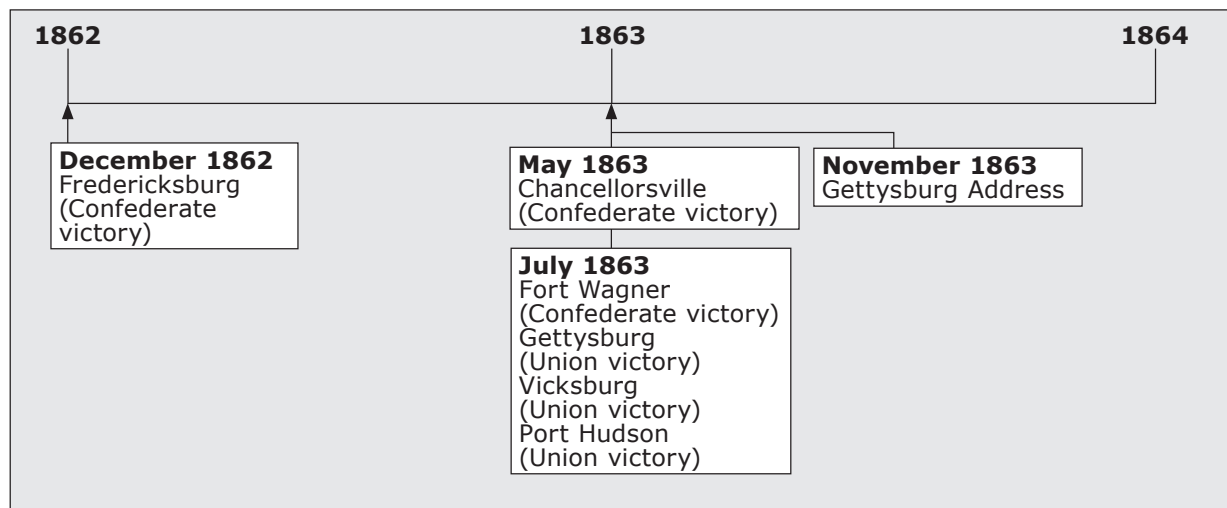
1. *What factors contributed to the early success of the Confederate forces?*
2. *What role did African Americans play in military efforts?*
3. *How was the battle of Gettysburg a turning point in the war?*

Terms to Know

entrench to place within a trench, or ditch, for defense; to place in a strong defensive position

flank the side or edge of a military formation

When did it happen?



What do you know?

Before reading the text, decide whether these statements are true or false. Write a T or an F in front of each. After reading, check your answers. Were they correct?

- _____ 1. The Union had excellent generals throughout the war.
- _____ 2. "Stonewall" Jackson was an important Confederate general.
- _____ 3. African Americans enlisted in both the Union and the Confederate armies.
- _____ 4. The battle at Gettysburg was an important win for the Confederacy.
- _____ 5. President Lincoln's famous speech at Gettysburg was very short.

The Civil War

Lesson 4 The Strain of War, *Continued*

Southern Victories

After Antietam, the Confederacy won a number of battles in the East because Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were so good at their jobs. They knew the land. They knew how to inspire the soldiers. They often defeated the Union armies in battle, even though they had fewer soldiers.

The first victory was the Battle of Fredericksburg. The Union leader, General Ambrose Burnside, began to march toward Richmond, Virginia. Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy. Lee moved his forces to Fredericksburg. They dug trenches in the hills and waited for the Union troops.

When the Union soldiers arrived, Lee's **entrenched** forces fired down on them and pushed them back. Burnside's troops lost. He resigned, or quit, his job.

The second Confederate victory was the Battle of Chancellorsville. The Union army had a new leader. His name was General Joseph Hooker. Hooker had twice as many soldiers as Lee.

Even though his army was outnumbered, Lee decided to divide his troops. One group met the main Union force. The other group, led by Stonewall Jackson, attacked the Union **flank**, or side. The Union soldiers were caught by surprise. Eventually, they had to retreat.

Again, the Confederates won the battle. This time, though, Jackson was wounded. Doctors had to cut off his arm. Jackson got pneumonia, and died a week later. One of the South's two great leaders was dead.

The army leaders in the East frustrated President Lincoln. In less than a year three different generals tried and failed to win the Civil War for the Union. The army's leadership was weak.

- **General McClellan** did not seem to want to do battle. He did not obey Lincoln's order to follow the Confederate troops after the Union's victory at Antietam.
- **General Burnside** lost at Fredericksburg. Lincoln replaced him with General Joseph Hooker.
- **General Hooker** lost at Chancellorsville. Within two months, Hooker resigned, too.



Explaining

1. What was Lee's strategy at Chancellorsville?



Reading Check

2. Why was Lincoln frustrated with the Union generals?



Evaluating

3. What made Lee's strategy at Chancellorsville "brilliant"?

The Civil War

Lesson 4 The Strain of War, *Continued*

Determining Cause

4. Why would African Americans have been eager to enlist and fight for the Union?
- _____

Mark the Text

5. In one color, highlight adjectives and phrases that describe what African Americans faced in the military. In another color, highlight phrases that describe African American soldiers' conduct in war.

Identifying

- 6 What was the result of Pickett's Charge?
- _____
- _____

African Americans in the Civil War

The Confederate army never accepted African American soldiers. Confederate officials believed that African Americans might attack their fellow troops or begin a revolt if they were armed.

Still many enslaved African Americans went to war with their white owners. They helped the Confederate army in many ways, like building fortifications.

At first, the Union army did not accept African American soldiers, either. Lincoln feared that allowing them to enlist would anger people in the border states.

By 1862, though, the North needed more soldiers. So Congress created all-black regiments. By the end of the war, about 10 percent of Union soldiers were African American. Some were freed people from the North. Others had run away from enslavement in the South.

It was not easy for African American soldiers in the Union army. Other Union soldiers resented them or thought they could not fight well. In battles, Southern troops, who hated them, fired at them the most.

Despite this, African Americans fought bravely and well. For example, in July 1863, the 54th Massachusetts Regiment served in the front lines of a battle to take Fort Wagner in South Carolina. The regiment suffered nearly 300 casualties. Their sacrifice made the 54th famous for its courage.

The Tide Turns

After the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville, Lee decided to invade the North. He hoped victories there would convince Britain and France to help the Confederacy.

On July 1, 1863, his forces went looking for supplies in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. There, they encountered, or met, Union troops. Outnumbered, the Union troops fell back to higher ground on Cemetery Ridge.

On July 2, Southern troops tried and failed to force the Union troops from their positions on the hills.

On July 3, Lee ordered an all-out attack. Thousands of Confederate troops, led by General George Pickett, attacked Union forces on Cemetery Ridge. Half of those in Pickett's Charge were wounded or killed.

The Civil War**Lesson 4** The Strain of War, *Continued*

On July 4, Lee retreated. His army had suffered 25,000 casualties. Union troops had suffered almost as many.

Losing at Gettysburg ended Confederate hopes of getting help from Britain and France.

The Confederacy lost two other critical battles in July 1863:

- **Vicksburg** In April, Ulysses S. Grant laid siege to Vicksburg, Mississippi. A siege means surrounding a place to keep it from receiving food or supplies. The siege lasted 47 days. Many soldiers died—not only from wounds, but also from sickness and hunger. Vicksburg finally fell on the same day Lee retreated from Gettysburg.
- **Port Hudson** The Confederacy lost Port Hudson, its last stronghold on the Mississippi River. The Union had cut off Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas from the rest of the Confederacy.

On November 19, 1863, the Soldiers' National Cemetery opened at Gettysburg, and people gathered there to dedicate it. First, the former governor of Massachusetts gave a two-hour speech. Then President Lincoln spoke for just two minutes. He finished by saying, "[T]hese dead shall not have died in vain. . . . [G]overnment of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." His powerful words became known as the Gettysburg Address.

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Check for Understanding

Why did Union leaders call for African Americans to be allowed to fight in the Civil War?

Why was the battle of Gettysburg a turning point in the war?

**Reading Check**

7. How did the events at Vicksburg and Port Hudson help change the tide of the war?



8. Use a two-tab Foldable and cut the tabs in half to make four tabs. Place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Turning Points in 1863* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *African Americans Enter the War*, *Battle of Vicksburg*, *Battle of Port Hudson*, and *Robert E. Lee Retreats*. Use both sides of the tabs to list facts about the people and events of 1863.

The Civil War

Lesson 5 The War's Final Stages

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What events occurred at the end of the war?*
2. *What is total war?*

Terms to Know

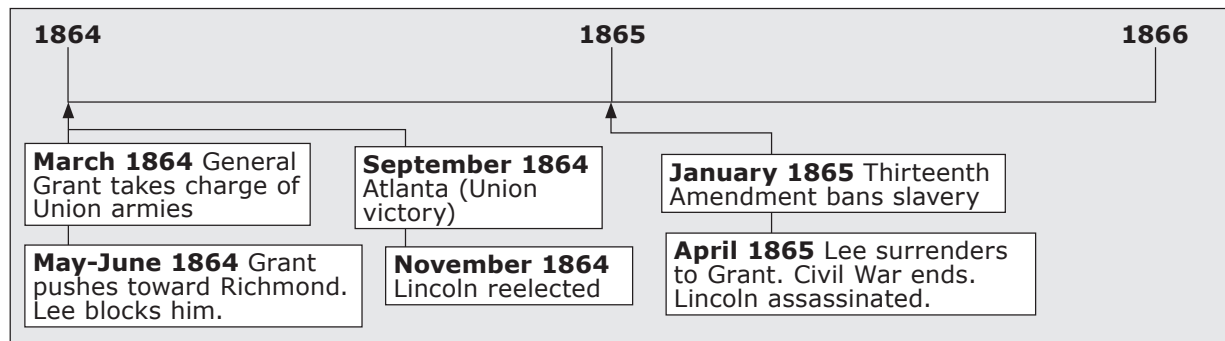
resistance refusal to give in

total war a strategy of bringing war to the entire society, not just the military

Where in the World?



When did it happen?



The Civil War

Lesson 5 The War's Final Stages, *Continued*

The Union Closes In

By 1864, Union forces had the South surrounded. Union ships blocked Southern ports. The Union controlled the Mississippi River. This cut off supplies to the South.

In March 1864, Lincoln put General Ulysses S. Grant in charge of all Union armies. Grant decided to attack from all sides. His armies would march to Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital. At the same time, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman would attack the Deep South.

Grant began moving closer and closer to Richmond in May 1864. Lee tried to stop him. The result was three major battles that took place in May and June of 1864:

- **"The Wilderness"** (May 5–7) Union losses: 17,666; Confederate losses: about 8,000. Two-day battle in a thickly wooded area about halfway between Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia. On the morning of the third day, with no clear winner, Grant headed south toward Richmond.
- **Spotsylvania Court House** (May 8–19) Union losses: 18,399; Confederate losses: about 9,000. The Union army could not defeat the Confederate army. After ten days, General Grant again headed south toward Richmond.
- **Cold Harbor** (June 3–12) Union losses: 12,737; Confederate losses: about 1,500. The night before the battle, a Union general saw soldiers "writing their names and home addresses on slips of paper and pinning them to the backs of their coats" to help people identify their bodies.

After Cold Harbor, Grant moved his troops to Petersburg, Virginia. This city was a railroad center the Confederates needed for moving troops and supplies. Grant laid siege to the city, but Confederate troops held out for nine months. Petersburg did not fall until April 1865.

In July 1864, Sherman's troops surrounded Atlanta. Confederate soldiers in the city put up **resistance**. They fought back. Sherman laid siege. He finally took the city on September 1.

In the meantime, David Farragut led a Union navy fleet into Mobile Bay in Alabama. The Confederates had forts on both sides of the bay, and there were mines in the water. Still, the Union won. The fleet blocked the last Southern port east of the Mississippi.

Reading Check

1. Explain Grant's strategy for winning the war.

Mark the Text

2. Underline the names of three battle locations on the way to Richmond.

Drawing Conclusions

3. How did it change the war when Lincoln put General Grant in charge of the Union armies?

Defining

4. What is a *siege*?

The Civil War

Lesson 5 The War's Final Stages, *Continued*



Mark the Text

5. Underline the sentence that tells why Sherman's and Farragut's victories were important to the Union.



Identifying

6. What finally ended slavery in the United States?
- _____



Defining

7. What is total war?
- _____
- _____

So many soldiers were dying in 1864 that people in the North became more unhappy about the war. It looked like they were not going to vote for Lincoln in the November election. If Lincoln lost, the war would likely end. The Confederacy would be recognized as an independent country. This kept hope alive in the South.

Then the Union blocked Mobile Bay and took Atlanta. Northerners began to believe they could win. They reelected Lincoln after all. In the South, people were losing hope.

Union fleet blocks Mobile Bay (August 1864)



Siege of Atlanta ends in Union victory
(September 1864)



Lincoln is reelected (November 1864)

Many interpreted Lincoln's victory as a sign that voters wanted to end slavery. Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment on January 31, 1865. It banned slavery in the United States.

The War Ends

After Sherman took Atlanta, his forces burned the city. Then they marched across Georgia to the Atlantic Coast. As they went, the troops tore up railroad lines. They burned cities and fields and killed livestock. This march across Georgia became known as Sherman's March to the Sea.

In his March to the Sea, Sherman used a strategy called **total war**. Total war is the systematic destruction of an entire land, not just its army. Sherman was not trying to punish the South. He wanted to convince Southerners to stop fighting and end the war.

After reaching the coast, Sherman's troops turned north through the Carolinas to join Grant's forces near Richmond. As they went, thousands of African Americans left their plantations to follow his army. They felt that the army protected them as they marched toward freedom.

On April 2, 1865, Petersburg finally fell to Grant's forces. When President Davis heard that Lee had retreated, he knew that Grant would come to Richmond next. Davis and other Confederate leaders prepared to leave the city. They

The Civil War**Lesson 5** The War's Final Stages, *Continued*

ordered weapons and bridges in Richmond burned and then fled.

On April 4, President Lincoln walked around the city with his son, followed by grateful African Americans. When asked what to do with Confederate prisoners of war there, he said to "Let 'em up easy."

The Civil War finally ended on April 9, 1865. On that day, Lee's starving army found themselves surrounded at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. Lee knew it was over. He surrendered to Grant. The terms of the surrender were generous:

- Any soldier with a horse could keep it.
- Lee's officers could keep their small guns.

Grant gave food to the Confederate troops and let them go home.

The Civil War had been terrible. More than 600,000 soldiers died in it—more than in any other American war. Much of the South was destroyed, and it would take years to rebuild.

The North's victory saved the Union and freed millions of African Americans from slavery. Now the United States would have to figure out:

- a way to bring the Southern states back into the Union.
- the status of African Americans in the South.

These were two huge problems that the nation would face in the years following the war—the Reconstruction era.

Check for Understanding

Name two important Union victories that helped ensure Lincoln's reelection.

Why did Sherman burn and destroy the South?

✓ Reading Check

- 8.** Why did General Lee finally surrender?

? Making Connections

- 9.** Why would the status of African Americans in the South be a problem after the war?



- 10.** Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write *Final Stages of the Civil War* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Mobile Bay*, *Lincoln Reelected*, and *Sherman's March to the Sea*. Use both sides of the tabs to list two facts about each. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.