

TOPIC

7

LESSON 4

Lesson Summary**AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE WAR****MODIFIED CORNELL NOTES**

With the slavery debate ongoing, Union officers had to decide what to do with enslaved African Americans who came under their control. One general declared them to be **contraband**, or captured war supplies. Another declared the slaves free, but Lincoln reversed that order, fearing retaliation from the border states. Lincoln secretly began working on a plan for the **emancipation** of enslaved African Americans living in Confederate states.

Confederate General Lee attempted to lead a pro-Confederate uprising in Maryland. On September 8, Lee issued the "Proclamation to the People of Maryland," which invited them to ally themselves with the South. Marylanders responded to the invitation with little enthusiasm, and Lee's proclamation failed.

Union and Confederate troops met at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17 to fight the Battle of Antietam. It became the bloodiest day of the war with more than 23,000 soldiers dead or wounded.

On September 22, 1862, following the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln formally issued the Emancipation Proclamation. It stated that, as of January 1, 1863, all slaves in states in rebellion against the United States would be forever free. His decree did not apply to loyal border states. Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not actually free a single slave, it was an important turning point in the war. For northerners, it redefined the war as being "about slavery." For southerners, the call to free the slaves prevented any chance for a negotiated end to the war.

At the start of the war, many African Americans in the North were eager to fight but had been turned down. In the summer of 1862, Congress passed the Militia Act, mandating that black soldiers be accepted into the military. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the Union began to actively recruit black troops. The governor of Massachusetts supported the formation of the all-black 54th Massachusetts Regiment. Although African American troops distinguished themselves on the battlefield, they still faced **prejudice**. If captured, they would be killed. Enslaved African Americans in the South also played an important role in the war, often finding ways to help Union forces.

Lesson Vocabulary

contraband supplies captured from an enemy during wartime

emancipation the act or process of freeing someone from someone else's control

prejudice unfair feeling of dislike or hatred of a person or group of people based on characteristics such as race, religion, gender, or ethnicity

TOPIC
7
LESSON 5

Lesson Summary

EVERYDAY LIFE DURING THE WAR

MODIFIED CORNELL NOTES

The war had a huge impact on northern industry. As demand for clothing, arms, and other supplies spiked, industry became more mechanized. To raise funds for the war, the government introduced an **income tax** of 3 percent on all income over \$800 a year. This tax increased as the war continued. The Union also raised **tariffs**. The biggest source of wartime funds came from the sale of **bonds**. To increase the amount of cash in circulation, Congress passed the Legal Tender Act in 1862, creating the nation's first single, common currency.

Also in 1862, Congress passed the Homestead Act, making western land available at very low cost to those who would farm it. In 1863, the Union instituted **conscription**, or the draft. Under this system, any white man between the ages of 20 and 45 might be called for required military service. Many groups of northerners opposed the war effort. A **faction** calling themselves "Peace Democrats" criticized Lincoln's conduct and called for an end to the war. Their opponents dubbed them Copperheads, after a poisonous snake. Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of **habeas corpus**, which protects a person from being held in jail without being charged with a specific crime.

As the war dragged on, the South's economic and social underpinnings seemed in danger of collapse, due to the Union blockade of southern ports. Agriculture was often complicated by nearby military operations, and getting food to market was difficult because rivers and rail lines were often blocked. Like the Union, the Confederacy issued paper money, enacted conscription laws, seized private property, and suspended habeas corpus.

Many families suffered divided loyalties, with members fighting on different sides. New technology resulted in killing on a scale never before seen in America. Camp life was dangerous due to poor drinking water and lack of sanitation. Even worse were the prison camps. In both the North and the South, the most notable military role for women was nursing. In 1861, Clara Barton obtained permission to travel with army ambulances and assist in "distributing comforts to the sick and wounded" of both sides.

Lesson Vocabulary

income tax a tax that must be paid by individuals and corporations based on money earned

tariff a tax on imported goods

bond a certificate bought from the government that promises to pay the holder back the purchase amount plus interest at a future date

conscription the drafting of citizens into military service

faction a group of people inside a political party or government working with a common cause against other such groups or against the main body

habeas corpus a constitutional guarantee that no one can be held in prison without charges being filed

TOPIC

7

LESSON 6

Lesson Summary**KEY CIVIL WAR BATTLES****MODIFIED CORNELL NOTES**

The major focus of the Union's western campaign remained the Mississippi River. In the spring of 1863, Grant decided on a new approach in trying to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi. He cut Vicksburg off from its source of supply and then, after two failed attempts to storm the stronghold, he placed it under **siege**. Constant gunfire and lack of supplies weakened Vicksburg's defenders, and on July 4, 1863, the Confederate commander surrendered. This victory completed the Anaconda Plan of cutting the South in half.

The situation was different in the East, where Lincoln replaced General McClellan. McClellan's **successor**, General Ambrose Burnside, headed south, hoping to win a decisive victory over the Army of Northern Virginia. Lincoln quickly replaced Burnside with General Joseph Hooker, and in the spring, Hooker and Lee met at Chancellorsville, Virginia. Again the Confederates completely overwhelmed the Union army, but Lee lost Stonewall Jackson.

Lee sensed an opportunity to win international support, demoralize the Union, and perhaps even force an end to the war. He decided to invade the North, and in June 1863, his army crossed into Union territory in Pennsylvania. Under General George Meade, the Army of the Potomac set out to find the Confederates. On July 1, the two armies faced off in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in a battle that lasted for three days. On July 3, Confederate forces charged up Cemetery Ridge, only to be mowed down. The battle ended with over 50,000 dead and wounded. About half of these were Confederate—nearly a third of Lee's force. The South had suffered a devastating defeat. In November 1863, Lincoln came to the battlefield to dedicate a cemetery for the fallen soldiers. His Gettysburg Address described the United States as a single, unified nation.

In early 1864, Lincoln recalled Grant from the Mississippi Valley to take charge of the entire Union military effort. Grant used a strategy of **total war**. Part of that strategy was illustrated by the campaign of William Tecumseh Sherman. He cut a swath of destruction in his march across Georgia to the Atlantic. Sherman called the capture of Savannah his Christmas present for Lincoln.

Lesson Vocabulary

siege a military tactic in which an enemy is surrounded and all supplies are cut off in an attempt to force a surrender

successor a person or thing that follows another

total war a military strategy in which an army attacks not only enemy troops but the economic and civilian resources that support them

TOPIC

7

LESSON 7

Lesson Summary

IMPACT OF THE CIVIL WAR

MODIFIED CORNELL NOTES

If the Union captured Petersburg, Virginia, a vital railroad center, it would control all supply lines into the Confederate capital at Richmond. As at Vicksburg, Grant used siege tactics. He hoped to defeat Lee through **attrition**. Though Lee's forces struck effective blows against the Union troops, which suffered over 40,000 casualties, Lee had no replacements for the 28,000 men that Confederate forces lost. Southerners began to talk of peace.

In February, a party led by Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens met with Lincoln to discuss a **feasible** end to the war, but these discussions produced no results. Congress had recently proposed the Thirteenth Amendment, which would outlaw slavery in the United States. The South was unwilling to accept a future without slavery. On April 2, Lee ordered a retreat from Petersburg. On April 9, 1865, Lee formally surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. On April 14, Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth while attending a play at Ford's Theater. His death had a deep political impact, uniting his northern supporters and critics, who saw him as a hero and symbol of freedom.

When the Civil War began, it was unclear who would be victorious. However, the North was able to marshal its greater technological prowess, larger population, and more abundant resources. Meanwhile, the South used up its resources, unable to call upon fresh troops and supplies. In the long run, the North's Anaconda Plan succeeded. When opinion in the North was bitterly divided, Lincoln's steady leadership helped keep the nation together.

When the war was over, more than 600,000 Americans were dead. The Civil War ushered in the harsh reality of modern warfare, as ordinary citizens viewed the carnage of the battlefield through the photographs of Matthew Brady. The southern landscape was in shambles, with many people left homeless and in shock. African Americans were disoriented, but they also had a new sense of hope. In the North, the industrial boom that was fueled by the war continued. In the decades following the war, factories, banks, and cities underwent sweeping industrialization. Debates over states' rights did not end with the Civil War, although the war helped cement federal authority.

Lesson Vocabulary

attrition the act of weakening and tiring out an enemy through constant attack

feasible possible; practical

TOPIC
7

Review Questions

SECTIONAL DIVISIONS AND THE CIVIL WAR

Answer the questions below using the information in the Lesson Summaries on the previous pages.

Lesson 1: Slavery Divides the Nation

1. Contrast the economies and ways of life that developed in the North and the South.

2. **Understand Effects** What effects did the Fugitive Slave Act have?

Lesson 2: Violence Escalates

3. What was the outcome of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

4. **Compare and Contrast** Compare the positions of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas on the issue of slavery.

Lesson 3: The Civil War Begins

5. **Identify Causes and Effects** How did the split in the Democratic Party lead to Lincoln's victory in the 1860 election?

6. What events led to the outbreak of war?

Lesson 4: African Americans and the War

7. **Identify Effects** What effects did the Emancipation Proclamation have in the North and in the South?

8. How did African Americans contribute to the war effort?



Review Questions

SECTIONAL DIVISIONS AND THE CIVIL WAR (continued)

Lesson 5: Everyday Life During the War

9. What effect did the Civil War have on northern industry?

10. **Identify Effects** What effect did the northern blockade have on the South?

Lesson 6: Key Civil War Battles

11. **Summarize** What events marked the major turning points in the Civil War? Explain.

12. Why was significant about the Gettysburg Address?

Lesson 7: Impact of the Civil War

13. **Recognize Sequence** What effect did the proposal of the Thirteenth Amendment have on discussions to end the war?

14. What factors enabled the North to win the Civil War?

TOPIC
6

Review Questions

RESHAPING AMERICA IN THE EARLY 1800S (continued)

Lesson 5: The Abolition Movement

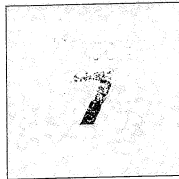
9. List two ways that some enslaved people resisted their masters.

10. **Summarize** How did abolitionists and slaveholders differ in their views about slavery?

Lesson 6: Women Work for Change

11. What were some of the limits American women faced in the 1800s?

12. **Identify Causes and Effects** List at least two effects of the women's movement.



Note Taking Study Guide

SECTIONAL DIVISIONS AND THE CIVIL WAR

Focus Question: What events, developments, and conflicts led to the beginning of the Civil War? What were the social, economic, and political effects of the war?

As you read, focus on the causes and effects of the Civil War. Record events, changes, and conflicts in the 1800s that helped lead to the beginning of war in 1861. Then note social, political, and economic changes that happened as a result of the war. A few bullet points have been provided, but you will need to add more.

Causes

-
-

CIVIL WAR

Effects

-
-