STUDY GUIDE

THE CIVIL WAR & RECONSTRUCTION

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CONTENTS

INSTRUCTIONS: ............................................................................................................................................................................. 7

UNITED STATES SOCIETY IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY ................................................................................................. 8

INDUSTRIALIZATION ........................................................................................................................................................................ 8

IMMIGRATION .................................................................................................................................................................................. 8

RELIGIOSITY ................................................................................................................................................................................... 9

STANDARD OF LIVING .................................................................................................................................................................... 9

DEMOGRAPHICS ............................................................................................................................................................................ 9

GROWING DIFFERENCES IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH ............................................................................................................ 10

SLAVERY AS A SOUTHERN INSTITUTION .................................................................................................................................... 11

IMPORTANCE OF COTTON ............................................................................................................................................................ 11

LIVING CONDITIONS OF SLAVES ................................................................................................................................................. 11

ABOLITION MOVEMENT .............................................................................................................................................................. 12

LEADERS ...................................................................................................................................................................................... 12

METHODS AND TACTICS ............................................................................................................................................................ 13

UNCLE TOM’S CABIN .................................................................................................................................................................. 13

WESTWARD EXPANSION OF FREE AND SLAVE TERRITORY ........................................................................................................ 14

MISSOURI COMPROMISE (MARCH, 3, 1820) ........................................................................................................................................ 14

MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848) .......................................................................................................................................................... 14

COMPROMISE OF 1850 .................................................................................................................................................................. 15

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT (1854) .................................................................................................................................................... 15

BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ........................................................................................................................................ 15

KANSAS WARS ............................................................................................................................................................................ 15

DRED SCOTT DECISION .............................................................................................................................................................. 16

JOHN BROWN’S RAID ON HARPER’S FERRY .............................................................................................................................. 16

POLITICAL SITUATION OF 1860 ..................................................................................................................................................... 17

SPLIT IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY .................................................................................................................................................... 17

REPUBLICAN PARTY .................................................................................................................................................................... 17

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (FEBRUARY 12, 1809-APRIL 15, 1865) ........................................................................................................... 17

SECESSION .................................................................................................................................................................................. 18

BORDER STATES ........................................................................................................................................................................... 18

GOVERNMENT OF CONFEDERATION ........................................................................................................................................ 18
# The Civil War & Reconstruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FORT SUMTER</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNION ARMY V. CONFEDERATE ARMY</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST MANASSAS (BULL RUN)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1862 POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN HOPE FOR EUROPEAN AID</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMY OF POTOMAC UNDER MCCLELLAN</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WAR IN THE WEST</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH’S PLAN TO CONTROL MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNION GENERALS</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULYSSES S. GRANT: (1822-1885)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON CARLOS BUELL (1818-1898)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WAR IN THE EAST</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONITOR V. MERRIMAC</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHERN GENERALS</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERT E. LEE (1807-1870)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMAS STONEWALL JACKSON (1824-1861)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAJOR BATTLES</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHILOH</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND MANASSAS</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIETAM</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREDERICKSBURG (DECEMBER 11-15, 1862)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1863</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASUALTIES</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSES OF CASUALTIES</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE OF WOUNDED AND SICK</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRISONERS OF WAR</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK AMERICANS AND THE WAR</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUNAWAY SLAVES</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POLITICAL SITUATION</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NORTH ........................................................................................................................................................................... 33
SOUTH ................................................................................................................................................................................ 34
MAJOR BATTLES .................................................................................................................................................................... 35
CHANCELLORSVILLE .............................................................................................................................................................. 35
CHICKAMAUGA ........................................................................................................................................................................ 35
CHATTANOOGA ......................................................................................................................................................................... 35
STONES RIVER (MURFREESBORO) ................................................................................................................................... 36
GETTYSBURG ......................................................................................................................................................................... 36
1864 TO MAY 1865 POLITICAL SITUATION ...................................................................................................................... 37
NORTHERN DEMORALIZATION ............................................................................................................................................ 37
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NORTH .................................................................................................................................. 37
SOUTH CUT IN HALF AND ISOLATED .................................................................................................................................. 37
WAR IN THE WEST .................................................................................................................................................................. 38
SHERMAN’S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA ............................................................................................................................ 38
GENERAL JOSEPH JOHNSTON (FEBRUARY 3, 1807- MARCH 21, 1891) ........................................................................ 38
GENERAL NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST (JULY 13, 1821-OCTOBER 29, 1877) ............................................................... 38
MAJOR BATTLES ....................................................................................................................................................................... 39
ATLANTA .................................................................................................................................................................................. 39
MOBILE BAY AUGUST 2-23, 1864 ......................................................................................................................................... 39
WAR IN THE EAST .................................................................................................................................................................... 40
GRANT AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ........................................................................................................................ 40
LEE AND THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA .................................................................................................................. 40
MAJOR BATTLES ....................................................................................................................................................................... 41
SHERMAN’S CONTINUED MARCH THROUGH THE SOUTH ................................................................................................. 44
DESTRUCTION OF SOUTH’S CIVILIAN BASE ....................................................................................................................... 44
LOGISTICS .............................................................................................................................................................................. 44
FALL OF RICHMOND, FLIGHT OF CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT ........................................................................ 44
LEE’S SURRENDER ................................................................................................................................................................. 45
ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN .................................................................................................................................................. 45
END OF THE CONFEDERACY ................................................................................................................................................. 46
JOHNSON’S SURRENDER ...................................................................................................................................................... 46
DAVIS’ CAPTURE ..................................................................................................................................................................... 46
COST OF THE WAR .................................................................................................................................................................. 47
HUMAN ..........................................................................................................................................................................................47
ECONOMIC ................................................................................................................................................................................................47
CULTURAL ................................................................................................................................................................................................47
RECONSTRUCTION PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLANS ............................................................................................................48
LINCOLN .............................................................................................................................................................................................48
JOHNSON ................................................................................................................................................................................................48
CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PLANS RADICAL REPUBLICANS ....................................................................................................49
RECONSTRUCTION ACTS ........................................................................................................................................................................50
THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS ........................................................................................................50
IMPEACHMENT ..................................................................................................................................................................................................50
FREEDOM’S BUREAU ................................................................................................................................................................................51
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT ................................................................................................................................................................................51
RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH ............................................................................................................................................................52
RESPONSE TO JOHNSON’S POLICIES ....................................................................................................................................................52
ELECTED BLACK OFFICEHOLDERS ....................................................................................................................................................52
SCALAWAGS AND CARPETBAGGERS ..................................................................................................................................................52
SECRET TERRORIST SOCIETIES ............................................................................................................................................................53
END OF RECONSTRUCTION .................................................................................................................................................................54
RESTORATION OF WHITE GOVERNMENT ........................................................................................................................................54
ELECTION OF 1876 ....................................................................................................................................................................................54
COMPROMISE OF 1877 ................................................................................................................................................................................54
DANTES TEST PREP CIVIL WAR PRACTICE EXAM .................................................................................................................................55
ANSWER KEY ................................................................................................................................................................................................54
REFERENCES ................................................................................................................................................................................................63
INSTRUCTIONS:

◉ Read the study guide.

◉ Print and complete the sample test. Correct your test and review the incorrect items.

◉ Attend class to ensure your money-back guarantee.

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UNITED STATES SOCIETY IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Before the Civil War and throughout the years following the war the United States was mostly agricultural. Most of the population lived in rural areas, including farms and small towns. Factories were being built in both the North and South, but the North is where the most industrial manufacturing took place. “The South had almost 25% of the country’s free population, but only 10% of the country’s capital in 1860. The North had five times the number of factories as the South, and over ten times the number of factory workers. In addition, 90% of the nation’s skilled workers were in the North” (Economics, n.d.). In the North, laborers were paid more, but the South relied on the cheap labor being forced on African American slaves. Large plantations in the south had anywhere from 50-100 slaves working. Before the war, with the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793, the South and their export of cotton contributed heavily to the country’s economic growth.

IMMIGRATION

“During the 19th century, a great wave of European and Asian people immigrated to America. In 1816, the Irish population in America was 6,000. By the end of 1854, the Irish population jumped to nearly 2,000,000. The German population grew from 10,000 in 1832 to over 200,000 in 1854.” (Pre-Civil War, n.d.) Many of the immigrants went to the northeast. These immigrants made up the majority of labor markets which slowed down the working class’ income. During the same time period, over 25,000 Chinese moved to California. The flood of immigrants during the 19th century changed the face of our nation and contributed to the diversity of our country.
RELIGIOSITY

During a time of no radio, television or internet, churches were a form of setting culture and social norms. These religious gatherings could take place in homes and were a big part of secular society. Many church clergy and leaders used church as a way to spread their opinions on topics in politics. Slavery was defended in the south by Protestant clergymen who used the bible as a way of validating their stand. Abolitionism was a key topic in northern church leader’s sermons, making the movement more effective. As the Civil War progressed church became a way to deal with the suffering and toils of war. Catholics and Protestants made up the majority of religious beliefs.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Antebellum America was rapidly developing economically. The massive influx of immigrants on the factories slowed the rising incomes of the working class. The higher prices for slaves led to lower nutritional values being met and reduced productivity on the plantations. The reduced productivity led to higher prices of food. Higher prices meant extreme financial hardship on the working class. The United States was becoming a nation of two classes, the rich cotton plantation owners and the ill paid working class with the cost of living rising.

DEMOGRAPHICS

“With 21-million people, the North could much better staff its military and civilian workforces so essential to the war effort. The Confederate states on the other hand had only 9-million people of whom 3.5 million were enslaved African-Americans” (Myers, 1999). The South was left to a minimal amount of white men who could work the farms and factories, which were crucial for resources such as food and materials for the war effort. The population in the North left one half of the white male population of fighting age to stay behind and the north was able to manufacture the goods for the war. The south had to obtain materials for the war from European countries which was expensive and time costly.
The North was mainly a center for manufacturing and industry and the financial strength necessary for success. The South economy was based in agriculture, with cash crops of tobacco, cotton and sugarcane bringing in a large portion of the economic strength. These differences meant that society evolved as people of different cultures and classes had to work together, while the South continued to hold onto their same standards and social norms. The South depended greatly on the industry of the North and the northern commercial services to further its trade to the North and to Europe. The southern "planter class" held the majority of slaves during this time, with more than 4 million enslaved men, women and children. (American Civil, 2010)
SLAVERY AS A SOUTHERN INSTITUTION

IMPORTANT OF COTTON

Seven eighths of the world’s cotton was produced in American south by 1850. Slavery increased with the world’s demand for cotton making the price of slaves rise from $900 in 1810 for a field hand to double by 1860. Land was also needed to help with the demand because of the use of a single crop could tire out the area. Slavery was important to the crop holders for their cheap labor. Political interest was in acquiring new territory to widen the availability of slaves. The antislavery north saw this as a plot to enlarge the proslavery view.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF SLAVES

To minimize the chance of rebellion slaves were not permitted to read and write, attend church services without the presence of a white person, or to testify in court against a white person. Slaves of either gender were expected to work in the fields from sunrise to sunset. Slaves that worked in cotton or sugar fields were mostly supervised by the whip and when a slave fell behind pace they were whipped. They were dependant on their owners for daily living. Slaves usually lived on a part of land on the plantation. Sometimes they were provided shelters or they would have to build their homes in which most cases resembled their homes in Africa. These houses were crowded with up to 10 people in a hut. Beds were usually made out of a free resource such as straw or rags. The slaves that worked in the plantation house had better living conditions and food and clothing. Pots and pans were sometimes made out of empty pumpkin shells called a calabash. Sometimes a small piece of land was used to grow food otherwise cornbread and fatty meats was all that consisted of their diets. Their days off were either never, once a month or every Sunday.
ABOLITION MOVEMENT

LEADERS

William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879)

He was founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The American Anti-Slavery Society was mostly comprised of religious groups, philanthropic organizations, and members of the free-black community. They used resources to spread their agenda of abolition. Garrison’s famous article in the Liberator stated a separation of the Northern and southern states for the South’s approval of slavery, and attacked the U.S. Constitution for allowing such practices.

Frederick Douglass (1817-1895)

He was the son of a plantation slave and her white master, born in Maryland. He was enslaved from the age of 6. Learned to read and write by giving away his food to neighborhood kids for lessons. He escaped slavery to New York by impersonating a sailor. In October of 1841, he became a lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society where he met William Lloyd Garrison and published his own newspaper, The North Star. He wrote three autobiographies and was a trusted advisor to Abraham Lincoln. He became a US Marshal for District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds for Washington, D.C. and Minister-General to the Republic of Haiti. (A Short Bio, Inc., 2004). His three keys to success in life are: “Believe in yourself, take advantage of every opportunity, and use the power of spoken and written language to effect positive change for yourself and society” (A Short Bio, 2004).
METHODS AND TACTICS

Pamphlets, newspapers, poetry and other forms of literature were used to spread the abolitionist views.

UNCLE TOM’S CABIN

A book written by a white female abolitionist in Cincinnati, Ohio by Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was sold in countries including France. Uncle Tom’s Cabin is about an African American named Uncle Tom who gives up his life to make sure two fellow slaves were not hunted down by their owner. Uncle Tom’s Cabin is the most popular anti-slavery document that had the largest amount of readers. Stowe’s parents were abolitionists and had helped hide runaway slaves. Her book which started out in 1851 as segments in the magazine, National Era, gained many fans and she had it turned into a novel. The Novel brought many people to the side of, Germany and England, but it was banned in the south. Uncle Tom’s Cabin was a depiction of slavery being cruel and inhumane (Civil war, n.d.).
WESTWARD EXPANSION OF FREE AND SLAVE TERRITORY

MISSOURI COMPROMISE (MARCH, 3, 1820)

“An act of Congress by which Missouri was admitted as a slave state, Maine as a free state, and slavery was prohibited in the Louisiana Purchase north of the latitude 36 degrees 30 n except for Missouri.” (Random House, 1997) It was started with an amendment by James Tallmadge of New York, he proposed to make bringing in slaves to Missouri forbidden and to eventually free all slaves born in Missouri. The amendment passed in the house, but not in the senate, so a compromise was born. Statesman, Henry Clay, worked to have it passed by the senate and is known as the author of the Missouri Compromise. It drew an imaginary line separating the nation into north and south.

[Map image: COMPROMISE OF 1850 showing the division of free and slave states]

MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848)

The United States went to war with Mexico to gain land spanning Texas to the Pacific Ocean. President James K. Polk wanted to acquire the land through purchase, but Mexico refused. Zachary Taylor led troops under the orders of Polk to march to the Rio Grande River reporting Mexico fired first and asked the president to declare war. Illinois congressman Lincoln was opposed to the war and hesitant to believe that it started in America. Polk refused to back down stating the American people have had enough of Mexico’s horrible acts and continued on with the war. The Mexican War was broadcasted over the newspapers because of the controversy that surrounded it.
**COMPROMISE OF 1850**

The Compromise of 1850 was engineered by American Senator Henry Clay to avoid civil war. The compromise would leave California as a free state, New Mexico and Utah would be legal to slavery and Washington D.C. would end its slave trade. *A law would also be passed to help slave owners by having strict fugitive slave laws.*

**KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT (1854)**

It was written by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois. Douglas wanted to expand the nation towards the west and make Kansas, and Nebraska states. Southerners rejected the idea of organizing new states in the northwest because they would be slave free states according to the Missouri Compromise of 1820. *The Kansas Nebraska Act would void the Missouri Compromise because the new states would be able to decide for themselves whether or not slavery should be legal or illegal.* Stephen Douglas advocated for this doctrine because it let the people who lived in a region to decide for themselves whether or not slavery would be legal or not. This practice is known as popular sovereignty. The Act was passed and signed by President Franklin Pierce in 1854 (Politics and Public Service, n.d.).

**BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY**

In 1854, opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act started their own political party known as the Republican Party. Their slogan, “Free soil, free labor, free speech and free men,” came from the Free-Soil party (est. 1848) when some members joined the Republicans.

**KANSAS WARS**

Supporters of slavery known as “border ruffians” were armed and threatened anyone trying to vote for a free state. These border ruffians were from Missouri and posed as Kansas settlers to illegally vote for candidates that were in favor of slavery. Abolitionists also resorted to violence to take over as an antislavery state. The border ruffians succeeded and there were 36 proslavery lawmakers elected and 3 free-soil men. The time during the Kansas Wars was also known as Bleeding Kansas.
DRED SCOTT DECISION

Dred Scott born in Virginia around 1795 was a slave. His owner died in 1831 and was sold to John Emerson, an army surgeon. Emerson brought him to Illinois, for 3 years then to Wisconsin for 2 years both were free territories. In 1839 they went back to Missouri and in 1843 Emerson died. Scott tried to buy his freedom from Emerson’s widow and she refused. **Abolitionist friends told Scott to sue for his freedom because of all the time he spent in free states. He sued and lost then appealed and won**, but Missouri Supreme court overturned this win in 1852 and with the aid of abolitionists his case went all the way to the United States Supreme Court. Roger B. Taney was a southerner in favor of slavery and was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. **The decision of the court on March 6, 1857 was**

*Scott was black therefore not a U.S. citizen and had no right to sue anyone.* Taney also said that they had no control over where owners took their slaves saying slaves were property. Taney’s decision and the support of 7 other Justices out of 9 enraged northerners and made the nation’s divide even stronger.

JOHN BROWN’S RAID ON HARPER’S FERRY

*On October 16, 1859 Brown led 21 men to raid a federal arsenal and military weapons warehouse in Harper’s Ferry, Virginia.* His goal was to acquire the weapons to arm the local slaves and gather rebels as they started a rebellion in attempt to bring down the south. Brown’s plan failed when Robert E. Lee the Federal Officer in charge, recaptured the arsenal and hostages taken by Brown and his abolitionist group. Several of the abolitionists were found dead and John Brown was wounded and captured then charged with treason. John Brown was found guilty and sentenced to death. On December 2, 1859 he was hanged in Virginia.
POLITICAL SITUATION OF 1860

SPLIT IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

During the 1860 election the democrats split into the northern democrats, who nominated Stephen Douglas, and southern democrats, who nominated John C. Breckinridge, the current vice president who was pro slavery.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Abraham Lincoln was the Republican presidential nominee. Their platform included to not extend slavery and wanted to put into action the free homestead legislation. They also wanted a daily mail service, a transcontinental railroad and support of the protective tariff (CPRR.org, 2003).

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (FEBRUARY 12, 1809-APRIL 15, 1865)

Lincoln was a member of the new Republican party, which was against the expansion of slavery into any new states. He supported the party’s position, but also said he would not free the slaves and promised to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law and allow slavery to exist where it already existed. Still the southerners were not supporters of Lincoln and secession started. He won the presidential election On November 6, 1860. He won a landslide victory in electoral votes and only won 39% of the popular vote. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1861. There as a lot of controversy and assassination threats that Lincoln took as gossip.
SECESSION

Secession was on the minds of many even before the election and about a month after Lincoln’s inauguration the Civil War began. The South Carolina Ordinance of Secession of December 20, 1860 is the declaration of South Carolina’s intent to secede. South Carolina wanted to leave the Union and become its own nation known as the Confederate States of America. By February 1861, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama had followed.

BORDER STATES

Many border states that still had legal slavery were offered by Lincoln to remain loyal to the union and he would not try and change their system. They agreed and Western Virginia seceded from the state and returned to the Union as the new state West Virginia in 1863.

GOVERNMENT OF CONFEDERATION

Jefferson Davis was the president of the new Confederate States of America. His vice president was Alexander Stephens, a former congressman from Georgia. When Jefferson Davis was inaugurated he planned to protect the states’ rights and not interfere with slave owners.

FORT SUMTER

Fort Sumter in Charleston’s Harbor was occupied by Major Robert Anderson and his troops the day after Christmas. On April, 11 the Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard gave Anderson an ultimatum. Beauregard wanted Anderson to evacuate the fort or his troops would open fire on the fort. Anderson refused and for a day and a half fighting continued. On April 13, at 2:30 p.m. the Anderson surrendered. There were no deaths in the battle for Fort Sumter only when surrendering did an accidental death occur when a powder keg exploded. Fort Sumter was the start of the Civil War.
UNION ARMY V. CONFEDERATE ARMY

Appointing Leaders on both sides was a challenge in trying to keep peace among the leaders. Lincoln recognized the division in his party and tried to keep it equal even giving the postmaster general position to a politician from Maryland, a border state and one position to a western politician. Davis had an even harder time replacing his secretary of state 3 times and his secretary of war 6 times. Confederate advisor Judah P. Benjamin switched positions 3 times starting out as attorney general then secretary of war, and finally secretary of state.

Lincoln noted an important part to winning the war was control of the waterways. At the start of the war the Union navy had 90 ships and within 9 months there were more than 260 warships and at least a 100 more under construction. The Confederacy was no better they had even fewer ships, guns and sailors, but then a huge improvement occurred when a quarter of the Union’s Navy officers left to join the Confederacy. The Union also started with about 8,000 men in the navy in 1861, but towards the end of the war they had about 50,000 men. When the Union asked for volunteers, they received merchant marines, and the 3 upper classes of the Naval Academy were now on active duty. The Confederates did not have the means to build more ships and tried to buy foreign ones and smuggle them through the union’s blockade. Confederates also used “stake torpedoes” or mines in the harbor. With a small amount of ships the Confederates built “Davids,” small cigar shaped vessels that could submerge in the water so only a small amount of deck would be seen along with the smokestack.

Southern men had an advantage in combat because they were used to shooting guns, riding horses and some had even been trained in local militias. The Union supplied horses to their men and the Confederates expected their men to bring their own horses, but would replace them if one died in battle. For both sides keeping the men supplied with horses was a challenge. In order for goods and supplies to be transported in and out of south, blockade runners were used. Blockade runners were sea vessels that were painted to look like Union warships in case of the north’s blockade patrols usually run by entrepreneurs that were banking on the skyrocketed prices of goods (Clinton, 1999).
FIRST MANASSAS (BULL RUN)

The Bull Run occurred on July 21, 1861 in Manassas, Virginia. It is named Bull Run, because of a nearby stream with the same name. Confederate leader P.G.T. Beauregard commanded 20,000 men around Manassas. Lincoln sent Brigadier General Irvin McDowell with over 30,000 troops to withstand their force. Many of the Union troops were 90 day volunteers who were scheduled to be discharged in late July. As the soldiers awaited battle some were discharged and went home. Both sides unskilled they couldn’t out combat one another and the Confederate side won because their troops received reinforcements and drove the Union out.
1862 Political Situation of the North and South

North

After a string of defeats and the Confederacy being recognized by other countries as a separate nation he was in need of a definitive decision about slavery. In July of 1862 Lincoln informs his cabinet of a proclamation to free slaves. Before he made an announcement to the public he waited for a more favorable outlook on the war.

The Emancipation Proclamation was announced on September 22, 1862. It declared all slaves free in the rebellious states as of January 1, 1863. The Emancipation Proclamation did not address the border states and their positions on slavery. It was in effort by Lincoln to please all parties and left these types of loopholes to be fixed later. His main goal was to save the Union.

South

The Conscription Act (April 1862) was a draft by Confederate President Jefferson Davis that enlisted white men between the ages of 18-35 for 3 years. Davis needed the Conscription Act because the differences in population of the north and south were too large. By this time, the Union had 23 states and 22,000,000 people and the Confederacy had only 9,000,000 people and 3,500,000 were slaves (Confederate Army, 2003). In 1863, the North followed suit and instated a draft. The confederate states were reluctant to give up their state rights to Davis in controlling blockade running and manufacturing, their slaves and property and even their rights to raise troops.

Southern Hope for European Aid

Many European countries did not want to aid in a fight that was about slavery. In hope of getting aid from European countries the south would tell them the war was fought in attempt to keep the country United. The Confederacy in the end received little aid from European countries and the battle was left for the north and south to settle.
Army of Potomac Under McClellan

Lincoln appointed General George McClellan to head the new army of the Potomac. At the time he was known for his heroism in the Mexican War. He was ranked one of the highest in service right under Winfield Scott. After Scott’s retirement he became the General-in-Chief of all Federal armies. Lincoln did not agree with his commanding style and in the end would bring on his demise. (Civil war, 2011)
WAR IN THE WEST

NORTH’S PLAN TO CONTROL MISSISSIPPI

Control of the Mississippi was important for the war effort on both sides. *The bluff overlooking the Mississippi River was called Vicksburg and overlooked all three sides of the river making passing nearly impossible, and it also controlled most of the incoming supplies to the Confederates.* General Ulysses S. Grant crossed the Mississippi River at the battle of Port Gibson. He then sent William T. Sherman to capture the state capital, Jackson, while he attempted to capture Vicksburg. Confederate general John Pemberton’s 30,000 man army surrendered on July 4, 1863. (Civil War, 2011)
The Civil War & Reconstruction

UNION GENERALS

ULYSSES S. GRANT: (1822-1885)

Trained at west point led to the ranking of Union army colonel at the start of the war. With successful battles such as Vicksburg, and Shiloh he was later named as General in chief of all Union armies. The battles of Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and siege of Petersburg were a huge factor in destroying the Confederate army. He defeated Robert E. Lee in April, 1865 at the Appomattox court house. He later became the 18th president and is featured on the $50 bill.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN (1820-1891)

Prewar he was a superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy in 1859. He did not serve in the Mexican-American war, but when the Civil War broke out headed north where he became the colonel of the 13th United States Infantry. Lincoln promoted Sherman to brigadier general on August 7, 1861, after seeing his skills at the Battle of First Manassas. On May 1, 1862 he was promoted again to major general of volunteers after an unsuccessful battle of Shiloh. He wanted to end the war and defeat the south by wrecking the south’s will to combat. He commanded three armies and with these huge numbers captured Atlanta and defeated Joseph E. Johnston on September 2, 1864. He is famous for his “march to the sea” that led a forty to sixty mile wide path of destruction through Georgia and captured Savannah. After the war, he stayed in the military and received promotions until he was finally ranked as full general-in-chief of the army from 1869-1883. Known for his commanding style during the war, “total warfare” (Civil War, 2011).
DON CARLOS BUELL (1818-1898)

West point graduate from Ohio was in the military and served during the Seminole and Mexican Wars. He started out as the adjutant general of the Department of the Pacific when the Civil War started. He helped McClellan organize the Army of the Potomac and commanded a division. He was later ordered to turn over his command to George H. Thomas for lack of progress in protecting the line at the Ohio River when he was forced to fall back by Bragg’s invasion of Kentucky. He was finally relieved on October 24, 1862, after the battle of Perryville. On June 1, 1864, he resigned after being rallied out of the volunteers on May, 23, 1864.
Peninsula Campaign (1862) is the northern attempt to send troops into the Peninsula between the James and York Rivers east of the confederate capitol of Richmond. The plan was to defeat any southern troops at the Peninsula and to quickly advance towards Richmond. The troops under McClellan’s command failed. McClellan blamed the failure on not being provided with enough men or support even though his troops outnumbered the south throughout the whole campaign (Richard, J, 2006).

Monitor v. Merrimac

The sea battle using ironclads occurred on March 9 in Virginia near Hampton Roads. Ironclads were wooden ships covered in metal armor used for defense and ramming strength. Neither north nor south could claim victory. The Confederate Merrimac intention was to break through the Union blockade that controlled the waterways in the South and fire on warships. The Union responded with the Monitor. The Monitor and Merrimac did not survive the war. The Merrimac was blown up by the Confederates instead of being handed over to the Union and the Monitor was lost at sea during a storm.
SOUTHERN GENERALS

ROBERT E. LEE (1807-1870)

He was son of Revolutionary War hero, Henry Lee. Lee was born and raised in Virginia, and graduated second in his class in 1829. He started out as 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers and was promoted after the Mexican War to Colonel. In 1861 Lee was called back from Texas, as a Lieutenant Colonel 2nd Calvary, to the south when the secession started. When Virginia withdrew from the union he resigned his post and denied promotion of the chief of command for the Union. Lee wanted to stay loyal to his home state of Virginia and went on to become Commander-in-Chief of the confederate military and naval forces of Virginia. He belonged to the political party Whig and was dedicated to the Constitution and to the Union, he had no interest in slavery. When Virginia forces joined Confederate services he was promoted to Brigadier general in the Regular confederate states. In 1862, he returned to Richmond to become a military advisor to President Davis. His famous victories include Seven Pines, Seven Days Battle, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, and only after Gettysburg was he on the defensive. On April 9, 1865 Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at the village of Appomattox Court House. After the war he served as president of Washington College (Robert E, n.d.).

THOMAS STONEWALL JACKSON (1824-1861)

When the Civil War started he was made a colonel in the Virginia forces and was sent to Harpers Ferry. After Harpers Ferry, he joined Beauregard at Manassas to fight in the First Bull Run. His efforts at bull Run earned him the nickname “Stonewall.” He later was promoted to Major General. He is famous for his victories in the Shenandoah Valley, gain of supplies from Pope at Manassas, and holding off the Union until reinforcements came and gained a second victory at Bull Run. He was accidentally wounded by North Carolina troops during the battle of Chancellorsville and eight days after the amputation he died from Pneumonia (Thomas Jonathan, n.d.).
MAJOR BATTLES

SHILOH

Ulysses S. Grant stopped at Shiloh Church in Tennessee to wait for reinforcements and proceed to capture the nearby town of Corinth. Confederate forces under General Albert Sidney Johnston surprised the Union troops and pushed them back nearly to the Tennessee River. Johnston bled to death from a leg wound before he could receive any medical help. P.G.T. Beauregard replaced Johnston. Grant received reinforcements and time during the night’s rain to prepare for battle and defeated Beauregard.

SECOND MANASSAS

The second battle of Bull Run was fought in 100 degree weather. Jackson started the battle on August 9 near Cedar Mountain and defeated the troops of General Nathaniel Banks. Union General John Pope had an opportunity to surprise attack Jackson’s troops while they waited on the killing fields of Bull Run, but waited for the next day. Confederate forces Under Lee and Longstreet were on their way as reinforcements to Jackson and made it in time to defeat Pope at the second Bull Run. An embarrassing loss by Pope included losing the battle and a case of $300,000 along with his general’s dress uniform. He was replaced by George McClellan after this loss.

ANTITAM

On September 17, in Sharpsburg, Maryland the bloodiest day of battle occurred and the most Americans died in a single day than ever before. In total nearly 23,000 casualties. Robert E. Lee wanted to bring the battle north in efforts of gaining control of the Potomac River and to let Virginia recover from the battles of war. He also hoped for a victory to gain favor of European countries France and England. At Antietam creek a sunken road was nicknamed “Bloody Lane.” The Union was able to push back the Confederates, but not defeat them. General Ambrose Burnside was able to capture the creek bridge, but while reorganizing his men, Lee received reinforcements and neither the North nor South were able to claim Victory.
FREDERICKSBURG (DECEMBER 11-15, 1862)

This was the largest battle with nearly 200,000 soldiers in total. Union General Burnside wanted to attack the Confederate capital, Richmond, knowing he might be fired he concocted a horrible plan. He led more than a hundred thousand across the Rappahannock River on bridges of floating structures, called pontoons. Fredericksburg located halfway between the two capitals of Richmond and Washington. Lee had predicted the attack by the union and stationed his men near the River killing most of the men that tried to cross on the pontoons, with sharpshooters. Every attempt made by Burnside’s men was defeated. His troops were slaughtered and the Yankees were forced to turn back. They were defeated with nearly 12,600 casualties. Six weeks after this battle Lincoln relieved Burnside.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. This stated, “that all persons held as slaves” within the rebellious states “are and henceforward shall be free” (Emancipation, n.d.). The Proclamation did not end slavery and only applied to the states that had seceded from the Union. It did not apply to the border states or the confederacy territory the north had gained control of in battle. It made way for blacks to enlist in the Union military, and nearly 200,000 did. They were paid less, risked being captured, shot, enslaved, and were given poor equipment and used clothing. They were determined to help win the war of their freedom and proved worthy in combat. It is one of the great documents of human freedom.
CASUALTIES

The most acknowledged quote of the death toll is 620,000. The Union forces had 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 men and their losses with the best estimates given by, Burke Davis (2004) are deaths in battle: 110,079; deaths from disease etc. 250,152 making that a total of 360,222. On the Confederate side there are less accurate numbers due to the lack of reports and poor record taking. To the best of knowledge, Davis summarizes the losses in the south as battle deaths: 94,000; deaths from disease etc.: 164,000 making it a total of 258,000. The Confederates total forces were from 750,000 to 1,250,000.

CAUSES OF CASUALTIES

Other than wounded in battle or disease the Union has given numbers for other casualties.

Deaths in Prison: 24,866, Drowning: 4,944, Accidental deaths: 4,144, Murdered: 520, Suicides: 391, Sunstroke: 313, Military executions: 267, killed after capture: 104, Executed by enemy: 64 and Unclassified: 14,155 (Davis, 2004). Casualties that occurred from disease were in large part from lack of hygiene. The Civil War took place before any vaccines were made available and the most common diseases can prove deadly when there is no immunity to these illnesses.

CARE OF WOUNDED AND SICK

Before the war, the country only had 150 hospitals and there were no formal nursing schools. The medical profession before the war was dominated by males. Both in the military and society women in the field hospitals was forbidden, so even at the start of the war men dominated the medical field. The war brought on an enormous amount of casualties and worsened the disorganization, primitive, and lack of medical professionalism. It was only then that women were allowed to aid the sick and wounded. Clara Barton, known for founding the Red Cross, would bring supplies and aid to the battlefronts.
She wanted to bring more to soldiers in need and would collect food, clothing and medical supplies. Religious orders could now aid in the war and sent trained nurses of their own to field hospital near the battles. Dorothea Dix was appointed as the Superintendent of the nurses who were assigned to the U.S. army.

PRISONERS OF WAR

There were more than 150 prisons established during the war. In the north, prisons were old buildings, existing jails and barracks enclosed by high fences. The prisons were overcrowded and lacked a sanitary latrine. This made way for disease to spread and deaths started to mount up. The inmates lacked food and the food they were given lacked nutrition which led to diseases such as scurvy. There are stories of prisoners being so hungry they hunted rats for food (Hall, 2003).

ROLES OF WOMEN IN THE WAR

Women did what they could to help the war effort on both sides. They collected what goods they could to send packages to their loved ones fighting in the war. They helped make ammunition, arms, uniforms, knitted socks and made bandages. They were also vivandieres. They wore special uniforms and had different duties in the military. Vivandieres were rare but their duties included nursing, and some even fought alongside their men.

BLACK AMERICANS AND THE WAR

A Federal law in 1792 banning African Americans from bearing arms in the United States army prevented the free black men from enlisting. By 1862, the declining number of military numbers helped in giving the Union government the needed push to lift the ban. On July 17, 1862 the Second Confiscation and Militia Act was passed by Congress. This act freed slaves whose masters were in the confederate army (Teaching, n.d.). In the south, slaves were not used for battle, but they did aid in the war effort americancivilwar.com by being put to work to build fortifications, dig latrines and haul supplies. The slaves sent to work the Confederate front lines were usually around the ages of 18-40 which took them away from their families and left them sick and
overworked when they returned to their owners. Slavery was becoming scarce and owners hung onto their valuable property leaving the army without its most useful asset that could have helped win the war and saved their way of life (Engs, 2002).

RUNAWAY SLAVES

In May of 1861, three slaves ran away to Fort Monroe where union general Butler was in command because they did not want to be put to work for the Confederate military. Instead of turning his back on these runaway slaves he gave them sanctuary and declared them “contraband of war.” He believed if he were to turn these slaves back to the south they would be used in the war effort against them. After word got out that these slaves were able to stay north many more slaves started to flee to Fort Monroe and served in the Union (Engs, 2002).
POLITICAL SITUATION

NORTH

Conscription Act

The Conscription Act was passed by the US Congress on March 3, 1863. “The act called for registration of all males between the ages of 20 and 45, including aliens with the intention of becoming citizens, by April 1. Exemptions from the draft could be bought for $300 or by finding a substitute draftee” (Congress passes, 2011). This was the first wartime draft of U.S. citizens in American history. In New York City riots erupted because it favored wealthy men that could afford the exemption.

Copperheads

Copperheads were Democrats from the North that were more in favor of making peace with the south than the republicans. They were also known as the Peace democrats and got their name from wearing copper pennies they wore as badges. Peace Democrats would sway its influence in favor of who was winning the war. They would suggest making peace with the Confederacy and when the Union winning the war they would succumb to the defeat. The most famous copperhead leader was Clement L. Valladigham of Ohio. He was in charge of the secret antiwar organization known as the Sons of Liberty (Copperheads, n.d.).

Anti-emancipation Sentiment

The problem with the Emancipation was that it freed all slaves that were in territories that were part of the rebellion against the Union. It did not however free the slaves in southern territories that were part of the Union. Therefore some people including abolitionists were hesitant of the emancipation and were unsure if Lincoln would follow through on his promises given the lack of support of the Emancipation Proclamation by conservatives in the North (The Emancipation, n.d.).
Profiteering

Both Union and Confederate sides had their share of profiteers. Profiteers sold arms that were faulty and horses that were sick. *The False Claims Act was passed on March 2, 1863 to combat against these scams.* This also gave citizens a chance to tell on people they knew that were defrauding the government by suing these people to get back the money they owed the government and in turn the citizen would get a reward or part of the money recovered from the scam.

**SOUTH**

**Inadequate Central Government**

The southern government upheld laws and drafts that were in favor of slave holding white people. Therefore non-slaveholding white people were against the southern government. The south wanted to keep good ties with the Europeans in order to maintain their export of cotton to the European countries. To maintain the relationship they had to import a lot of goods from Britain and this raised taxes. The blockade by the north left the south without much of its exportation money. The farmers and planters had very little money to pay taxes and could not contribute to the war effort. The existence of slavery in the south and their sure defeat made European countries hesitant on loaning the south money. They tried war bonds that were never repaid and then they tried to print more currency which caused drastic inflation. The process shot up for many basic needs and were out of range for most southerners leaving a shortage of goods and necessities.
Major Battles

Chancellorsville

General Joseph Hooker took command of Union troops from General Ambrose Burnside. He let his plan be known that he would attack Lee at Chancellorsville and then send in troops from behind to finish them off. Lee heard of Hooker’s plan and decided to try it for himself. While Hooker’s troops were taking refuge deep in the dense forest of the “Wilderness” Lee’s troops advanced while Jackson’s troops marched around them to the rear to attack. The union troops were surprised and scattered and as the south set fires among the woods many of the union troops were trapped among them. Even though the south was outnumbered 2 to 1 the Union was forced to retreat. On the Confederate side, Jackson was injured during the battle by his own troops on accident and died from his wounds days later.

Chickamauga

Chickamauga is a creek in northern Georgia that rival troops stood on each side of. The confederates wanted to drive the union out of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and to do so they needed to advance across the creek against the union troops to move on to Chattanooga. Confederate troops led by General Braxton Bragg advanced against Union General George Thomas. Confederate victory with a loss of over 18,000 soldiers and 10 confederate generals persuaded Bragg not to move forward to Chattanooga.

Chattanooga

Chattanooga was surrounded by confederate forces. William T. Sherman and Joseph Hooker were sent to assist capturing key Tennessee positions and to open supply lines to Chickamauga, which was defended by General George Thomas. On November 24, Hooker’s troops attacked the Rebel stronghold on Lookout mountain. The Union attacks were stalling on the flanks, or along the ends of the enemy lines; but George Thomas’ men broke through the center of the Rebel position smashing the Confederate line along Missionary Ridge. The Confederate circle around Chattanooga was finally broken, and the city remained in union hands. (Clinton, 1999)
STONES RIVER (MURFREESBRO)

Confederate general Braxton Bragg launched an attack on Union forces near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where Union General William S. Rosecrans had set up winter quarters. On Dec. 31, 1862 the fighting was long and bitter. Anticipating victory Bragg telegraphed Richmond stating, “God has granted us a happy New Year,” but when New Years day came Rosecrans held his position and fought off the Rebels. Bragg ordered another assault on January 2, but his officers insisted on retreating instead. Heavy casualties and his men’s lack of support forced Bragg’s withdrawal, making the Battle of Stones River a terrible loss of face for the Confederates.

GETTYSBURG

After confederate victory at Chancellorsville, confederate commanders pushed northward, Lee decided to cross the Potomac into Maryland and invade Pennsylvania. During the invasion, southern soldiers went looking for food and supplies. Confederate Commander Hill sent his men off to find clothing and shoes rumored to be stored in the nearby town of Gettysburg. These soldiers stumbled onto Union Forces, setting off a chain reaction. Some believe that what followed was the most decisive encounter between North and South in the entire war. Almost one out of every three soldiers in the battle was killed, wounded or missing in action. Union casualties were 23,000 while Confederate casualties were 28,000 with a union win at Gettysburg.
1864 TO MAY 1865 POLITICAL SITUATION

NORTHERN DEMORALIZATION

The Northern states prospered from advances in industrialization and were not dependent upon agriculture. Southern states were the complete opposite and relied upon agriculture and slavery to make their living. Since the North was becoming more urban, there was no room or labor necessary that required slavery. Instead the North focused on factory work, education, and the economy. The Southern states felt threatened by the North’s progress and their initiative to end slavery.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NORTH

The election of Abraham Lincoln to presidency in 1860 promoted the North Republicans’ nation of free labor. It also wanted to extend the idea to the new western territories. Soon after Lincoln’s election, the southern states seceded from the nation opposing Lincoln’s views.

SOUTH CUT IN HALF AND ISOLATED

The Union victory at Vicksburg divided the south in half. The main route for smuggling in goods to the south left them isolated and desperate.
SHERRMAN’S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA

William Tecumseh Sherman was a Major General of the Union Army. It was Sherman who was determined to eliminate the will of the Confederacy in this ongoing war. In order to do so, he led his troops through Georgia leaving a trail of destruction, which is known as the “March to Sea”. During his journey, Sherman was successful in cutting off the support of the Confederate army by damaging land, resources, and aid. By the end of 1864, Sherman had conquered Georgia.

GENERAL JOSEPH JOHNSTON (FEBRUARY 3, 1807- MARCH 21, 1891)

Johnston was born in Farmville, VA. He graduated from West Point in 1829 and was appointed to second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Artillery. After several years in the army he resigned and studied civil engineering. He worked as a topographer for a war ship where he decided to rejoin the army. He served in the Mexican-American War, the Seminole Wars, and as a quartermaster general in California in 1860. When Virginia seceded he was the highest ranking U.S. army officer to resign his commission. He was appointed brigadier general, and relieved Thomas Jackson of his post at Harpers Ferry in May of 1861 (Civil War, 2011).

GENERAL NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST (JULY 13, 1821-OCTOBER 29, 1877)

Born in Chapel Hill, Tennessee, he was 16 when his father died and eventually became a successful businessman making millions. He dealt in cotton, land and slaves. When the Civil War started he volunteered as a private. He was promoted to brigadier general and was part of the most controversial episodes of the Civil War. He demanded the surrender of Fort Pillow, near Memphis. After the surrender, an eyewitness claims he and his men executed many of the black men in union uniforms. Post war Forrest is best known as having been a prominent figure in the foundation of the Ku Klux Klan. They were mostly formed of Confederate veterans who were violent in intimidation towards blacks, northerners, and republicans (Civil war, 2011).
ATLANTA

The Battle of Atlanta was in favor of the Union States, though it was not easy. Led by James B. McPherson, the Union Armies outnumbered the Confederates. Under the direction of John Bell Hood and defined maneuvers, they were able to stall the overtaking of Atlanta. However, Hood failed to realize the distance to place his troops at the precise time and place, thus resulting in defeat. The misfortune caused William J. Hardee’s troops to delay their attack and eventually met up with Union army that was sent to their location. Even though the North triumphed in each encounter, McPherson perished before the Union took over completely.

MOBILE BAY AUGUST 2-23, 1864

Admiral David Farragut of the Union moved into Mobile Bay to put a stop to the Confederate’s blockade running. The Union was focused on ceasing the Confederates source of procuring goods. Initially Farragut faced gunfire from nearby forts, but eventually was able to pass them with substantial damage. Then Admiral Franklin Buchanan aboard the Tennessee relinquished his vessel to the Union after a drawn out battle on the water. Soon after the Union was able to capture Fort Gaines and Morgan, from whom they received initial gunfire upon entering Mobile (Civil war, 2011).
WAR IN THE EAST

GRANT AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

In March 1864, President Lincoln named Grant general-in-chief of the Armies of the United States. Grant had made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac and was determined to annihilate the Army of Northern Virginia led by General Robert E. Lee at all costs. Despite being plagued by restrained subordinates, petty disagreements between generals and severe casualties, Grant forced Lee from the Rapid River to the James. The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and the subsequent siege of Petersburg were crucial in effectively destroying the rebel army. This eventually led to the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. Despite Grant’s forces having been depleted by more than half during the last year of the war, Lee surrendered in 1865 (Civil war, 2011).

LEE AND THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Robert E. Lee was given control of the wounded General Joseph E. Johnston’s Virginian army in 1862. Lee later renamed them the Army of the Northern Virginia. This same army also included some of the Confederacy’s most inspiring military figures, such as James Longstreet, Stonewall Jackson, and Jeb Stuart. With trusted subordinates, Lee commanded troops that proved formidable against their Federal opposition. Lee and his army would partake in some of the most notorious battles of the Civil War and was considered the most successful army of the Confederates (Civil war, 2011).
MAJOR BATTLES

Wilderness May 5-7, 1864

Grant’s Overland Campaign; a sustained offensive campaign against the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, was first fought at the Wilderness. Fighting was fierce but at a stalemate as both sides attempted to maneuver in the dense woods. Darkness halted the fighting, and as both sides rushed for reinforcements. At dawn on May 6, Hancock attacked along the Plank Road, driving Hill’s Corps back. Longstreet’s Corps arrived in time to prevent the collapse of the Confederate right flank. At noon, a devastating Confederate flank attack in Hamilton’s Thicket sputtered out when Lt. Gen. James Longstreet was wounded by his own men. The IX Corps (Burnside) moved against the Confederate center, but was repulsed. Union generals James S. Wadsworth and Alexander Hays were killed. Confederate generals John M. Jones, Micah Jenkins, and Leroy A. Stafford were also killed. The battle was eventually a tactical draw but Grant did not retreat. On May 7, the Federals advanced by the left flank toward the crossroads of Spotsylvania Courthouse (Civil war, 2011).

Spotsylvania May 8-21, 1864

After the Wilderness, Grant and Meade’s strategic advance on Richmond by the left flank was halted at the Spotsylvania Court House on May 8. The two-week battle was a series of combats along the Spotsylvania front. The May 12-13 Union attack began at dawn and captured nearly a division of Lee’s army. This attack came near to cutting the Confederate army in half. Confederate counterattacks plugged the gap, and fighting continued for nearly 20 hours (the most ferociously sustained combat of the Civil War). On May 19, a Confederate attempt to turn the Union right flank at Harris Farm was beaten back with severe casualties. In the end, Union generals Sedgwick (VI Corps commander) and Rice were killed. Confederate generals Johnson and Stuart were captured, Daniel and Perrin were mortally wounded. On May 21, Grant disengaged the battle and continued his advance on Richmond (Civil war, 2011).
Cold Harbor May 31 - June 12, 1864

On May 31, Sheridan’s cavalry seized the vital resource crossroads of Old Cold Harbor. Early on June 1, relying heavily on their new repeating carbines and shallow entrenchments, Sheridan’s troops threw back an attack by Confederate infantry. Late on June 1, the Union VI and XVIII Corps reached Cold Harbor and assaulted the Confederates with some success. By June 2, both armies were on the field, forming on a seven-mile front that extended from Bethesda Church to the Chickahominy River. At dawn June 3, the II and XVIII Corps, followed later by the IX Corps, assaulted along the Bethesda Church-Cold Harbor line and were slaughtered at all points. By underestimating the effectiveness of the entrenchments, Grant had signed the death warrant for thousands of Northern soldiers. This would be a regret that would last a lifetime. Grant commented in his memoirs that this was the only attack he wished he had never ordered. The armies confronted each other up until the night of June 12, when Grant again advanced by his left flank, marching to James River. Abandoning the well-defended approaches to Richmond, Grant sought to shift his army quickly south of the river to threaten Petersburg (Civil war, 2011).

Shenandoah

In August of 1864, General Philip H. Sheridan was ordered by General Ulysses S. Grant to capture Shenandoah in order to cut off resources to the Confederacy. Sheridan succeeded on three separate occasions (Third Battle of Winchester – September 19, the Battle of Fishers Hill – September 22, and the Battle of Cedar Creek – October 19) securing the Union’s Mission (Shenandoah, 2011).

Petersburg June 15-18, 1864

The move against Petersburg was the ultimate objective of the crossing of the James. In Petersburg, supplies arrive from all over the South via one of the five railroads or the various plank roads. Since the Northern forces have already cut off many of the other supply lines leading into Richmond. Petersburg was the last outpost. Without it, Richmond and possibly the entire Confederacy, is lost.

On June 15, W. F. Smith’s XVIII Corps was ordered to cross the Appomattox and march on Petersburg. In addition, Smith had Brig. Gen. August Kautz’s division of cavalry, making a total force of at least 10,000, possibly as high as 14,000.
The fortifications, or Dimmock Line (in honor of the Confederate engineering officer who supervised its construction in 1862 and 1863), around Petersburg stretched from the Appomattox River east of town, all the way around to the same river west of town and connected by strong lines of entrenchments (The Initial, n.d.). General P.G.T. Beauregard was in charge of the Confederate forces at Petersburg and Bermuda Hundred. After days of battle, the Federals were able to gain more and more ground against the Confederates. Lee rushed reinforcements to Petersburg from the Army of Northern Virginia. Union Gen. James St. Clair Morton, chief engineer of the IX Corps, was killed on June 17. Despite gaining the upper hand in the battle, Union forces held back on their pressured attack and were unaware of the Confederates desperate need of reinforcements. By not forcing the attack, Lee’s reinforcements were able to arrive in time to aid in the defense. On June 18, The II, XI, and V Corps from right to left attacked but suffered heavy casualties as a result. With the Confederates heavily manned, the greatest opportunity to capture Petersburg without a siege had been lost (The Battle, 2011).
Sherman’s continued march through the South

DESTRUCTION OF SOUTH’S CIVILIAN BASE

General Sherman’s troops captured Atlanta on September 2, 1864. This was an important triumph, because Atlanta was a railroad hub and the industrial center of the Confederacy: It had munitions factories, foundries and warehouses that kept the Confederate army supplied with food, weapons and other goods. It stood between the Union Army and two of its most prized targets: the Gulf of Mexico to the west and Charleston to the East. It was also a symbol of Confederate pride and strength, and its fall made even the most loyal Southerners doubt that they could win the war (Sherman’s March, 2011).

LOGISTICS

Sherman believed that the Confederacy derived its strength not from its fighting forces but from the material and moral support of sympathetic Southern whites. Factories, farms and railroads provided Confederate troops with the things they needed, he reasoned; and if he could destroy those things, the Confederate war effort would collapse. Meanwhile, his troops could undermine Southern morale by making life so unpleasant for Georgia’s civilians that they would demand an end to the war. The Union soldiers were just as unsparing. They raided farms and plantations, stealing and slaughtering cows, chickens, turkeys, sheep and hogs and taking as much other food—especially bread and potatoes—as they could carry. These groups of foraging soldiers were nicknamed “bummers,” and they burned whatever they could not carry (Sherman’s March, 2011).

FALL OF RICHMOND, FLIGHT OF CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT

On April 2, 1865, Confederate President Jefferson Davis and the other members of the Confederate government were forced to flee from Richmond before the advancing Union Army (Civil War, 2011).
Lee’s Surrender

Days earlier, General Robert E. Lee abandoned the Confederate capital of Richmond and city of Petersburg with hopes of escaping with his Army of Northern Virginia to join with additional Confederate forces in North Carolina and continue fighting. Lee was determined to make one last attempt to escape and reach his supplies at Lynchburg. The Confederates initially gaining ground against Sheridan’s cavalry, but the arrival of Union infantry had stopped further advancement. Eventually, Lee’s army was surrounded on three sides and halted any chance of escape. **On April 9, 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant in the parlor of Wilmer McLean’s Home in Appomattox Court House, in Virginia, thus ending the American Civil War** (Civil war, 2011).

Assassination of Lincoln

On April 14, 1865, while attending a play at Ford’s Theatre in Washington, D.C., Abraham Lincoln was shot by Confederate sympathizer, John Wilkes Booth. He died the following day, and with him the hope of reconstructing the nation without bitterness (Civil War, 2011).
END OF THE CONFEDERACY

JOHNSTON’S SURRENDER

After many retreats and withdrawals, General Joseph E. Johnston finally surrendered the Army of Tennessee and all remaining forces still active in his department to Sherman in April of 1865. It was the largest single surrender of war at 89,270 soldiers (Civil War, 2011).

DAVIS’ CAPTURE

The Confederate President, Jefferson Davis was captured by Northern soldiers near Irwinville, Georgia on May 10, 1865 (Civil War, 2011).
COST OF THE WAR

HUMAN

The Civil War claimed over 620,000 lives. 360,000 lives were from the US and the rest were from the Confederacy (Education, 2011).

ECONOMIC

The Confederacy suffered economic loss during the war. Since the Union was able to minimize port access in the South and take over popular trade areas, Southerners needed to survive and make do with what little resources they had. Unlike the South, Northerners prospered economically. Since majority of the railroad transit was in the Northern states, the Union was able to effectively transport their production goods and other resources to their support their troops (Whiteclay, J., 2000).

CULTURAL

During and after the war, women had more opportunities in the medical, industrial, and agricultural fields. Slaves were now free and needed to adjust to “Black Code” that would deter any attempt at true human equality. Southern whites needed to devise ways to continue their lives without slave laborers and regain their dignity while under Northern occupancy of their lands (Whiteclay, J. 2000).
RECONSTRUCTION PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

LINCOLN

The Lincoln plans included creating a university system, also known as The Morrill Act of 1862. He also started the Homestead Act, allowing acreage to pioneers settling in the West. Although, Lincoln perished before his reconstruction plans could take place, before his death, he revealed that blacks were worthy of voting (Reconstruction, 2011).

JOHNSON

Johnson took over the presidency after Lincoln’s assassination. He ruled in favor of the South by granting official pardons to Confederates. He also introduced “Black Codes” into the new Southern governments. This basically allowed slavery without having to use the term (President Andrew, 2011).
Members of the Republican Party who were committed to the abolition of slavery during and after the American Civil War were known as the Radical Republicans. Although Lincoln declared the restoration of the Union was the objective in the Civil War, these members petitioned, in Congress, for emancipation as an equal objective. The Radical Republicans did not support Lincoln’s lenient Reconstruction policies. After Lincoln’s assassination, President Johnson did not gain their support as well, since he planned on upholding Lincoln’s policies (Radical Republican, 2011)
THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS

The 13th amendment abolished slavery and was passed by congress on January 31, 1865. The 14th Amendment established in 1868, allowed citizenship for emancipated slaves and African Americans which also included legal and civil rights. Established in 1870, the 15th Amendment granted that the right to vote could not be unaccounted for because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude (Fifteenth Amendment, 2011).

IMPEACHMENT

The Republican-dominated Congress greatly opposed Johnson's Reconstruction program and in March 1867 passed the Tenure of Office Act over the president's veto. The bill prohibited the president from removing officials confirmed by the Senate without senatorial approval. It was designed to shield members of Johnson's Cabinet like Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who had been a leading Republican radical in the Lincoln administration. In the fall of 1867, President Johnson attempted to test the constitutionality of the act by replacing Stanton with General Ulysses S. Grant. However, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to rule on the case, and Grant turned the office back to Stanton after the Senate passed a measure in protest of the dismissal. On February 21, 1868, Johnson decided to rid himself of Stanton once and for all by appointing General Lorenzo Thomas, an individual far less favorable to the Congress than Grant, as secretary of war. The House of Representatives, which had already discussed impeachment after Johnson's first dismissal of Stanton, initiated formal impeachment proceedings against the president. On February 24, Johnson was impeached. Johnson’s impeachment trial began on March 13, in the Senate, under the direction of U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. The trial ended on May 26. Johnson’s opponents narrowly failed to achieve the two-thirds majority necessary to convict him (President Andrew, 2011).
FREEDOM’S BUREAU

The U.S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, popularly known as the Freedmen’s Bureau, was established in 1865 by Congress to help former black slaves and poor whites in the South in the aftermath of the U.S. Civil War (1861-65). Some 4 million slaves gained their freedom as a result of the Union victory in the war, which left many communities in ruins and destroyed the South’s plantation-based economy. The Freedmen’s Bureau provided food, housing and medical aid, established schools and offered legal assistance. It also attempted to settle former slaves on Confederate lands confiscated or abandoned during the war. However, the bureau was prevented from fully carrying out its programs due to a shortage of funds and personnel, along with the politics of race and Reconstruction. In 1872, Congress, in part under pressure from white Southerners, shut down the bureau (Freedmens Bureau, n.d.).

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 was a momentous chapter in the development of civic equality for newly emancipated blacks in the years following the Civil War. The act accomplished three primary objectives that were specifically designed to help integrate blacks into mainstream American society. The act first proclaimed "that all persons born in the United States ... are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Secondly, the act specifically defines the rights of American citizenship: Such citizens, of every race and color, and without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, ... shall have the same right in every state and territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Lastly, the act made it unlawful to deprive a person of any of these rights of citizenship on the basis of race, color, or prior condition of slavery or involuntary servitude (Civil Rights, 1999).
RESPONSE TO JOHNSON’S POLICIES

Sworn in as president after Lincoln's assassination in April 1865, President Johnson enacted a lenient Reconstruction policy for the defeated South. This included almost total amnesty to ex-Confederates, a program of rapid restoration of United States status for all seceded states, and the approval of new, local Southern governments, which were able to legislate "Black Codes" that preserved the system of slavery in all but its name. The Republican-dominated Congress greatly opposed Johnson's Reconstruction program and in March 1867 passed the Tenure of Office Act over the president's veto. The bill prohibited the president from removing officials confirmed by the Senate without senatorial approval and was designed to shield members of Johnson's Cabinet like Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who had been a leading Republican radical in the Lincoln administration (President Andrew, 2011).

ELECTED BLACK OFFICEHOLDERS

During the reconstruction of the southern states after the civil war, many African Americans participated in politics. Many were elected government officials for the Republicans, but still faced separation from the whites. President Andrew Johnson’s policies kept African Americans separate from whites and often prohibited them from any politics.

SCALAWAGS AND CARPETBAGGERS

White Southerners who were in favor of the Republican Reconstruction were called Scalawags (Scalawag, 2003). Northerners who came to the South hoping to benefit from the Reconstruction were known as Carpetbaggers. Both groups eventually joined the free African Americans showing their support for the Reconstruction (Carpetbaggers, 2003).
SECRET TERRORIST SOCIETIES

Ku Klux Klan was formed in 1866 on the basis to negate any rights for African Americans. A former General of the Confederate Army, Nathan Bedford Forrest, became the first “grand wizard”. They disguised themselves with white hooded robes to portray the ghosts of the Confederate Army seeking revenge. The Klan was responsible for multiple slayings and other crimes to inflict fear on those who did not support their cause. Knights of the White Camelia and the White Brotherhood were other white supremacist groups that also joined the KKK (Ku Klux, 2005).
RESTORATION OF WHITE GOVERNMENT

Through the violence inflicted by the Ku Klux Klan and loss of support for Reconstruction, the restoration of white government was reinstated in the South (Reconstruction, 2011).

ELECTION OF 1876

Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President in 1876 after a commission was established to determine actual votes. This commission came about after the Democrats and Republicans provided two separate biased results. Eventually the commission and the Senate recognized the Republicans votes, even though the House had rejected it, resulting in favor of Hayes (1876 election, 2011).

COMPROMISE OF 1877

After the presidential election of 1867, the outcome of the race depended on the disputed returns from the only three states with Reconstruction-era Republican governments: Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. In early 1877, allies of Rutherford Hayes met secretly with modern Southern Democrats to negotiate the acceptance of Hayes as the next president. In exchange for accepting Hayes’ presidential victory, the Republicans withdrew all federal troops from the South. This Compromise of 1877 resulted in Democrats regaining control of the Southern region and the ending the Reconstruction era (Reconstruction, 2011).
DANTES TEST PREP CIVIL WAR PRACTICE EXAM

1. Who was the founder of the American Anti-slavery Society?
   a. Frederick Douglass
   b. Harriet Beecher Stowe
   c. John Brown
   d. William Lloyd Garrison

2. What was Uncle Tom’s Cabin a depiction of_____?
   a. The life of an abolitionist
   b. slavery being cruel and inhumane
   c. southern values
   d. slavery as a normal life

3. The bluff that overlooked the Mississippi River and controlled most of the incoming supplies to the South was called?
   a. Gettysburg
   b. Vicksburg
   c. New Orleans
   d. Fort Donnellson

4. This Union General is famous for his “March to the Sea”.
   a. William T. Sherman
   b. Don Buell
   c. Ulysses S. Grant
   d. Joseph Johnston

5. The growing differences in the North and South were?
   a. Economy and Culture
   b. Language and Culture
   c. land and education
   d. None of the above

6. What is John Brown known for raiding in an attempt to start a slavery rebellion?
   a. Vicksburg
   b. Harpers Ferry
   c. Uncle Tom’s Cabin
   d. The Monitor
7. Which state led the secession in December 20, 1860?
   a. Virginia
   b. Louisiana
   c. Alabama
   d. South Carolina

8. Which compromise made slavery prohibited in the Louisiana purchase north of the latitude 36 degrees 30 N?
   a. Missouri Compromise
   b. Mississippi Compromise
   c. Kansas Nebraska Compromise
   d. Virginia Compromise

9. What did the Emancipation Proclamation not apply to?
   a. border states
   b. New Western Territory
   c. Slaves in the South
   d. none of the above

10. What is Harriet Beecher Stowe famous for?
    a. helping South’s war effort
    b. hiding runaway slaves
    c. writing Uncle Tom’s Cabin
    d. impersonating a male and joining the army

11. Which Compromise were southerners in favor of because of its strict fugitive slave laws?
    a. Virginia Compromise
    b. Kansas Nebraska Compromise
    c. Missouri Compromise
    d. Compromise of 1850

12. What are Scalawags?
    a. fugitive slaves
    b. northerners in favor of slavery
    c. southerners in favor of slavery
    d. southerners in favor of the Republican Reconstruction
13. Which act was a draft by the Confederate President Jefferson Davis?
   a. Conscription
   b. Dred Scott decision
   c. popular sovereignty
   d. none of the above

14. What group was also known as the Peace democrats and got their name from pennies they wore as badges?
   a. Freedmen
   b. Carpetbaggers
   c. Scalawags
   d. Copperheads

15. Which amendment ended slavery?
   a. 13th
   b. 14th
   c. 15th
   d. 16th

16. Which amendment identified blacks as citizens of the United States?
   a. 13th
   b. 14th
   c. 15th
   d. 16th

17. What was Dred Scott trying to fight for?
   a. The right to vote
   b. to be a citizen.
   c. freedom.
   d. all of the above

18. What was the Dred Scott Decision?
   a. Granted freedom after his owner died
   b. He is granted the right to vote
   c. He is not seen as a citizen therefore has no rights
   d. none of the above
19. The Missouri Compromise was void once this doctrine was passed?
   a. Dred Scott decision
   b. Compromise of 1850
   c. Virginia Compromise
   d. Kansas-Nebraska Act

20. What are Carpetbaggers?
   a. southerners who went North to start over after the war
   b. northerners who went south to benefit from the reconstruction
   c. southerners in favor of Republican reconstruction
   d. none of the above.

21. What did the South use to smuggle materials and custom goods around the Union blockade?
   a. Davids
   b. Blockade runners
   c. Foreign ships
   d. None of the above

22. What battle was the single bloodiest day fought?
   a. Chattanooga
   b. Vicksburg
   c. Gettysburg
   d. Antietam

23. Which Union general defeated Robert E. Lee in April, 1865 at the Appomattox courthouse?
   a. William T. Sherman
   b. Ulysses S. Grant
   c. Don Carlos Buell
   d. none of these

24. Which southern General had no interest in slavery, but wanted to stay true to their home state?
   a. Robert E. Lee
   b. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
   c. Jefferson Davis
   d. none of these
25. What was the Peninsula Campaign?
   a. defeat troops at the Peninsula then advance towards Richmond
   b. send troops to the Peninsula to hold off the Confederates
   c. an abolitionist rally
   d. Robert E. Lee's defeat

26. What was the Union Blockade’s purpose?
   a. to stop advancement towards the north
   b. control the waterways in the south
   c. to stop advancement into Richmond
   d. Stop the riots in Kansas

27. Which Southern General died from an accidental wound by friendly fire?
   a. Robert E. Lee
   b. Joseph Johnston
   c. Thomas “Stonewall Jackson
   d. Braxton Bragg

28. What were most of the casualties of war from?
   a. malnourishment
   b. disease
   c. battle
   d. none of these

29. What types of roles did women play in the War?
   a. nurses
   b. helped make ammunition and arms
   c. Vivandieres
   d. all of the above

30. What marked the end of the Civil war?
   a. Robert E. Lee’s surrender
   b. Lincoln’s assassination
   c. Johnston’s surrender
   d. Jefferson Davis’ capture
31. What did the Union Soldiers and General Sherman do to aid in the collapse of the Confederate war effort?
   a. Destroy railways
   b. Kill livestock
   c. Steal food
   d. All of the above

32. Members of a party were committed to the abolition of slavery during and after the war. What were they known as?
   a. Radical Republicans
   b. Scalawags
   c. Carpetbaggers.
   d. Black Codes

33. Which act was passed to combat against profiteering?
   a. Fugitive Act
   b. False Claims Act
   c. Conscription Act
   d. None of the Above

34. Which Battle did Bragg telegraph a victory before the battle was over?
   a. Chattanooga
   b. Stones River
   c. Chickamauga
   d. Chancellorsville

35. Which General became a prominent figure in the foundation of the Ku Klux Klan?
   a. William Sherman
   b. Joseph Johnston
   c. Nathan Bedford Forrest
   d. James Longstreet

36. Which group was formed of Confederate veterans who were violent in intimidation towards, blacks, northerners, and Republicans?
   a. Ku Klux Klan
   b. Scalawags
   c. Carpetbaggers
   d. Copperheads
37. What did the Morrill Act of 1862 establish?
   a. to charge those who profited from the war in the South
   b. a drafting system
   c. for former slaves to take over the land of their deceased owners
   d. A university system

38. Which of the following is not one of the primary objectives that were specifically designed to help integrate blacks into mainstream American society?
   a. all persons born in the United States were declared citizens
   b. citizens without regard to any previous condition of slavery shall have the same right in every state
   c. it would be unlawful to deny any of these rights of citizenship based on color, race or prior condition
   d. None of the Above

39. What was the purpose of the Freedmen’s Bureau?
   a. to help former black slaves and poor whites in the South after the war
   b. to provide food, housing and medical aid
   c. establish schools, offer legal assistance and attempt to settle former slaves on Confederate lands that were abandoned or confiscated during the war
   d. all of the above

40. What was the end of the Reconstruction era?
   a. The Compromise of 1877 that resulted in Democrats regaining control of the southern region
   b. The assassination of Lincoln
   c. The impeachment of Johnson
   d. The presidential election of Rutherford B. Hayes

41. What demand increased the need for slavery?
   a. Confederate soldiers needing food
   b. the demand for plantation hands once the draft started
   c. the world’s demand for cotton
   d. the western expansion
42. What battle marked the start of the Civil War?
   a. Gettysburg
   b. Fort Sumter
   c. Vicksburg
   d. First Manassas (Bull Run)

43. Who is Alexander Stephens?
   a. the Confederate President
   b. the Confederate Vice President
   c. the Union Vice President
   d. A famous abolitionist who published an article in the Liberator

44. Why didn’t European Countries want to aid the South during the war?
   a. because the fight was about slavery
   b. because they did not want to get involved
   c. they were allies to the Union
   d. they could not get passed the Union Blockade

45. What are Ironclads?
   a. agreements between slaves and their owner
   b. a mechanism used to punish fugitive slaves
   c. wooden ships covered in metal armor
   d. Abolitionist that helped runaway slaves

46. What doctrine made way for blacks to enlist in the Union Military?
   a. Civil rights Act
   b. Freedmens Bureau
   c. Popular Sovereignty
   d. Emancipation Proclamation

47. What did the Second Confiscation and Militia Act of 1862 allow?
   a. drafted white men ages 20-45 into the army
   b. released prisoners of war
   c. freed slaves whose masters were in the confederate army
   d. freed slaves in the border states

48. Why did riots erupt in New York City after the Conscription Act was passed?
   a. men did not want to leave their families and join the war
   b. the act favored wealthy men who could afford exemption from the draft
   c. the act was unfair to certain races
   d. none of these
49. What is Clara Barton known for?
   a. founding the Red Cross
   b. Superintendent of Nursing
   c. founded the positions of Vivandieres
   d. posing as a man and entering the army

50. Which former general now appears on our fifty dollar bill?
   a. Robert E. Lee
   b. Ulysses S. Grant
   c. William T. Sherman
   d. Andrew Johnson
### Answer Key

1. D) William Lloyd Garrison
2. B) Slavery being cruel and inhumane
3. B) Vicksburg
4. A) William T. Sherman
5. A) economy and culture
6. B) Harper’s Ferry
7. D) South Carolina
8. A) Missouri Compromise
9. A) border states
10. C) writing Uncle Tom’s Cabin
11. D) Compromise of 1850
12. D) Southerners in favor of the Republican Reconstruction
13. A) Conscripted
14. D) Copperhead
15. A) 13th
16. B) 14th
17. C) freedom
18. C) he is not seen as a citizen therefore has no rights
19. D) Kansas Nebraska Act
20. B) Northerners who went south to benefit from the reconstruction
21. B) blockade runners
22. D) Antietam
23. B) Ulysses S. Grant
24. A) Robert E. Lee
25. A) defeat troops at the Peninsula then advance towards Richmond
26. B) control the waterways in the South
27. C) Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
28. B) disease
29. D) all of the above
30. A) Robert E. Lee’s surrender
31. D) all of the above
32. A) Radial Republicans
33. B) False Claims Act
34. B) Stones River
35. C) Nathan Bedford Forrest
36. A) Ku Klux Klan
37. D) a university system
38. D) none of the above
39. D) all of the above
40. A) The Compromise of 1877 that resulted in Democrats regaining control of the Southern region.
41. C) the world’s demand for cotton
42. B) Fort Sumter
43. B) The Confederate Vice President
44. A) Because the fight was about slavery
45. C) wooden ships covered in metal armor
46. D) Emancipation Proclamation
47. C) freed slaves whose masters were in the Confederate army
48. B) The act favored wealthy men who could afford exemption from the draft.
49. A) founding of the Red Cross
50. B) Ulysses S. Grant
REFERENCES


