

# The Civil War Continues

## 🐞 Links Far and Near

1. Turn to pages 66–67 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at the photo on page 66 and the map “Turning Points of the War.” Use the information to answer the following questions.
  - a. Who did the Confederacy hope would assist them? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. What Union document convinced the Europeans to honor the Union blockade? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. What critical battles marked the turning points in the Civil War?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. What were most battlefields before the war? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. How did most troops arrive on the battlefields? \_\_\_\_\_

## 🐞 Location

2. Look at the map “Turning Points of the War.” Match the battle with the state it took place in.

Battle	State
a. Gettysburg •	• Georgia
b. Vicksburg •	• Virginia
c. Chancellorsville •	• Tennessee
d. Chickamauga •	• Mississippi
e. Chattanooga •	• Pennsylvania

## 🐞 Time and Change

3. Look at the maps “Turning Points of the War” and “Sherman Marches to the Sea.” Number the following events in the order that they occurred.
  - a. Siege of Petersburg begins. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Lincoln gives Gettysburg Address. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Sherman leads March to the Sea. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Emancipation Proclamation issued. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Union takes control of the Mississippi. \_\_\_\_\_

**🗺️ History Through Maps**

4. Look at the map “Sherman Marches to the Sea.” Circle the battles that were Union victories.
- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. Atlanta           | f. Spotsylvania |
| b. Cold Harbor       | g. Savannah     |
| c. Kennesaw Mountain | h. Mansfield    |
| d. Mobile Bay        | i. Jonesborough |
| e. Wilderness        | j. Nashville    |

**★ Thinking About History**

5. Look at the maps “Turning Points of the War” and “Sherman Marches to the Sea.” Also look at the map “Early Confederate Victories” on page 64 and the map “Battles in the East and West” on page 65. Write the year for which each statement is true.
- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| a. Union suffers several defeats in the East, but is successful in the West. | _____ |
| b. Union cuts through the middle of the Confederacy.                         | _____ |
| c. Confederacy defeats the Union in nearly every battle.                     | _____ |
| d. Union gains control of the Mississippi River.                             | _____ |

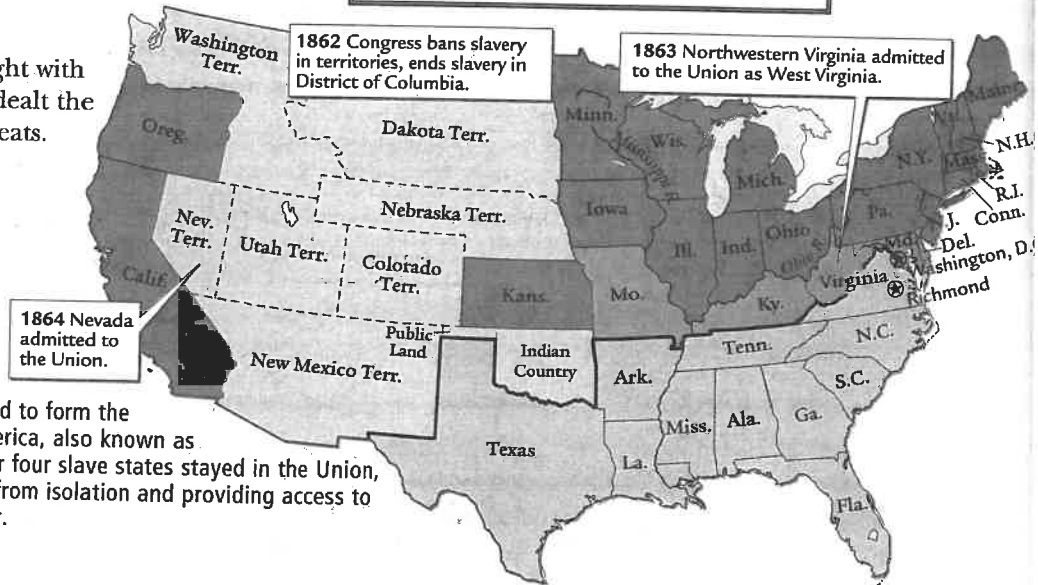
**🗺️ Gathering the Facts**

6. Look at the graph “American War Deaths” and the photo on page 67. Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.
- a. Most of the physical destruction in the war was in the South. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Civil War era medicine was able to deal with most injuries. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. About 407,000 Americans died in the Civil War. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. More Americans died in the Civil War than died in any later war. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Over 15 times as many people died in the Civil War as in all previous wars in the United States combined. \_\_\_\_\_

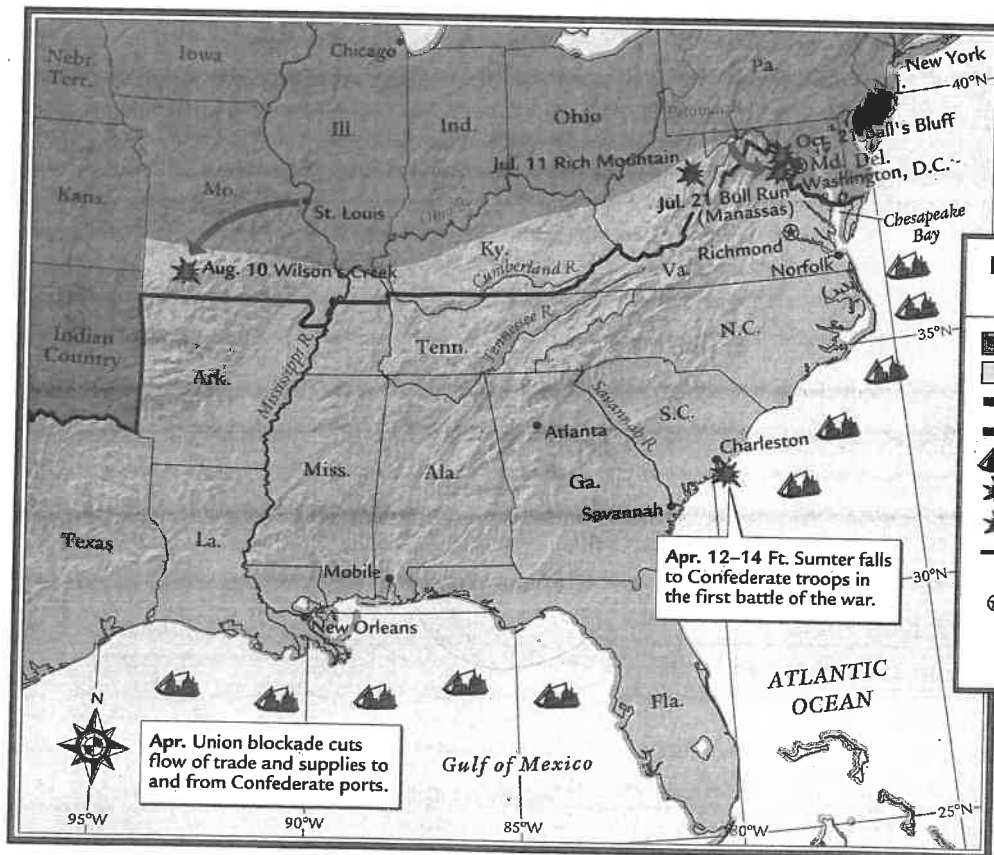
# The Civil War Begins

- The Civil War broke out in 1861 over the right of states to *secede*, or withdraw, from the United States.
- Soon after Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, 11 slave states seceded to form the Confederate States of America.
- Lincoln believed that individual states could not leave the nation. The North fought to preserve the Union—the United States of America.
- The Confederate army fought with skill and determination. It dealt the Union army many early defeats.

THE UNION AND THE CONFEDERACY	
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Confederate States of America</b>
Free state	Slave state
Slave state	
Slavery allowed by Supreme Court	Boundary between USA and CSA
Political boundaries of 1861	Capital of USA or CSA

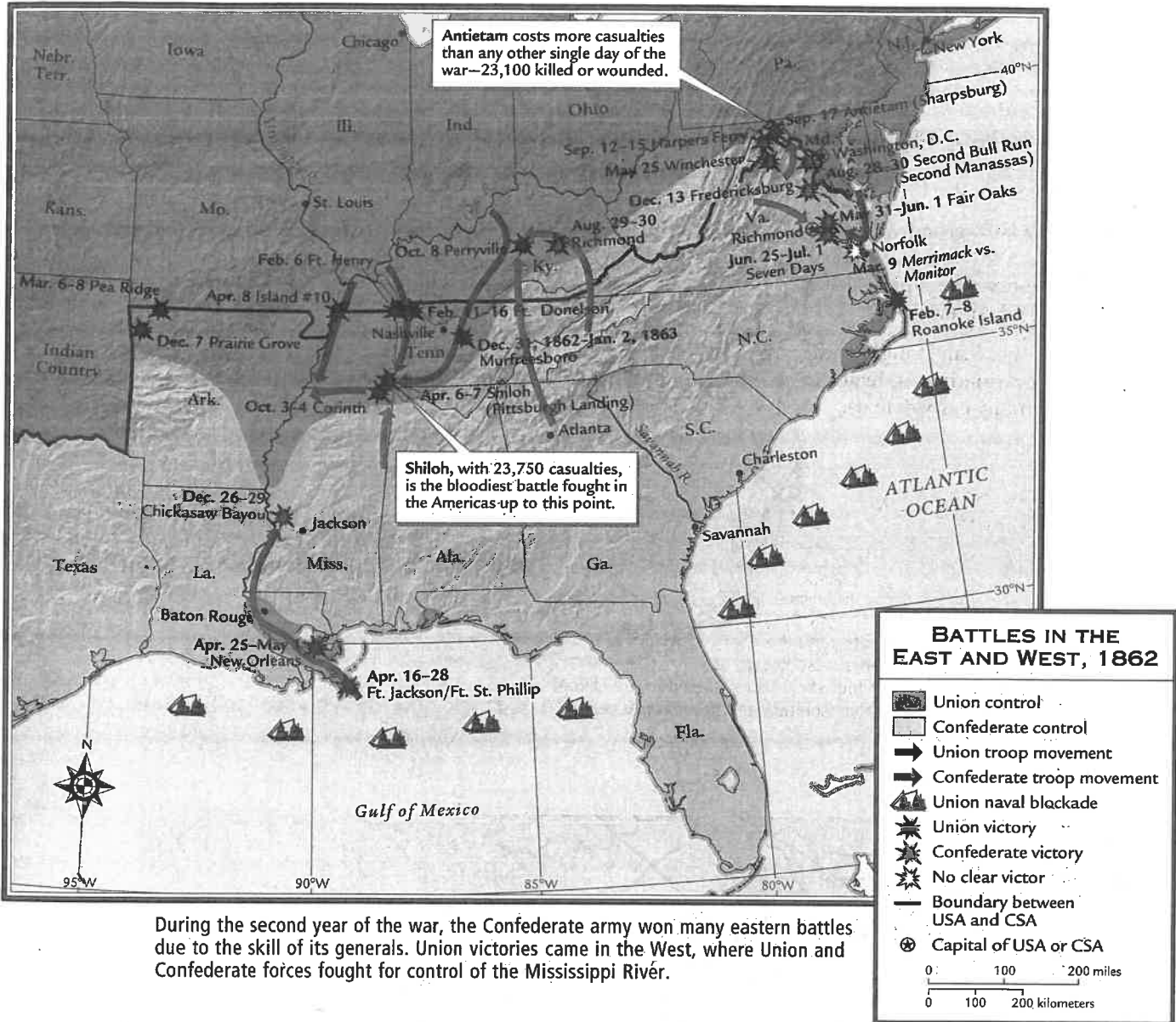


Eleven slave states seceded to form the Confederate States of America, also known as the *Confederacy*. The other four slave states stayed in the Union, saving Washington, D.C., from isolation and providing access to the lower Mississippi River.

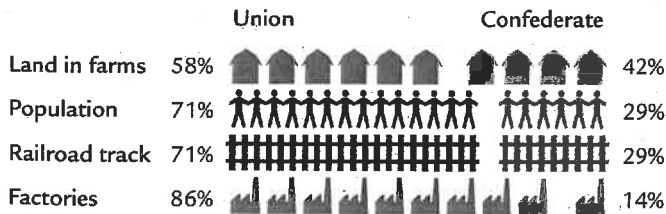


EARLY CONFEDERATE VICTORIES, 1861	
Union control	Confederate control
Union troop movement	Confederate troop movement
Union naval blockade	Union victory
Confederate victory	Boundary between USA and CSA
Capital of USA or CSA	
0 100 200 miles 0 100 200 kilometers	

Confederate troops won most battles in the first year of the Civil War. One of the most important, the First Battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, was fought 30 miles from Washington, D.C.

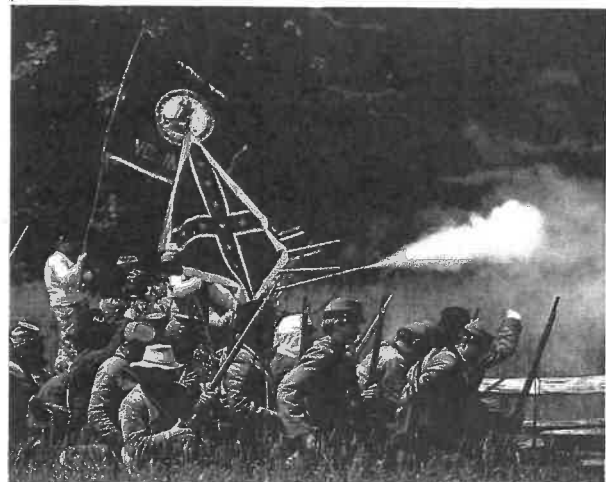


During the second year of the war, the Confederate army won many eastern battles due to the skill of its generals. Union victories came in the West, where Union and Confederate forces fought for control of the Mississippi River.



**UNION AND CONFEDERATE RESOURCES**

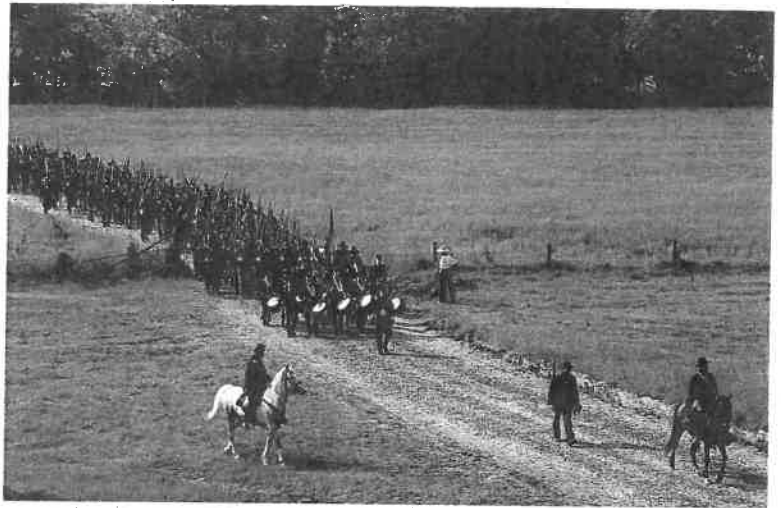
The resources of the Union made it better able to withstand a long, destructive conflict than the Confederacy, which had more troops with prior training and experience.



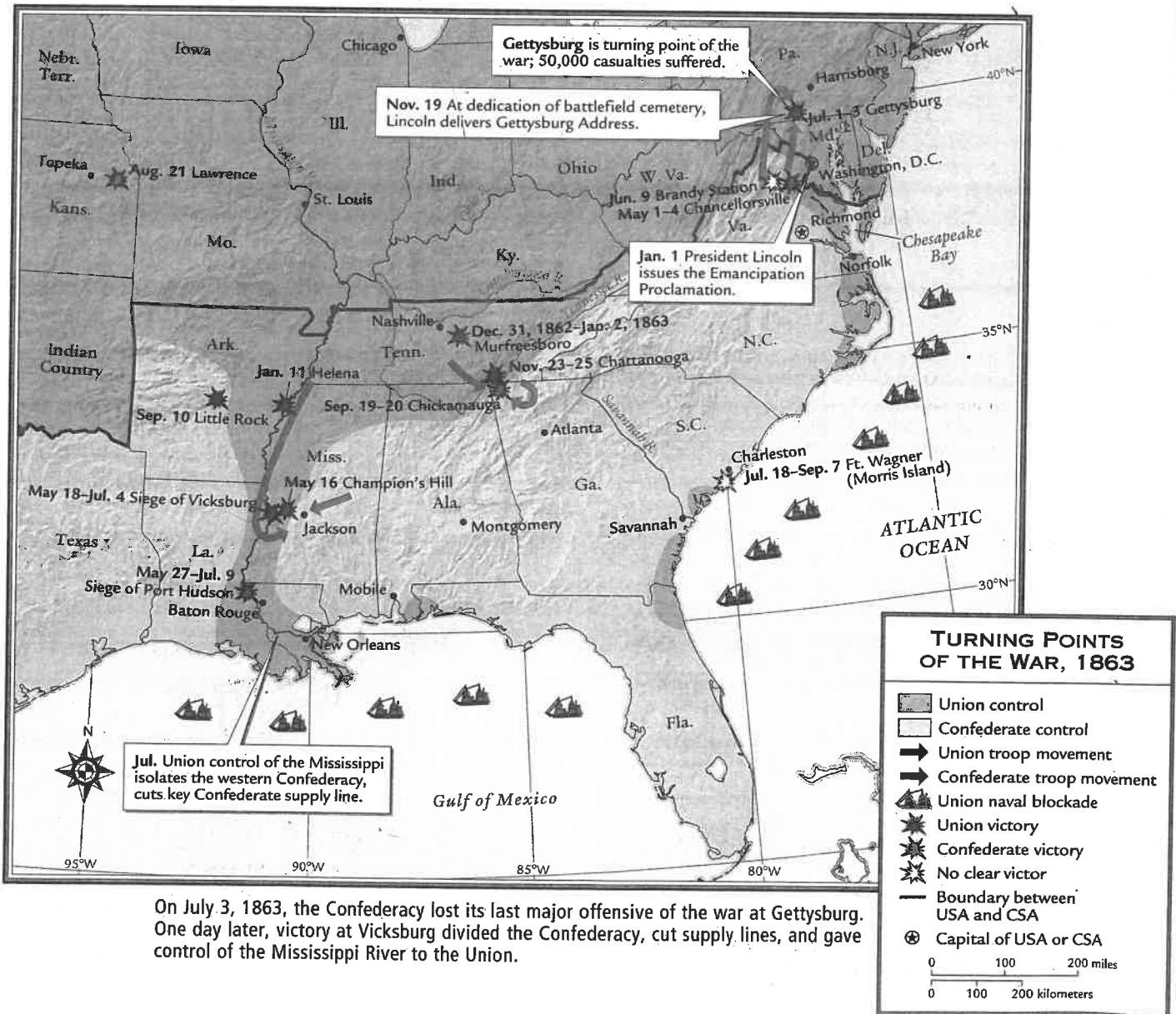
Confederate troops, called "rebels" by Northerners, wore gray uniforms, such as the ones in this battle reenactment. Union troops, called "Yankees" by Southerners, wore blue.

# The Civil War Continues

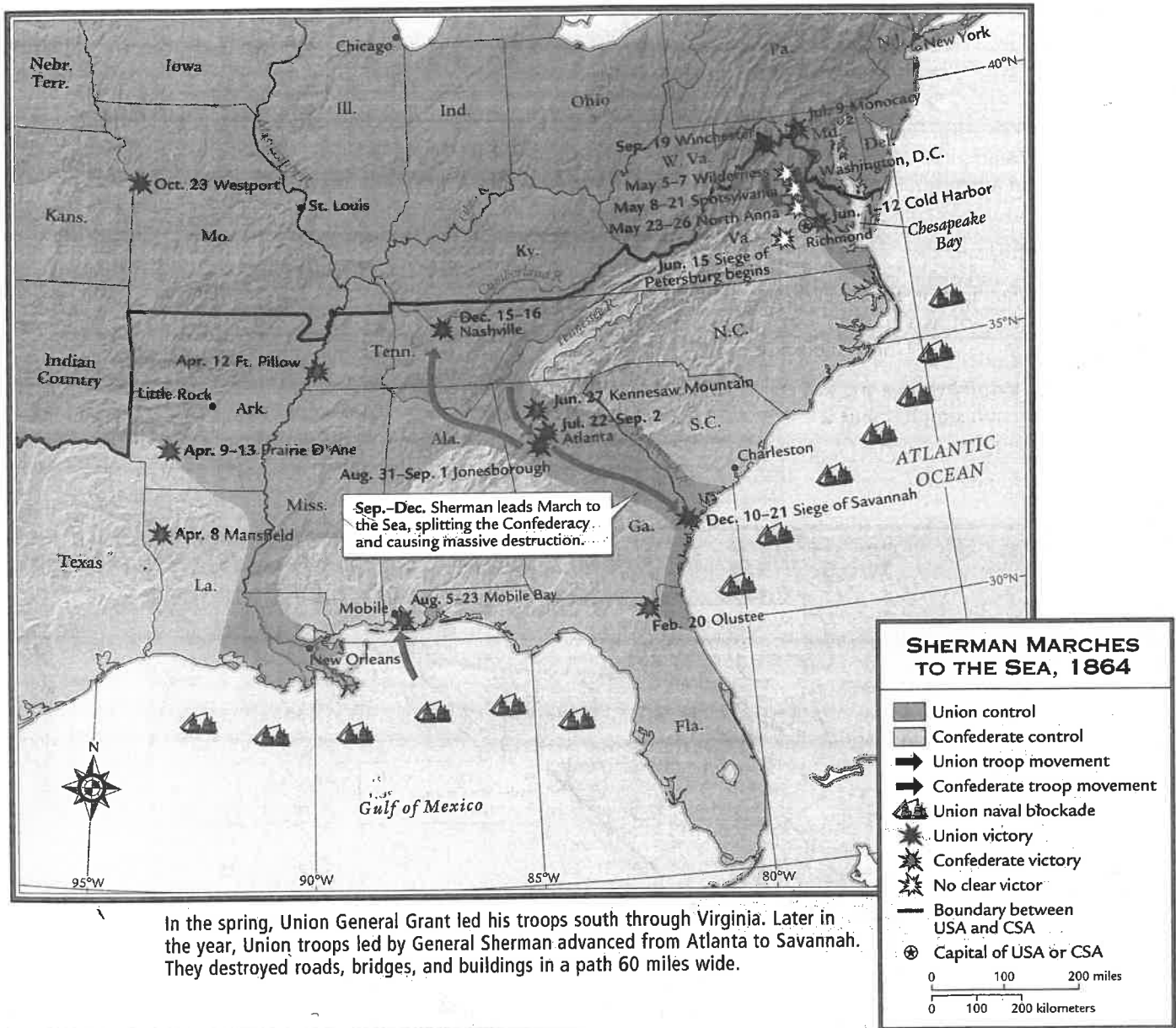
- In 1863 decisive Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg marked the turning point of the Civil War.
- The Union strategy of cutting off Confederate supplies and trade was also having an effect.
- The Confederacy had expected support from Britain and France, but help did not come.
- After the Emancipation Proclamation, Europe saw the war as a conflict over slavery. It honored the Union blockade.
- By 1864 the Confederate army was short of men and supplies, but it continued to fight.



Many Civil War battles were fought in farm fields, and most soldiers, like the Union troops in this reenactment, arrived on foot.



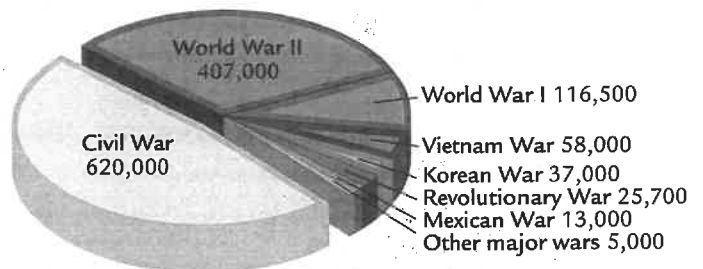
On July 3, 1863, the Confederacy lost its last major offensive of the war at Gettysburg. One day later, victory at Vicksburg divided the Confederacy, cut supply lines, and gave control of the Mississippi River to the Union.



In the spring, Union General Grant led his troops south through Virginia. Later in the year, Union troops led by General Sherman advanced from Atlanta to Savannah. They destroyed roads, bridges, and buildings in a path 60 miles wide.



Charleston, South Carolina, was one of many Southern cities damaged during the war. Most Northern cities were far from the fighting and suffered no physical damage.



**AMERICAN WAR DEATHS**

Medical practices of the 1800s were overwhelmed by the deadly tactics and weapons of the Civil War. Loss of blood, shock, and infection cost thousands of lives. Disease cost many more.