

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 460–464

THE TWO SIDES

KEY TERMS

- border state** A slave state that remained in the Union (page 461)
- blockade** To close (page 463)
- offensive** On the attack (page 463)
- Rebel** Confederate soldier (page 464)
- Yankee** Union soldier (page 464)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever played chess or checkers? What kind of strategy, or plan, did you use to play the game?

This section focuses on comparing military strategies of the North and South and the role of the border states in the war.

Sunshine State Standards

SS.B.1.3.3:
Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the advantages and disadvantages of the North and South in the war.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
North		
South		

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 1 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

• Choosing Sides (pages 460–462)

In early 1861 President Lincoln approved military action to preserve the Union after Fort Sumter had been attacked by Confederate soldiers. Seven states had seceded, or left the Union, and formed their own government known as the Confederate government. Four states—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas—joined the Confederacy after Lincoln approved military action. The capitals of the Union (Washington, D.C.) and the Confederacy (Richmond, Virginia) were only 100 miles apart. The *border states*, four Union states that permitted slavery, were still debating which side to support. Three of the states (Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland) were leaning toward secession and joining the Confederacy.

The North needed the border states to remain in the Union because of their strategic locations. Maryland was especially important because important railroad lines and the Union capital were located in Maryland. It was also close to the Confederate capital, Richmond, Virginia. Missouri was located along parts of the Mississippi River and major routes to the West. Kentucky controlled the Ohio River. Delaware was close to the city of Philadelphia.

President Lincoln had to be careful not to anger the border states for fear of losing them to the Confederacy. He decided to use his power to suspend constitutional rights, such as freedom of speech, and arrest supporters of secession. His plan worked. The border states stayed in the Union, although some citizens joined the Confederate army. Groups of citizens in Tennessee and Virginia were against secession, including people in the Appalachian region. They established a separate state called West Virginia, which was admitted into the Union in 1863.

1. What role did the border states play in the war?

• Comparing North and South (pages 462–463)

Each side had advantages and disadvantages. How they were used would decide the outcome of the war. The advantages of the North included more people, more industry, more resources, more money, more ships, more trains, and a larger railroad system. The North also had Abraham Lincoln. The advantages of the South included the support of the people, familiar territory, and military leadership.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.B.1.3.3: Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 1 (continued)

The major disadvantage of the North involved the difficulty of invading unfamiliar territory full of people who opposed them. The disadvantages of the South included a smaller population from which to pull together an army, fewer factories to make weapons and supplies, less food production than the North, and fewer trains and tracks for delivering food and supplies. The belief in states' rights ended up hurting the South. The individual states did not give the Confederates enough power to be an effective force.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.B.1.3.3: Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.

Both sides had different goals. The North wanted to bring the Southern states back into the Union. As the war progressed, the North also wanted to end slavery in the South. The South wanted to be recognized as a separate, independent country. The North's plan included three main strategies: to *blockade*, or close, Southern ports, to control the Mississippi River, and to capture the capital city of Richmond. They hoped these strategies would cut off supplies and money to the South. At times the Southern leaders went on the *offensive* and attacked Northern cities. Their main strategy was to defend Southern territory until the North gave up, however.

2. What were the strategies of the North and South?

• **American People at War** (pages 463–464)

Americans were at war with one another. People from the same families or communities were often on opposing sides. Military leaders from both sides had gone to school together at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Now they were fighting one another.

The soldiers were young. Almost half of them were younger than 21. The majority of them came from farms. They were called to serve for 90 days. When the war did not end, they served much longer. African Americans were not allowed to join the Union army until later in the war. By the end of the war, about 2.1 million Union soldiers called *Yankees* fought for the North. This number includes almost 200,000 African Americans. About 850,000 Confederate soldiers called *Rebels* fought for the South. About 10,000 Hispanic soldiers fought in the Civil War. Neither side expected the war to last long. Northern General William Tecumseh Sherman was one of the few who correctly predicted that the war would be long and difficult.

3. Who were the brave soldiers who fought for the North and South?

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 466–472

EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR

KEY TERMS

Blockade runner	Confederate ships that sailed in and out of Southern ports during the attempts by the North to close them (page 468)
ironclad	Wooden ship covered with thick iron plates (page 468)
casualty	People killed or wounded (page 469)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever heard the words, “Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal . . .”? What does this quote mean?

In the last section, you read about the advantages and disadvantages of the North and South at the time of the Civil War. This section focuses on how the war was fought in different geographic regions.

Sunshine State Standards

SS.A.4.3.3:
Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the outcomes of the battles in the beginning of the Civil War.

Union Victories	Confederate Victories

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 2 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

- **First Battle of Bull Run** (pages 466–467)

The First Battle of Bull Run was the first major battle of the Civil War. It was fought in northern Virginia near the town of Manassas Junction and the Bull Run River. Inexperienced Union troops attacked inexperienced Confederate troops. The Confederates were pushed back and then, with reinforcements under General “Stonewall” Jackson, counterattacked. They broke the Union lines and caused the Union troops to retreat in a panic. The Confederates were too tired to follow the Yankee soldiers. The Yankees were surprised that they lost the battle. Lincoln called for more soldiers. He appointed George B. McClellan to head the Union’s Eastern army, called the Army of the Potomac.

1. How did the Battle of Bull Run affect the Union army?

- **War at Sea** (pages 467–468)

Lincoln ordered the Navy to blockade, or close off, Southern ports so the South could not export cotton and import supplies. They didn’t have enough ships to cover the entire coast, however. Southern ships called *blockade runners* sailed in and out of ports in between the Union ships. More ships were built by the Union. The blockade reduced the amount of trade by more than two-thirds. There were shortages of food and supplies in the South.

The Confederates took control of a naval shipyard in Norfolk, Virginia. They rebuilt an old Union warship called the *Merrimack*, covering it with thick iron metal plates. Bullets and shells could not sink the *ironclad* ship, which was renamed the *Virginia*. The North built the *Monitor*, also an ironclad ship. When they fought each other, neither one could win. The Union blocked the *Virginia* into its harbor so that it was unable to attack Northern ships again. The battle between metal-covered ships changed naval warfare forever.

2. Why was the battle between ironclads a turning point in naval history?

<p>Sunshine State Standards</p> <p>SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.</p> <p>SS.A.4.3.2: Knows the role of physical and cultural geography in shaping events in the United States.</p>
--

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 2 (continued)

- **War in the West** (pages 468–469)

Generals on both sides in the East spent time training soldiers after the First Battle of Bull Run. War efforts continued in the West. The North wanted to control the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers to divide the Confederacy. The South would then be unable to ship goods. Cairo, Illinois, located where the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers met, was the starting point for the Union actions in the West. The Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers were nearby.

Ulysses S. Grant commanded the Union forces from Cairo. With the help of a new ironclad, Grant captured Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. These victories gave the Union a route to other Southern states. They also pushed Confederates out of Kentucky.

The Union narrowly defeated the Confederates in the Battle of Shiloh. Both sides suffered many *casualties*, soldiers killed or wounded. The battle lasted for two days. General “Stonewall” Jackson was killed. The Union took control of Corinth and Memphis, Tennessee. The Union Navy captured New Orleans, Louisiana. The Confederacy lost the use of the Mississippi River for shipping. Almost all of the Mississippi River was controlled by the Union.

3. Which two goals did the Union army achieve?

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.2: Knows the role of physical and cultural geography in shaping events in the United States.

- **War in the East** (pages 469–472)

As a military leader, General McClellan was overly cautious and slow to act. His job was to lead the Army of the Potomac and capture the Confederate capital of Richmond. He spent too much time analyzing each situation and ended up missing the right opportunities. Even President Lincoln begged him to act. McClellan ignored Lincoln’s directions to take his troops directly to Richmond by land. Instead he took them by ship and attacked the Confederates from a peninsula of land between the York and the James Rivers. This offensive became known as the Peninsular Campaign.

McClellan and his troops finally fought a series of battles, known as the Seven Days’ Battles, against Robert E. Lee and his Confederate troops. Lee’s cavalry leader, James E.B. Stuart, surrounded the Union troops, and pushed them back to the James River. McClellan and his Union troops failed to capture Richmond.

Northern morale was low. The troops felt hopeless. McClellan’s army was still close to Richmond and included more troops than Lee’s. McClellan missed another opportunity to capture Richmond. Lincoln ordered him north to join forces with another troop in Virginia.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards




Chapter 16, Section 2 (continued)

Confederate forces led by Lee and Jackson were attacked by Union forces in the Second Battle of Bull Run. The Confederates defeated the Union and saved Richmond. The Confederates were only 20 miles from Washington, D.C.

Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, ordered an offensive into Maryland, led by Robert E. Lee. Two of McClellan's soldiers found Lee's orders dropped in a field. They learned of Lee's plans and knew what Lee planned to do. Instead of acting quickly, McClellan took too much time, which gave Lee more time to gather his troops. The largest number of casualties of the Civil War happened during the Battle of Antietam in Maryland. The Confederate army retreated to Virginia. McClellan did not go after them. General Burnside replaced McClellan who was removed because of his failures.

The Battle of Antietam changed the goals of the North. Lincoln decided to fight against slavery.

4. How did McClellan's leadership affect the Union?

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 473–477

A CALL FOR FREEDOM

KEY TERMS

emancipate To free (page 475)

ratify To approve (page 476)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever been treated unfairly? Has someone you know been allowed to do something that you were not allowed to do? How did you feel?

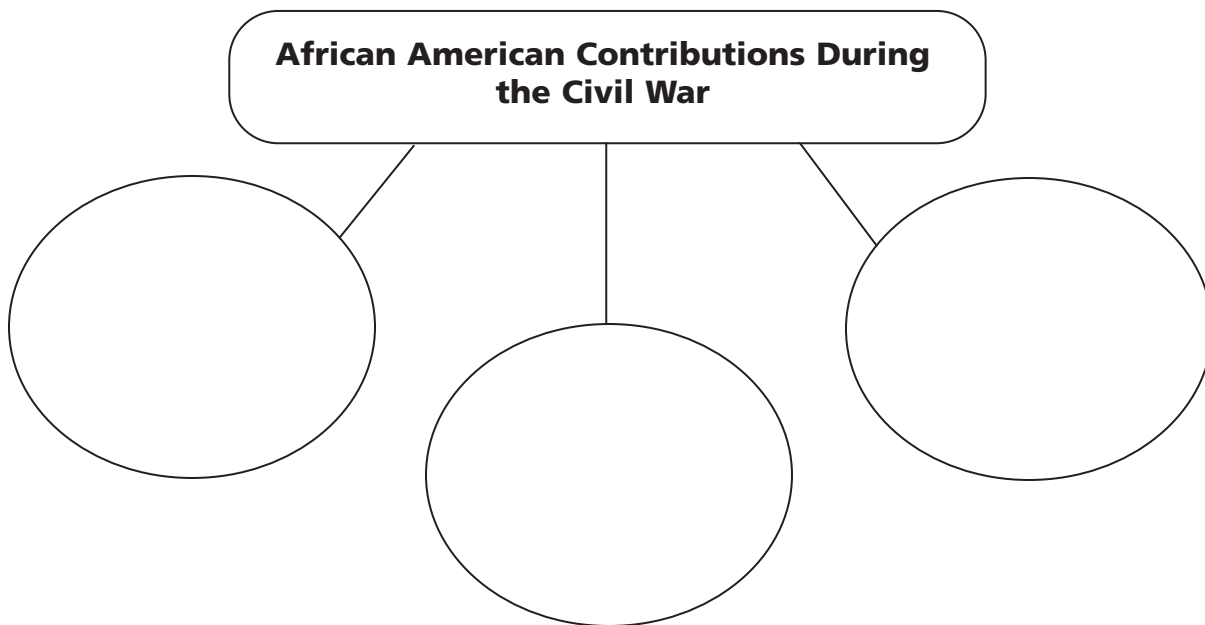
In the last section, you read about the battles fought between the North and South in different geographic regions. This section focuses on the contributions of African Americans to the war effort.

Sunshine State Standards

SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the contributions African Americans made during the Civil War.



Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 3 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

- **Emancipation** (pages 473–476)

The goal of the North was to keep the Union together. At first abolishing slavery was not a goal of the North. Lincoln was opposed to slavery and said he would prevent the expansion of slavery. He did not want to make abolishing slavery a goal of the Civil War for fear of losing the support of the slaveholding border states.

The goals of the North began to change, however, because many Northerners believed slavery was helping the Southern war efforts. Northerners felt that by weakening slavery, they would weaken the war efforts of the South. Congress passed laws in 1861 and 1862 that freed enslaved people held by people in the Confederacy. Lincoln hoped that Britain and France would decide not to help the South if the North fought slavery. He also wanted the president to be the one to end slavery instead of the Republican Congress.


Lincoln decided to free, or *emancipate*, enslaved workers in Southern states by signing the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. The Union did not control Confederate states at the time, so no one was really freed. Lincoln hoped that enslaved African Americans would hear about the Proclamation and run away from their slaveholders. If enslaved African Americans made it safely into Union territory, they would be free. Lincoln’s plan worked. Britain and France refused to recognize the Confederacy. African Americans in the North were thrilled with the proclamation.

In 1864 Republicans in Congress proposed the Thirteenth Amendment to abolish slavery in the United States. The Thirteenth Amendment was approved, or *ratified*, in 1865.

1. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?

- **African Americans in the War** (pages 476–477)

During the Civil War, Southerners were afraid that enslaved people would rebel. About 30 percent of the Southern population consisted of enslaved people. Southerners did not want to provide them with weapons. Therefore, African Americans were not allowed to fight in the war at first. In 1865 when the Confederacy desperately needed soldiers, the Confederate Congress passed laws to allow African Americans to fight. The war ended before the Confederacy was able to organize African American troops.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.C.2.3.1: Understands the history of the rights, liberties, and obligations of citizenship in the United States.


Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 3 (continued)

At first the Union army did not allow African Americans to fight, but the Union navy did. African Americans joined the navy and supported the war effort in many other ways. Because they knew the South very well, many African Americans, including Harriet Tubman, served as spies or guides. In 1862 Congress passed a law allowing African Americans to fight in the army. Many signed up. By the end of the war, 10 percent of the Union army and 18 percent of the Union navy consisted of African American volunteers.

African American soldiers served in separate regiments from white soldiers. Their commanders were white, however. African American soldiers received less pay than white soldiers until 1864. The bravery of African American troops on the battlefield earned the respect of fellow Union soldiers. Confederate soldiers were furious that African Americans were allowed to fight for the Union. Some African Americans were captured by Confederates and executed. Seeing African Americans serving in the Union army made a big impression on enslaved workers in the South. For the first time, they understood what the war was all about.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

2. How did African American soldiers serve in the military during the war?

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 478–483

LIFE DURING THE CIVIL WAR

KEY TERMS

<i>habeas corpus</i>	The right to a hearing before being jailed (page 481)
<i>draft</i>	A law that required men to serve in the army (page 481)
<i>bounty</i>	Payments to volunteers who enlist in the army (page 482)
<i>greenback</i>	Northern paper money (page 483)
<i>inflation</i>	General increase in prices (page 483)

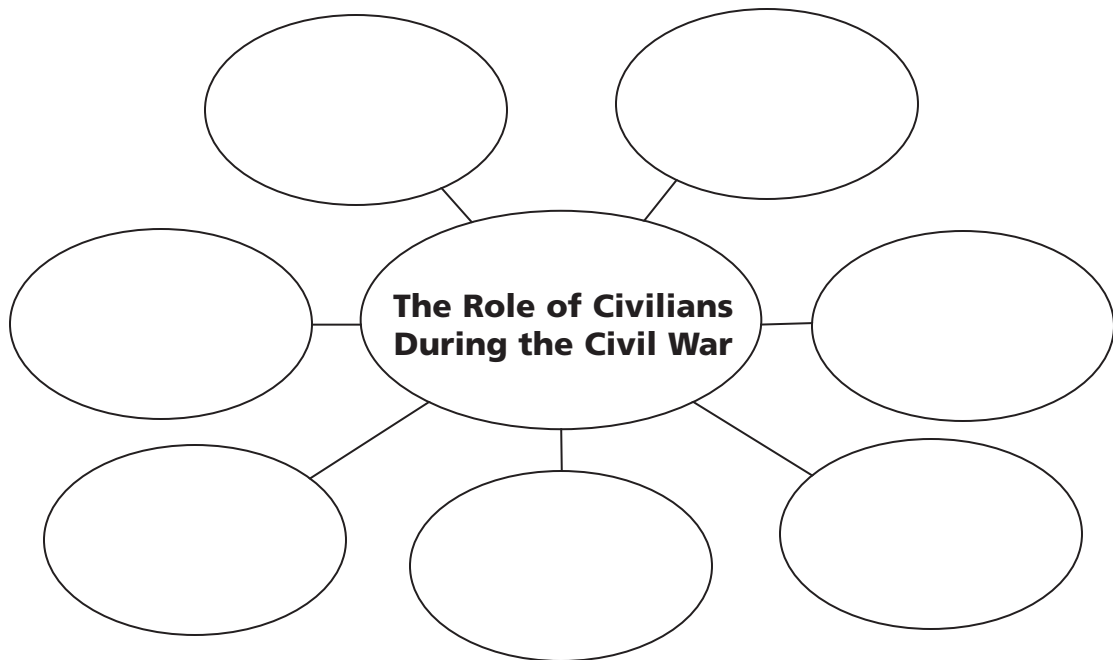
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Did you know that there has never been a war of ground troops on American soil since the Civil War? All other wars have been fought in foreign countries. How might your life change if you lived during a war fought in the United States? How would you feel?

In the last section, you read about the contributions of African Americans during the Civil War. This section focuses on how the war affected the economies of the North and South.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the role civilians played during the war.



Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 4 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

- **The Lives of Soldiers** (pages 478–479)

Many men and boys were eager to enlist in the army at the beginning of the war. It did not take long for their excitement to turn to fear and horror. War was not pleasant. Soldiers and civilians suffered many hardships. In between battles, soldiers lived in camps where the days were long and boring. They practiced their drills and marches. The food was terrible. It rained. Letters from family and friends cheered them up. In between battles, some Confederate and Union soldiers traded stories, tobacco, coffee, and newspapers.


During battle thousands of men from the North and South were killed or wounded. The new rifles were more accurate than weapons used during the American Revolution. The medical facilities could not keep up with all of the injured soldiers. Many men died waiting to be treated. Union and Confederate soldiers ran away or deserted the army because they were scared, hungry, or sick. Many Southern soldiers were starving. The South experienced severe food shortages during the war. General Lee invaded Maryland just so his troops could eat food grown in the North.

1. What was life like for Union and Confederate soldiers?

- **Women and the War** (pages 479–481)

Women took on many of the jobs that men performed before they left to fight in the war. They ran offices and businesses. They became teachers, salesclerks, and government or factory workers. Many women managed farms and plantations. Women also helped the war effort by rolling bandages, making blankets, and making ammunition. They distributed food, clothing, and medicine to the soldiers. They raised money to buy supplies.

Most of the fighting took place in the South. While everyone was talking and thinking about the war, Northerners did not experience the fighting firsthand. They read about the war through letters soldiers sent home during the war. The Southerners' lives were really changed during the war. Many Southerners lost their homes and crops. Armies that came through took everything to help the troops. The Union's blockade of Southern ports made importing goods and exporting crops impossible. The South experienced severe shortages in many areas. They ran out of necessary goods such as meat, clothing, medicine, and shelter.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.D.2.3.2: Analyzes the impact of economic decisions in the United States.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 4 (continued)

Many women served as spies for both the North and South. Harriet Tubman became a spy for the North because she was so familiar with the Southern territory. Other women became informants, finding out information and passing it on to the opposing side. Loretta Janeta Velázquez and other women disguised themselves as men and fought for the South. Velázquez also served as a Confederate spy.

Before the Civil War, all nurses were males. Women became army nurses for the first time during the Civil War. Many people thought women were too delicate for such work and disapproved. Dorothea Dix organized military nurses. Clara Barton worked with wounded soldiers. Sally Tompkins established a military hospital in Richmond, Virginia. These women and many others performed a valuable service under difficult conditions.

2. What roles did women play in the war?

Sunshine State Standards

SS.C.2.3.3:
Understands the argument that all rights have limits and knows the criteria commonly used in determining when and why limits should be placed on rights.

• Opposition to the War (pages 481–482)

Politicians and American citizens protested the war. They disagreed with policies of the military leaders or the way the war disrupted their lives. Northern Democrats were divided over the war. One group supported Lincoln. The “Peace Democrats,” also called “Copperheads,” supported negotiations instead of war. The Peace Democrats gained more support when the Union was doing badly. The Peace Democrats were suspected of helping the South. President Lincoln gave permission to arrest anyone who interfered with the war effort, without *habeas corpus*, the right to a hearing before being jailed.

People grew tired of the war. It was harder to find volunteers for the military. The Confederate Congress passed a law in 1862, making it legal to *draft*, or require men to serve in the military for three-year terms. Men could avoid the draft if they found someone willing to take their place. Later laws were passed that allowed certain groups, such as slaveholders of more than 20 enslaved laborers, freedom from the draft. People protested that poor citizens were fighting a war to protect the slavery system of the rich. The North paid volunteers who signed up for the military a *bounty*, or fee. When that did not work, the North began to draft men like the South did. Southerners could avoid the draft by finding a substitute or paying the government \$300. The draft laws caused citizens to start four days of riots and violence. Angry protesters set fires, went on stealing sprees, and killed in protest of the draft. The Army of the Potomac was called in to end the riots. More than 100 people were killed during the rioting. Because of all of the violence, Jefferson Davis, president of the South, arrested people without habeas corpus, just as Lincoln had done. This angered even more Southerners who valued their freedom.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 4 (continued)

3. Why did many Americans oppose the draft?

• War and the Economy (pages 482–483)

The war caused both sides extreme financial problems. The North fared better than the South because of greater resources. Both sides were left in debt, however. Both sides had to borrow money, raise taxes, and print paper money to pay for the war. Paper money in the North was called *greenbacks*. Income taxes were imposed on both sides in 1861. People paid a percentage of the amount of money they earned during the year. Prices rose faster than a person's income. This period of *inflation* hurt every citizen. Prices increased while income decreased or stayed the same. People could not afford the things they were used to. People in the North made a profit during the war. Union troops bought food from Northern farmers. Northern factories made weapons, ammunition, and clothing. The farmers sold their crops to feed the large Northern military.

The South was devastated by the war. Its few factories were busy trying to manufacture weapons and ammunition. The South was unable to provide other necessary goods they had imported before the war. Food was scarce. People were hungry. There were severe shortages of many goods. The prices of goods in the South rose at a much higher rate than prices in the North. The South suffered much destruction from the fighting within its boundaries. Cities were burned, railroads were torn up, farmland was overgrown. Soldiers worried about how their families were coping with the challenges. Many deserted, or left without permission, to go home and take care of their families.

4. How did the Civil War affect the economies of the North and South?

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.D.2.3.2: Analyzes the impact of economic decisions in the United States.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 5

For use with textbook pages 485–491

THE WAY TO VICTORY

KEY TERMS


entrenched Set up in a strong position (page 486)

total war Destroying anything useful to the opposition (page 490)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

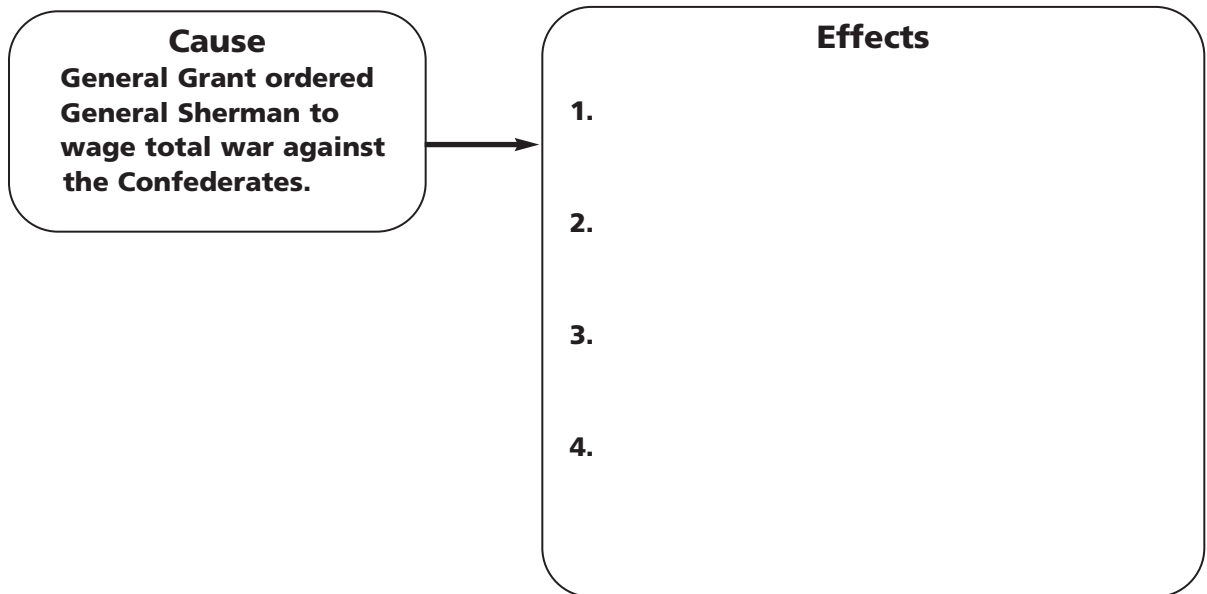
What have you learned about President Abraham Lincoln? What were some of the qualities that made him a good president? Do you know how he died?

In the last section, you read about the effects of the Civil War on the economies of the North and South. This section focuses on the brave soldiers who fought during the Civil War.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the lives lost and the outcome of the war.



Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards




Chapter 16, Section 5 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

- **Southern Victories** (pages 485–486)

Dedicated soldiers and civilians endured many hardships during the war. They witnessed death and destruction. Each side had its hopes go up and down during the years of the Civil War. In the winter of 1862–1863, the North was gloomy while the South was hopeful. No one thought Robert E. Lee’s army could be beaten. Lee had surprised and beaten weak Union generals.

The South won the Battle of Fredericksburg easily because its soldiers were *entrenched*, or set up in a strong position, on the hills. They could see the enemy as it approached. Thousands of Union soldiers died. In late 1862 Lee’s army beat Burnside’s army. Burnside resigned. General Joseph Hooker took over command. Lee’s army defeated Hooker’s troops at Chancellorsville, Virginia. General Stonewall Jackson died from complications after being accidentally shot in the arm by another Confederate soldier. Hooker was replaced by General George Meade after he ignored Lincoln’s orders to attack Lee’s troops.

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

1. Why were so many Union generals replaced?

- **The Tide of War Turns** (pages 486–488)

Meade was directed to protect Washington and Baltimore from the Confederates. In 1863 the two armies accidentally ran into each other near Gettysburg. The Northerners were surprised and outnumbered. The Battle of Gettysburg lasted for three days. The Northerners retreated to Cemetery Ridge. General George Pickett led a Confederate attack on the third day across wide-open land. Half the Confederate soldiers were killed during Pickett’s Charge. Lee blamed himself.

At the same time, another battle was being fought at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The Union needed to control Vicksburg in order to control the Mississippi River. The North under the command of Ulysses S. Grant defeated Confederate troops at Vicksburg and again at Gettysburg. This was a major turning point in the war.


President Lincoln’s famous Gettysburg Address was a two-minute speech he made at a cemetery dedication ceremony at Gettysburg in November 1863. Lincoln’s words inspired Americans to refocus on their shared goals.

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



Chapter 16, Section 5 (continued)

2. What was the major turning point in the war?

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

• Final Phases of the War (pages 488–490)

After Vicksburg and Gettysburg, Grant and Sherman defeated the Confederates at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Lincoln asked Ulysses S. Grant for help. Grant had resigned because of a drinking problem seven years earlier. He joined the army again at the beginning of the Civil War. President Lincoln needed a leader who attacked when ordered to do so. He needed someone who was not afraid to attack again if at first they did not succeed. Grant was placed in charge of all Union armies after his victory at Chattanooga. Grant came up with a plan to attack the Confederate armies on many fronts to win the war.

Union soldiers fought three battles against the Confederates. When the Confederates held their positions, Grant attacked again. Many people called Grant a “butcher” because so many people died. Grant attacked again and again. He was willing to do what needed to be done, no matter how long it took. It ended up lasting nine months.

People were putting pressure on Lincoln to end the war and find a peaceful solution. The Peace Democrats were pushing for peace. Lincoln pushed to restore the Union. After defeating the Confederates at Mobile Bay, the Gulf of Mexico was controlled by the Union. Next, Sherman captured Atlanta for the North. He talked Grant into a daring plan called *total war*. His army marched to Savannah, Georgia, living off the land and anything else they could find along the way. They destroyed anything the South could use. Their path of destruction was 50 miles wide. On its way through South Carolina to meet Grant’s troops in Virginia, Sherman and his army destroyed everything in their path.

3. Why was Vicksburg an important city to the Confederates?

Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards




Chapter 16, Section 5 (continued)

- **Victory for the North** (pages 490–491)

Grant continued the attacks at Petersburg. The Confederates were weak. They were sick and hungry. Their forces were weakened by deserters and casualties. In April 1865 the Confederates broke lines and Lee withdrew his troops. On the same day, they also lost their capital, Richmond. They burned the city so that the Union had nothing to control. The Union army blocked the Confederates' escape. Lee surrendered in Virginia at the Appomattox Court House. Grant let the Confederates keep their horses and go home after they turned in their weapons. He even ordered that the Confederate troops be given three days' worth of food. Confederates in North Carolina surrendered several days later. Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia. The Civil War finally ended. The North won.

More than one-half million soldiers died in the Civil War. The war caused billions of dollars in damage. Most of the destruction was in the South. The effects of the war lasted for generations. Millions of African Americans were freed at last. The North saved the Union. The power of the federal government over states' rights was determined once and for all.

4. How did the Civil War end?

Sunshine State Standards 
SS.A.4.3.3: Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.