

Civil War: Review Sheet

1. Explain how did the election of 1860 brought America to the brink of Civil War?
 - Southern votes did not affect the outcome of the election. Lincoln won, and he wasn't even on the ballot in 10 southern states. Many southerners believed they had no voice and little power. They believed that the President and Congress were now set against their interests - especially slavery.
2. By 1861, the first state seceded from the union. What was that state?
 - South Carolina
3. What was the new nation of the South called?
 - Confederate States of America
4. How many southern states left the union to create this new nation?
 - 11
5. What four slave states stayed loyal to the Union?
 - Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware
6. Most people of western Virginia supported the Union. When Virginia seceded from the Union, what did the people of western Virginia do?
 - They formed their own government and joined the Union.
7. The first Confederate attack took place on what fort in April of 1861?
 - Fort Sumter
8. In April 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to serve as soldiers for how many days?
 - 90
9. What advantages did southerners have when it came to fighting in the Civil War?
 - Many of the best officers were from the South.
 - Most of the Southerners were country boys who knew how to ride horses and use guns.
 - They had more motivation to fight since they were defending their land.
10. What advantages did northerners have when it came to fighting in the Civil War?
 - The North had a much larger population than the South
 - The North produced more than 90% of the nation's manufactured goods.
 - The North had more than 90% of the nation's rail lines.
11. President Abraham Lincoln was the President of the North. Who was the President of the South?
 - Jefferson Davis
12. What was the Union plan for winning the war?
 - Use its navy to blockade southern ports
 - Capture Richmond, Virginia, the southern capital
 - Seize control of the Mississippi, so the South couldn't supply troops
13. What was the Confederate plan for winning the war?
 - The southern plan was to fight a defensive war until northerners tired of the fighting.

14. In July of 1861, Union troops set out to capture the Southern capital of Richmond. This marked the first major battle between North and South. Many spectators showed up to watch what they thought would be the one and only battle of the Civil War. In the end, Northern troops panicked and retreated. If the Southern troops had pursued, they could have actually captured Washington D.C.

- Battle of Bull Run

15. This battle took place from April 6-7 of 1862. The Confederates drove the Union troops back and won the first day of battle. Instead of retreating, he attacked the next morning and won the battle for the North. More Americans were killed or wounded at this battle than in the American Revolution, War of 1812, and the Mexican War combined.

- Battle of Shiloh

16. This one-day battle that took place in September of 1862 and ended with over 23,000 Union and Confederate dead. Neither side was a clear winner in this battle, but General McClellan should have won a great victory after stumbling upon Lee's battle plans days before. However, once again, McClellan was slow to attack.

- Battle of Antietam

17. In December 1862, the Confederates dug in at the crest of a treeless hill. General Burnside, who had replaced McClellan, ordered his men to charge the hill six different times. Each time the rebels drove them back. This was one of the Union's worst defeats.

- Battle of Fredericksburg

18. In May 1863, Lee again handed the North a defeat in a battle that lasted three days and took place on thickly wooded ground. Even though the South won the battle, they lost one of their top generals, Thomas Jackson.

- Battle of Chancellorsville

19. For over six weeks, Grant's forces lay siege to this city. As food supplies ran out, the southerners began to use mules and rats as food. Finally, on July 4, 1863, the Confederates surrendered.

- Battle of Vicksburg

20. This three-day battle took place from July 2-4, 1863. This battle was highlighted by two failed attacks by the Confederates - Cemetery Ridge and Pickett's Charge. At the end of the battle, General Lee rode among the Confederate survivors admitting, "It's all my fault." This battle left more than 40,000 dead or wounded.

- Battle of Gettysburg

21. This Northern General was known to show caution, delay, and then retreat. Since this general's approach to battle was causing the war to drag on, President Lincoln removed him from command.

- George McClellan

22. The bravery of this Southern general at the Battle of Bull Run earned him the nickname Stonewall.

- Thomas Jackson

23. Abraham Lincoln wanted this general to lead the Northern army. But when this general's home state of Virginia seceded from the Union, he turned down Lincoln and became the leader of the Confederate army. In return, Lincoln turned this general's estate (known as Arlington) into our national cemetery.

- Robert E. Lee

24. This general was not afraid of sustaining incredible losses in battle. Northerners read with horror that this general had lost 60,000 dead and wounded in a single month of battle. This general pressed on though, knowing that the Union could replace these men, but the Confederacy could not. This general later became the 18th President.

- Ulysses S. Grant

25. How long did it take for Lincoln to give the Gettysburg address?

- About 2 minutes

26. General Grant gave orders to General Sheridan & General Sherman to, "Leave nothing to invite the enemy to return. Destroy whatever cannot be consumed. Let the valley be left so that crows flying over it will have to carry their rations along with them." This tactic of destroying the enemy's land, livestock, and property is known as what?

-Total War

27. In 1864, who did the Democrats nominate to run for the Presidency against Lincoln?

- George McClellan

28. What happened at Appomattox Courthouse?

- General Lee surrendered to General Grant

29. How many soldiers lost their lives during the Civil War?

- More than 360,000 Union soldiers and 250,000 Confederate soldiers

30. "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it.; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." - This quote by Abraham Lincoln tells us what?

- That Abraham Lincoln's main concern was restoring the Union, not ending slavery.

31. By mid-1862, Lincoln believed that in order to save the Union, he had to broaden the goals of the war. One of these main goals was to deal with slavery through the Emancipation Proclamation. What did the Emancipation Proclamation state?

- Slaves living in the Confederacy would be free.

- In the four loyal slave states, slaves would not be freed.

- Slaves in the Confederate lands already captured by the Union would not be freed.

32. Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation shortly after the victory at Antietam?

- Timing - The war was not going well for the Union, and Lincoln wanted to make this announcement after a victory so people would be more willing to accept it.

33. What was the name of the famous African American regiment that led the attack against Fort Wagner, and lost nearly half its regiment in this attack?

- 54th Massachusetts

34. By the end of the war, how many African Americans had fought for the Union, and how many died?

- About 200,000 fought and about 40,000 died

35. During the Civil War, what percentage of soldiers deserted from service?

- 1 out of every 10 (10%)

36. What three things do I want you to know about the North's Draft Law of 1863.

- It was established because the Union army did not have enough soldiers.

- It required all able-bodied men between 20-45 to serve in the military if they were called.

- A man could avoid the draft by paying the government \$300.

37. Not all Northerners supported Lincoln's war. Why?
- Some northerners opposed using force to keep the South in the Union.
 - Other northerners supported the war, but opposed the way Lincoln was conducting it.
 - They saw it as a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. (See \$300 draft law rule.)
38. How did people in the North show their discontent with the war?
- By rioting in cities.
39. While the North had its problems during the war, so did the South. Name three.
- The Confederacy had a weak central government since the South distrusted federal governments.
 - The South passed a draft law, but men who owned 20 or more slaves did not have to go.
 - Near war's end, the South no longer had enough white men to fill the ranks.
40. To pay for the war, congress established the nation's first what?
- Income tax
41. In order to pay for the war, the North printed more than \$400 million in paper money. As the money supply increased, each dollar was worth less. Because of this, prices for goods nearly doubled. What is the term for this?
- Inflation
42. The period of healing and reuniting following the Civil War was known as what?
- Reconstruction
43. What was Lincoln's 10% plan?
- A southern state could form a new government after 10% of its voters swore an oath of loyalty to the United States.
44. Under Lincoln's plan, once a southern state formed its government, it had to abolish what?
- slavery
45. Who assassinated Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865?
- John Wilkes Booth, a popular actor from the South
46. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while doing what?
- Watching a play
47. What ended up happening to the individual who assassinated Lincoln?
- He was later caught and killed in a barn outside the city.
48. In response to Lincoln's death, Walt Whitman wrote what poem?
- "O Captain! My Captain"
49. Lincoln's Vice President, took over as President after Lincoln was killed. What was this person's name?
- Andrew Johnson
50. What did the Thirteenth Amendment do?
- It banned slavery throughout the nation.