

- Fort Sumter** – The \_\_\_\_\_ that started the war. April \_\_\_\_\_. South Carolina feels threatened by a \_\_\_\_\_ fort in Charleston harbor. They \_\_\_\_\_ on Fort Sumter and the fort surrenders. More southern states join the \_\_\_\_\_. The war begins.
- Secession and Border States** – \_\_\_\_\_ Southern states seceded and formed the Confederate States of America (\_\_\_\_\_). Missouri, Kentucky, \_\_\_\_\_, and Delaware were \_\_\_\_\_ states that did not \_\_\_\_\_. Lincoln would need to work to \_\_\_\_\_ them in the Union.
- The First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas)** July 1861 – First \_\_\_\_\_ battle. North was expected to \_\_\_\_\_. South \_\_\_\_\_ North. Both sides realized it would be a \_\_\_\_\_ war.
- Anaconda Plan** – Northern plan to get the South to surrender. \_\_\_\_\_ Southern ports. Capture \_\_\_\_\_ River; \_\_\_\_\_ Confederacy. Capture Richmond, VA, \_\_\_\_\_ of the Confederacy.
- Chart – North and South – Northern and Southern advantages/disadvantages in the Civil War

Northern Advantages (strengths)	Southern Disadvantages (weaknesses)
a. _____ economy + more _____ = more _____	a. _____ economy; few factories + less _____ = fewer _____
b. _____ population: _____ million = more _____ and _____	b. _____ population: _____ million (4 million _____) = _____ soldiers and workers.
c. Larger _____; many _____	c. Small _____; few _____
d. More _____ and telegraphs = better transportation and _____	d. Fewer railroads and _____ = poor _____ and communication.
e. Pres. _____ had a _____ government; increased his _____	e. Pres. _____ had to organize _____; lack of unity in the _____
Southern Advantages (strengths)	Northern Disadvantages (weaknesses)
a. Fighting a _____ war; on _____ ground; had to discourage enemy to _____	a. Fighting an _____ war; had to _____ and conquer to win
b. Better _____ with _____ traditions; many belong to state _____	b. _____ leadership; constant _____ in leadership in early years
c. Outdoor _____; men used to _____ and horses.	c. _____ soldiers; difficult to _____; instituted _____
d. Potential recognition and help from _____ and _____ with supplies/troops.	d. Anti-war _____; division over _____
Northern General (after 1863)	Southern General
Gen. Ulysses S. _____	Gen. Robert E. _____

- Battle of Antietam** (An – TEE – tum) (Sept. 1862) – Bloodiest \_\_\_\_\_ battle; \_\_\_\_\_ killed. \_\_\_\_\_ retreated; \_\_\_\_\_ claimed victory. Significance: \_\_\_\_\_ lost chance at \_\_\_\_\_ recognition. Allowed Lincoln to issue the \_\_\_\_\_ Proclamation.

7. **Emancipation Proclamation (Sept. 22, 1862)** – Slaves in rebellious states declared \_\_\_\_\_. Slaves in \_\_\_\_\_ states are not freed. Significance: Transformed conflict over preserving \_\_\_\_\_ into war over liberation of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. **African Americans in the War** – July 1862 – First \_\_\_\_\_ regiment established; by 1865 \_\_\_\_\_ had enlisted. [Listen to reading. Who encouraged African Americans to enlist? \_\_\_\_\_] \_\_\_\_\_ Massachusetts fought at the battle of Fort \_\_\_\_\_. Proved the \_\_\_\_\_ of African American \_\_\_\_\_ and spurred the enlistment of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. **Increased Presidential Power** – Lincoln asserted \_\_\_\_\_ authority: \_\_\_\_\_ anti-union activists and imposed \_\_\_\_\_ law in Baltimore, \_\_\_\_\_, and later in \_\_\_\_\_. Suspended \_\_\_\_\_ corpus (right of a person imprisoned to come before a \_\_\_\_\_). Shut down anti-war \_\_\_\_\_. Called for a \_\_\_\_\_ (seen as un-American).
10. **Hospitals and Medical Conditions** – Soldiers were \_\_\_\_\_ times more likely to die in hospitals than on the \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ sterilization of instruments. \_\_\_\_\_ amputations. Terrible damage from new bullet called the \_\_\_\_\_ ball. \_\_\_\_\_ Sanitary Commission was created. Volunteers raised \_\_\_\_\_, supplied \_\_\_\_\_, ran soldiers \_\_\_\_\_, trained women as \_\_\_\_\_. Clara \_\_\_\_\_ served as a nurse, searched for missing \_\_\_\_\_, and marked \_\_\_\_\_.
11. **Prison Camps** – Many, especially in the \_\_\_\_\_, had terrible \_\_\_\_\_. Worst example: \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia. Overcrowded, \_\_\_\_\_, polluted water source, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ died (of 45,000). There were \_\_\_\_\_ graves. News of this shaped the North's \_\_\_\_\_ of the South after the war.
12. **Religious Revivals** – U.S. Christian Commission fought \_\_\_\_\_, gambling, and profanity. Spread the Gospel, passing out tracts and \_\_\_\_\_. Great \_\_\_\_\_ (1863-1864) – conversions, baptisms, \_\_\_\_\_ before battles, Bibles and testaments were \_\_\_\_\_.
13. **Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-4, 1863)** – Significance: Turning \_\_\_\_\_ of the war; South was on the \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of the war. Gettysburg Address: Lincoln speaks of “new \_\_\_\_\_ of freedom...all men are created \_\_\_\_\_.”
14. **Battle of Vicksburg (May - July 4, 1863)** – Significance: Union \_\_\_\_\_ the Mississippi River
15. **Sherman's March through Georgia (Aug. – Dec. 1864)** – Significance: left South in \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ the South; crushed the South's ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
16. **Richmond (June 1864 – March 1865)** – Union laid siege to Southern \_\_\_\_\_. Surrounded \_\_\_\_\_ army. Forced him to \_\_\_\_\_.
17. **Appomattox (April 9, 1865)** – \_\_\_\_\_ surrendered to \_\_\_\_\_. War was \_\_\_\_\_.
18. **Lincoln Inaugural (March 4, 1865) and Assassination (April 14, 1865)** – Inaugural: “With malice toward \_\_\_\_\_, charity for \_\_\_\_\_...bind up the nation's wounds and achieve a lasting \_\_\_\_\_.” Assassination: John Wilkes \_\_\_\_\_ plotted.
19. **Casualties of War** – Overall deaths caused by the Civil war, including \_\_\_\_\_ deaths: \_\_\_\_\_. Thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ mourned after the war.

