

Study Guide Ch. 21

AP US History

The Furnace of Civil War: 1861-1865

Theme: The Civil War, which began as a limited struggle over the Union, eventually became a total war to end slavery and transform the nation.

Theme: After several years of seesaw struggle, the Union armies under Ulysses Grant finally wore down the Southern forces under Robert E. Lee and defeated the Confederate bid for independence.

Summary:

The Union defeat at Bull Run ended Northern complacency about a quick victory. George McClellan and other early Union generals proved unable to defeat the tactically brilliant Confederate Armies under Lee. The Union naval blockade put a slow but devastating economic noose around the South.

The diplomatic and political dimensions of the war became critical, as the Battle of Antietam enabled Lincoln to prevent foreign intervention and move toward a war against slavery. Blacks joined enthusiastically in a war for emancipation, but Northern white resentment created political problems for Lincoln.

The Union victories at Vicksburg in the West and Gettysburg in the East finally turned the military tide against the South. Southern resistance remained strong, but Lincoln's victory in the election of 1864 ended the last hope for turning the tide. The war ended the issues of disunion and slavery, but at a tremendous cost of both North and South.

Key Terms:

"Stonewall" Jackson
George B. McClellan
Jeb Stuart
Robert E. Lee
Doctrine of ultimate destination
Merrimack
Virginia
Monitor

Emancipation
Proclamation
Thirteenth Amendment
54th Massachusetts
George Meade
Gettysburg Address
Ulysses S. Grant
David Farragut
William T. Sherman

Salmon P. Chase
Copperheads
Clement L. Vallandigham
Election of 1864
Union Party
Andrew Johnson
Wilderness Campaign
John Wilkes Booth

Thought Provokers:

1. Analyze the **strategic options** of each side at the beginning of the war. Discuss why each side chose to act as it did and why their choices proved successful or unsuccessful.
2. Compare **Grant and Lee** as military leaders. To what extent did Lee represent the "traditional" strategist and Grant the new age of "total war?"
3. List and explain the key **turning points** of the war. (at least three)
4. Examine the **politics of the war**, especially the way Lincoln used actions such as the Gettysburg Address and Emancipation Proclamation to affect the course of the war.
5. Identify the political, economic, and social **outcomes** of the Civil War.

Identification:

- _____ 1. First major battle of the Civil War, in which untrained Northern troops joined civilian picnickers in a flight back to Washington
- _____ 2. McClellan's disastrously unsuccessful attempt to capture Richmond quickly by following an invasion route between the York and James rivers
- _____ 3. Key battle that forestalled European intervention to aid the Confederacy and led to the Emancipation Proclamation
- _____ 4. Document that proclaimed a war against slavery and guaranteed a fight to the finish
- _____ 5. General U. S. Grant's nickname, taken from his military demand to the enemy at Fort Donelson and elsewhere
- _____ 6. The crucial Confederate fortress on the Mississippi, whose fall to Grant in 1863 cut the South in two
- _____ 7. Pennsylvania battle that ended Lee's last hopes of achieving victory through an invasion of the North
- _____ 8. Mississippi site where black soldiers were massacred after their surrender
- _____ 9. Northern Democrats who opposed the Civil War and sympathized with the South
- _____ 10. Edward Everett Hale's story of treason and banishment, inspired by the wartime banishing of Copperhead Clement Vallandigham
- _____ 11. Georgia city captured and burned by Sherman just before the election of 1864
- _____ 12. The temporary 1864 coalition of Republicans and war Democrats that backed Lincoln's re-election
- _____ 13. Washington site where John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln on April 14, 1865
- _____ 14. Virginia site where Lee surrendered to Grant in April 1865
- _____ 15. Romantic name given to the Southern fight for independence indicating nobility despite defeat

Matching People, Places and Events:

Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Bull Run | A. Daring Southern commander killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville |
| ___ 2. George McClellan | B. Southern officer whose failed charge at Gettysburg marked “the high water mark of the Confederacy” |
| ___ 3. Robert E. Lee | C. Ruthless Northern general who waged a march through Georgia |
| ___ 4. Antietam | D. Fortress whose capture split the Confederacy in two |
| ___ 5. “Stonewall” Jackson | E. Site where Lee’s last major invasion of the North was turned back |
| ___ 6. George Pickett | F. Gentlemanly top commander of the Confederate army |
| ___ 7. Ulysses S. Grant | G. Site of Grant’s bloodiest attacks on Confederates near Richmond in 1864 |
| ___ 8. Gettysburg | H. Crucial battle in Maryland that staved off European recognition of the Confederacy |
| ___ 9. Vicksburg | I. Lincoln’s secretary of the treasury who hungered for the presidency in 1864 |
| ___ 10. William T. Sherman | J. Fanatical actor whose act of violence harmed the South |
| ___ 11. Clement Vallandigham | K. Union commander who first made his mark with victories in the West |
| ___ 12. Salmon P. Chase | L. Pro-Union War Democrat from the South who ran as Lincoln’s “Union party” vice-presidential candidate in 1864 |
| ___ 13. The Wilderness | M. Notorious Copperhead, convicted of treason, who ran for governor of Ohio while exiled to Canada |
| ___ 14. Andrew Johnson | N. Former Union general who repudiated his party’s Copperhead platform and polled 45 percent of the popular vote in 1864 |
| ___ 15. John Wilkes Booth | O. Site of Union defeat in very early battle of the war |

Putting Things in Order:

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- ___ Within one week, two decisive battles in Mississippi and Pennsylvania almost ensure the Confederacy’s eventual defeat
- ___ Defeat in a battle near Washington, D.C., ends Union military complacency
- ___ A militarily indecisive battle in Maryland enables Lincoln to declare that the Civil War has become a war on slavery
- ___ The Civil War ends with the defeated army granted generous terms of surrender
- ___ In both Georgia and Virginia, determined Northern generals wage bloody and destructive “total war” against a weakened but still-resisting South

Matching Cause and Effect:

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause

- ___ 1. Political dissent by Copperheads and jealous Republicans
- ___ 2. A series of Union military victories in late 1864
- ___ 3. The assassination of Lincoln
- ___ 4. Grant’s Tennessee and Mississippi River campaigns
- ___ 5. The battle of Bull Run
- ___ 6. The Battle of Antietam
- ___ 7. The Battle of Gettysburg
- ___ 8. Grant’s first brutal campaign in Virginia
- ___ 9. The Emancipation Proclamation
- ___ 10. The growing Union manpower shortage in 1863

Effect

- A.** Enables Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation and blocked British and French intervention
- B.** Split the South in two and opened the way for Sherman’s invasion of Georgia
- C.** Deprived the nation of experienced leadership during Reconstruction
- D.** Made it difficult for Lincoln to prosecute the war effectively
- E.** Helped lead to the enlistment of black fighting men in the Union Army
- F.** Ended the South’s effort to win the war by aggressive invasion
- G.** Guaranteed that the South would fight to the end to save slavery
- H.** Forced Lee to surrender at Appomattox
- I.** Led some Southerners to believe they would win an easy victory
- J.** Ensured Lincoln’s reelection and ended the South’s last hope of achieving independence by political means

Chapter 21 Study Guide Answers:

Identification:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. First Battle of Bull Run | 13. Ford’s Theater | 10. C |
| 2. Peninsula campaign | 14. Appomattox Courthouse | 11. M |
| 3. Battle of Antietam | 15. “The Lost Cause” | 12. I |
| 4. Emancipation Proclamation | | 13. G |
| 5. “Unconditional Surrender” | | 14. L |
| 6. Vicksburg | | 15. J |
| 7. Gettysburg | | |
| 8. Fort Pillow | | |
| 9. Copperheads | | |
| 10. <i>The Man Without a Country</i> | | |
| 11. Atlanta | | |
| 12. Union party | | |

In Order

3 1 2 5 4

People, Places, Events

- 1. O
- 2. N
- 3. F
- 4. H
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. K
- 8. E
- 9. D

Cause & Effect

- 1. D
- 2. J
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. I
- 6. A
- 7. F
- 8. H
- 9. G
- 10. E