

## Unit 2—Civil War Study Guide

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**SS5H1** The student will explain the causes, major events, and consequences of the Civil War.

- a. Identify Uncle Tom’s Cabin and John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry, and explain how each of these events was related to the Civil War.
- b. Discuss how the issues of states’ rights and slavery increased tensions between the North and South.
- c. Identify major battles and campaigns: Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman’s March to the Sea, and Appomattox Court House.
- d. Describe the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson.
- e. Describe the effects of war on the North and South.

**SS5G1** The student will locate important places in the United States.

- b. Including Gettysburg, PA

<b>Key vocabulary</b>	
Abolitionist	<i>Someone who hates slavery and worked to make it end.</i>
Yankee	<i>A nickname for someone who is from the north.</i>
Rebel	<i>A nickname for someone from the south. The name came because the south rebelled, and tried to start their own country during the Civil War.</i>
Tariff	<i>Tax</i>
Secede	<i>To leave. Many southern states seceded from the United States in 1861 because they wanted to make their own laws.</i>
Emancipate	<i>To free (in this unit it is talking about the freedom of slaves)</i>
Revolt	<i>When a group goes against the authority. For example, John Brown was trying to get the slaves to revolt or fight against their owners.</i>

<b>SS5H1 The student will explain the causes of the Civil War.</b>		
<b>a. Identify Uncle Tom’s Cabin and John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry, and explain how each of these events was related to the Civil War.</b>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</u></b></p> <p><i>This book, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, was published in 1853. The book was a story about slaves and the horrors that they faced. The book became an instant best seller and got hundreds of thousands of people talking about the horrors of slavery, which was taking place in their own USA. Later when Lincoln met Stowe, he said, “So you’re the little lady who started this big war.”</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry (1859)</u></b></p> <p><i>John Brown took a more violent approach to trying to end slavery. His goal was to break into the U.S. armory at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia and steal all the weapons to give to the slaves. His plan was for the slaves to revolt and fight against their masters for their freedom. The slaves were too scared to revolt and Brown was captured, found guilty and executed for treason. His story made major headlines and got people talking about slavery. Many in the north felt that Brown had the right idea and that slavery had to be stopped, even if it meant fighting. People in the south grew a bit more nervous and prepared to defend themselves.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>The Election of Abraham Lincoln (1860)</u></b></p> <p><i>The final key event was a political one. Lincoln, who opposed slavery, was elected and the south feared Lincoln would try to get the laws about slavery changed. Rather than take their chances, many of the southern states, lead by South Carolina, declared their independence. They decided to form a new country called the Confederate States of America. They even went as far as to choose their own President—Jefferson Davis.</i></p>

## Unit 2—Civil War Study Guide

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**SS5H1 The student will explain the causes of the Civil War.**  
**b. Discuss how the issues of states’ rights and slavery increased tensions between the North and South.**

<u>States Rights</u>	<u>Slavery</u>
<p><i>States in the south felt like the federal government had too much control. They believed that the states should decide what the laws were in each state, not the federal government. They were mostly concerned about the government passing a law against slavery. They feared they would lose millions of dollars if slavery became illegal, because their cotton and tobacco plantations depended on slaves to get the work done for free. The south wanted laws about slavery to be decided by each state, not the national government. They were also concerned by tariffs (taxes). These taxes cost them a lot of money, but the people in the north who didn’t grow cotton and didn’t need to buy as many things from foreign countries didn’t see a problem with these taxes, because it didn’t affect them. The south wanted these laws about tariffs to be decided by the states.</i></p>	<p><i>Really though, the main issue of the Civil War was slavery. The South’s economy would be ruined if slavery ended. Many abolitionists in the North found slavery to be horrible and wrong in every way. Slaves were treated as property rather than people. Something had to give. So a war was fought. Yes, the states wanted their rights, but mostly they wanted the right to keep slavery.</i></p>

<b>SS5H1d. Describe the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson.</b>	
<b>Abraham Lincoln</b>	<i>Abraham Lincoln was the president of the United States during the Civil War. When he was elected president in 1860, many of the southern states feared he would try to end slavery so they seceded (left) from the Union and formed their own country. They called their new country the Confederate States of America. Lincoln refused to accept this new country, and the Civil War began to try to keep the United States together as one. Lincoln was assassinated right before the war ended in 1865.</i>
<b>Ulysses S. Grant</b>	<i>Ulysses S. Grant was the lead general of the Union when the war ended (He had not been the lead general for the entire war). Grant was the general who accepted the surrender of Robert E. Lee and the confederates at Appomattox Court House in 1865. Grant later became the 18<sup>th</sup> president of the United States.</i>
<b>William Tecumseh Sherman</b>	<i>General Sherman successfully completed the Atlanta Campaign in 1864. His goal was to destroy the City of Atlanta and cause the south to want to give up. After destroying Atlanta, he traveled across the state of Georgia, all the way to Savannah, GA, destroying everything in his path. The destruction his army caused was one of the major reasons the south surrendered in 1865.</i>
<b>Jefferson Davis</b>	<i>Davis was chosen to be president of the Confederate States of America when the southern states seceded from the United States in 1860 and 1861.</i>
<b>Robert E. Lee</b>	<i>Robert E. Lee was a very skilled general who was asked by Lincoln to lead the northern Union army during the Civil War. Lee decided to fight with his home state of Virginia instead and became the lead general of the Confederacy. He surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox in 1865.</i>
<b>Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson</b>	<i>Jackson was another skilled general for the Confederates (south) and often won battles even though his army was outnumbered 2 soldiers to 1. He earned his nickname “Stonewall” by standing firm in the heat of battle and directing his troops. Jackson was shot and killed in the battle of Chancellorsville in 1863. Very skilled generals such as Jackson were one of the advantages the south had, despite being very outnumbered in most of the battles they fought.</i>

## Unit 2—Civil War Study Guide

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**SS5H1** The student will explain the major events of the Civil War.

**c. Identify major battles and campaigns: Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman’s March to the Sea, and Appomattox Court House.**

**SS5G1** The student will locate important places in the United States.

**b. Including Gettysburg, PA**



**Battle of Fort Sumter (April of 1861)**-The confederates attacked the United States fort in South Carolina, because they claimed they were now their own country, so U.S. forces needed to leave their country. The South won the battle and the Civil War had begun.

**Battle of Chancellorsville (May of 1863)**-The south was outnumbered 2 soldiers to 1, but won the battle. Great leadership by generals such as “Stonewall” Jackson helped the South keep winning battles when they were outnumbered. Jackson died in this battle, which was a huge loss for the south.

**Battle of Gettysburg (July of 1863)**-The South had finally pushed all the way into Northern territory. If they would have won, the Civil War may have ended differently, because they could have then gone on to the nearby northern capital. The North won this very deadly battle and after this battle began winning almost every battle. Most historians consider Gettysburg to be the turning point of the war.

**Atlanta Campaign (July of 1864)**-The North wanted to destroy the southern capital of Atlanta, which was also a railroad hub for supplies. Atlanta was destroyed and the North moved on, closer to victory.

**Sherman’s March to the Sea (November through December of 1864)**-After destroying Atlanta, General Sherman continued destroying everything in his path, all the way to Savannah and then up into South Carolina. His goal was to cause so much damage that the south would realize they had to surrender.

**Appomattox Court House (April of 1865)**-General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant. The south was defeated and the United States was joined back together as one country.

## Unit 2—Civil War Study Guide

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**SS5H1 The student will explain the consequences of the Civil War.**

**e. Describe the effects of war on the North and South.**

<b>Effects of the War on the North (Union)</b>	<b>Effects of the War on the South (Confederacy)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Hundreds of thousands of men died, which affected most families and businesses</i></li><li>• <i>Resentment or dislike toward the South was strong, because they viewed the South as responsible for the war</i></li><li>• <i>Factories built for the war became very successful after the war</i></li><li>• <i>Communication improved, because the telegraph lines were now spreading around the country</i></li><li>• <i>Railroads in the North, built for the war effort, now helped businesses become more successful</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Hundreds of thousands of men died, which affected most families and businesses</i></li><li>• <i>Slaves were freed, which meant many plantations were left without workers</i></li><li>• <i>Most of the war was fought in the South, so the southern land was destroyed, especially in Georgia where Sherman led his Atlanta Campaign and March to the Sea</i></li><li>• <i>Many in the South resented or were angry with the North for destroying their economy and land</i></li><li>• <i>The slaves were free but had nowhere to go and there was still very strong racism after the war, even though slavery had ended</i></li></ul>