

15-4 – Daily Life During the War- Pages- 490-496

Essential Question: *How were the lives of many Americans were affected by the Civil War?*

Main Idea 1:

The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in Confederate states.

- Millions of _____ African Americans were at the _____ of the nation's _____ struggle.
- Abolitionists wanted _____ to _____ the _____.
- Lincoln thought that it would _____ the _____ win the _____.
- Lincoln found _____, or _____ of slaves, a _____ issue.
- Did not _____ he had _____ power
- Worried about the _____

Proclamation and Reaction**Emancipation Proclamation**

- The Emancipation Proclamation was a _____ calling for all _____ slaves to be _____.
- The Emancipation Proclamation is _____ on the _____ that all _____ are created _____.
- _____ Party _____
- Abolitionists said _____ was _____ without _____ for African Americans.
- Some _____ it would _____ voters.
- On September 22, 1862, _____ issued Emancipation Proclamation, _____ slaves only in _____ controlled by _____, effective January 1, 1863
- Lincoln _____ until after the Union _____ at the Battle of _____ before _____ the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - Abraham Lincoln wanted the _____ to be in a _____ of _____.

Reaction

- African Americans gave _____.
- Abolitionists _____.
- Some _____ that _____ of _____ still existed
- Encouraged many _____ African Americans to _____ when _____ troops came _____
- Loss of slaves _____ the South's _____ to _____ war

Main Idea 2:

African Americans participated in the war in a variety of ways.

- African Americans _____ to _____.
- The _____ Department gave _____, or _____ slaves, the right to _____ the army in _____.

- The mainly _____ 54th Massachusetts Infantry was _____ for its _____.
- The 54th Massachusetts Infantry, an _____ unit, played a _____ role in the _____ on Fort _____.
- About _____ African Americans _____ with the _____ army.
- African American _____ in the war _____ more _____ than _____ soldiers.
- African American _____ were often _____ or _____ into _____ if captured by the _____, while _____ soldiers were simply held as _____ of war.

Main Idea 3:

President Lincoln faced opposition to the war.

Copperheads

- This group of _____ Democrats known as the _____ opposed the _____.
- The _____ felt that the _____ forced _____ men to fight for the sake of _____ in the South.
- Many were mid-westerners who _____ with the _____ and opposed _____.
- Lincoln sought to _____ those in _____ to the _____.
- Abraham Lincoln _____ the _____ that _____ against unlawful _____ by jailing _____ of the Union without _____ or _____.

Northern Draft

- Critics _____ when _____ approved the _____, or _____ military _____. For _____, men could _____ their way out of _____. For unskilled _____, this was a _____ wage.
- Bloody _____ broke out in _____, killing _____ people.
- Many _____ began to _____ the Civil War.
- _____ were _____ by the _____ of the _____ and the number of _____.

Main Idea 4:

Life was difficult for soldiers and civilians alike.

- Civil War _____ fought in _____ battlefield _____ that produced _____ casualties.
 - Endless _____ of _____ fired _____ at one another.
 - Many men _____ to gain every _____ of ground.
- Doctors and _____ saved many _____.
 - They had no _____ to stop _____.
 - _____ provided _____ care for _____ soldiers in the Civil War.
- The biggest _____ in the war was _____, such as _____, pneumonia, and tuberculosis.
- Military _____ on both sides _____ in _____.
 - They had little _____, food, or _____
 - Starvation and _____ killed _____.

Life as a Civilian

- The _____ effort _____ all _____ of society.
- Women and _____ too _____ or too old for _____ service worked in _____ and on _____.
- Many _____ incapable of _____ in the _____ had to take over the _____ left vacant by _____ in the war.
- _____ were the _____ of civilian life on _____, performing _____ chores usually done by _____.
- Union volunteer _____ organized the _____ of medicine and _____ for delivery to the _____.
- In the _____, Sally Louisa Tompkins _____ a small _____ that became a _____ army _____.

The Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our _____ brought forth on this continent, a new _____, conceived in _____, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

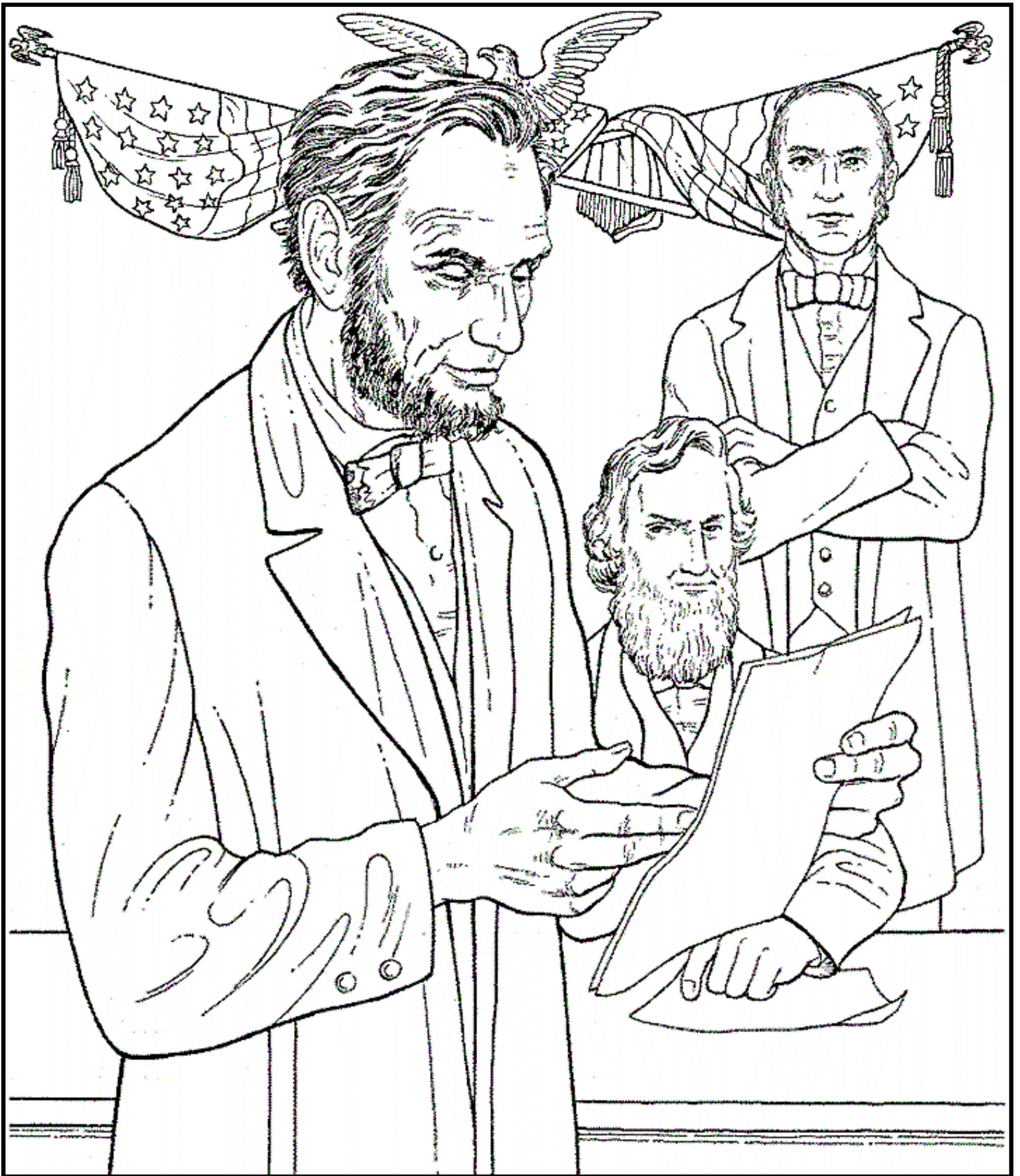
Now we are engaged in a great _____ war, testing whether that _____, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to _____ a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that _____ might _____.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be _____ here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining _____ us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that _____ of the _____, by the people, for the people, shall not _____ from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln November 19, 1863





Abraham Lincoln

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