

# January 17<sup>th</sup> 2017

## RIGHT NOW

*Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.*

*Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.*

### OPENING: Anchor Chart

#### WT:

#### 1. Notes

#### Closing:

#### Brain Pop: The Civil War

#### 3 I heard that statements

#### HOMEWORK:

#### Frayer Models Vocabulary

#### Warm Up:

#### List 3 causes and 3 major battles or significant events of the Civil War

#### I will be able to:

I will be able to explain the connection and significance of events, battles, and people during the Civil War.

#### EQs:

How did the differences in northern and southern opinions on many issues lead to the Civil War?

What were the main causes of the Civil War?

How did Georgia play a role in the Civil War?

Analyze the battles that took place during the Civil War which was the most significant? Why? Cite evidence.

Compare and contrast strategies that the north and south used during the war.

Copy in your  
notebook for  
notes



# Two Sides of the Debate

- During the debate there were those who did not want to leave the Union, including representatives from the northern counties, small farmers and non-slave holders, and most importantly Alexander Stephens, who gave an eloquent speech against secession.
- On the other side, were large farmers and slave holders, Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown, and powerful and influential men such as Robert Toombs, who had a social and economic stake in the continuation of the institution of slavery.

# Remember ALEXANDER STEPHENS

- U.S. Representative from GA, pro-slavery, but against Secession.
- Georgians did not like the Compromise of 1850 – wanted to secede from the Union
- Howell Cobb, Alexander Stephens and Robert Toombs asked the citizens of Georgia to accept it and not secede

WHY? South should remain loyal to the Union.

- if South seceded a Civil War would break out
- if South lost they lose their states' rights,
  - (right to keep slavery legal)

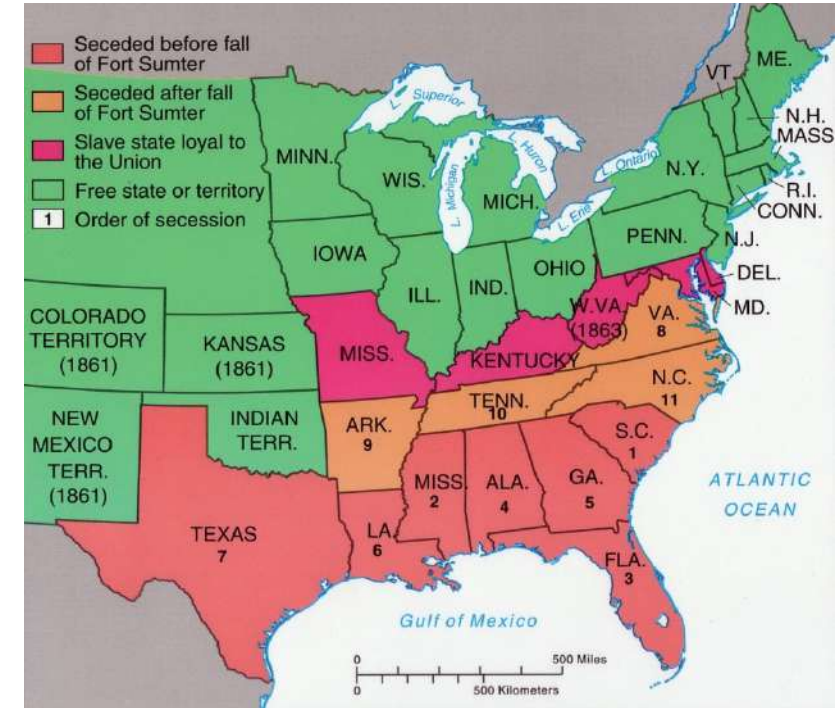
# Georgia Debates Secession

- In 1861, the Georgia General Assembly debated whether the state should join its fellow southern states in breaking away from the Union. January 19<sup>th</sup> 1861 Georgia seceded.



# Georgia Secedes

- Though there were strong supporters for both sides of the issue, Georgia eventually seceded from the Union.
- The General Assembly voted 208 to 89 in favor of Georgia seceding from the union becoming the 5<sup>th</sup> state to do so.
- It was part of the Confederacy from 1861-1865.



SS8H6b

State the importance of key events of the Civil War; include Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.

Concept:  
Conflict and Change  
Individuals and Groups  
Rule of Law







**SS8H6b**  
**How did the  
United States  
defeat the  
Confederate  
States in the Civil  
War?**



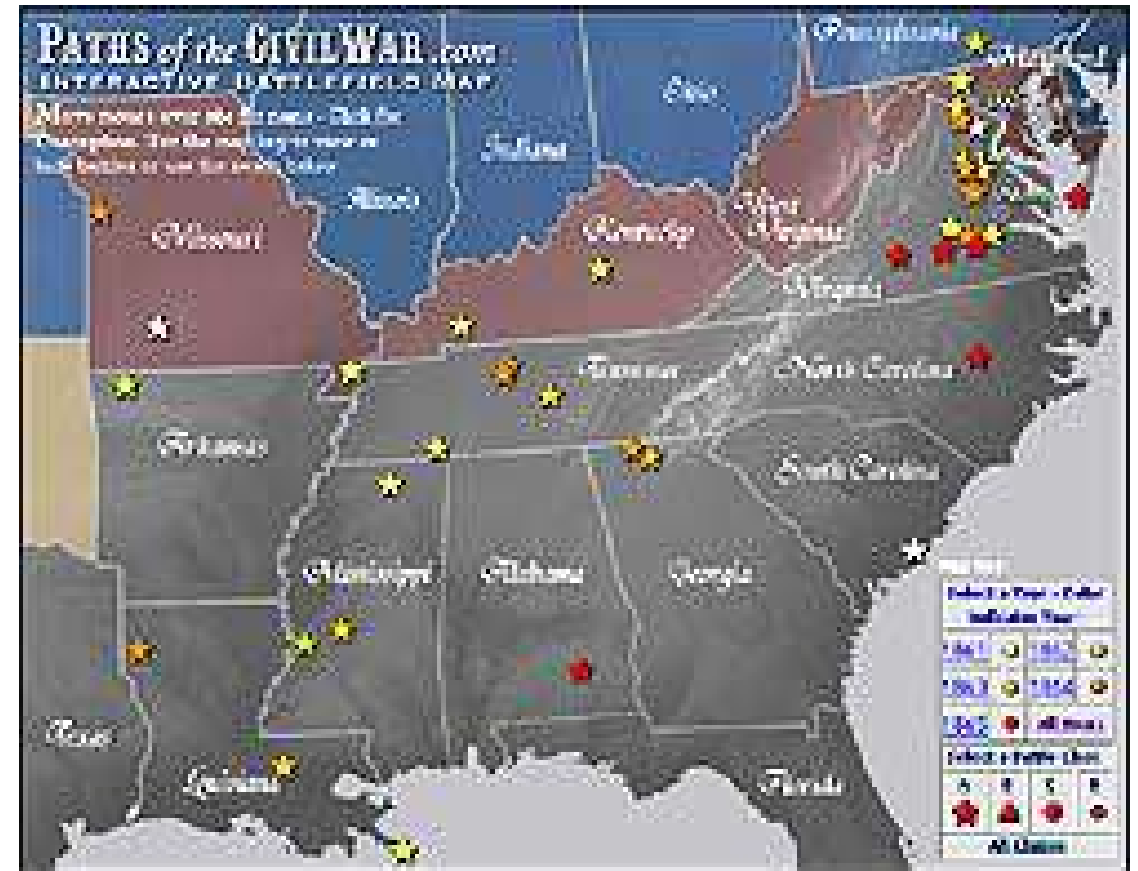


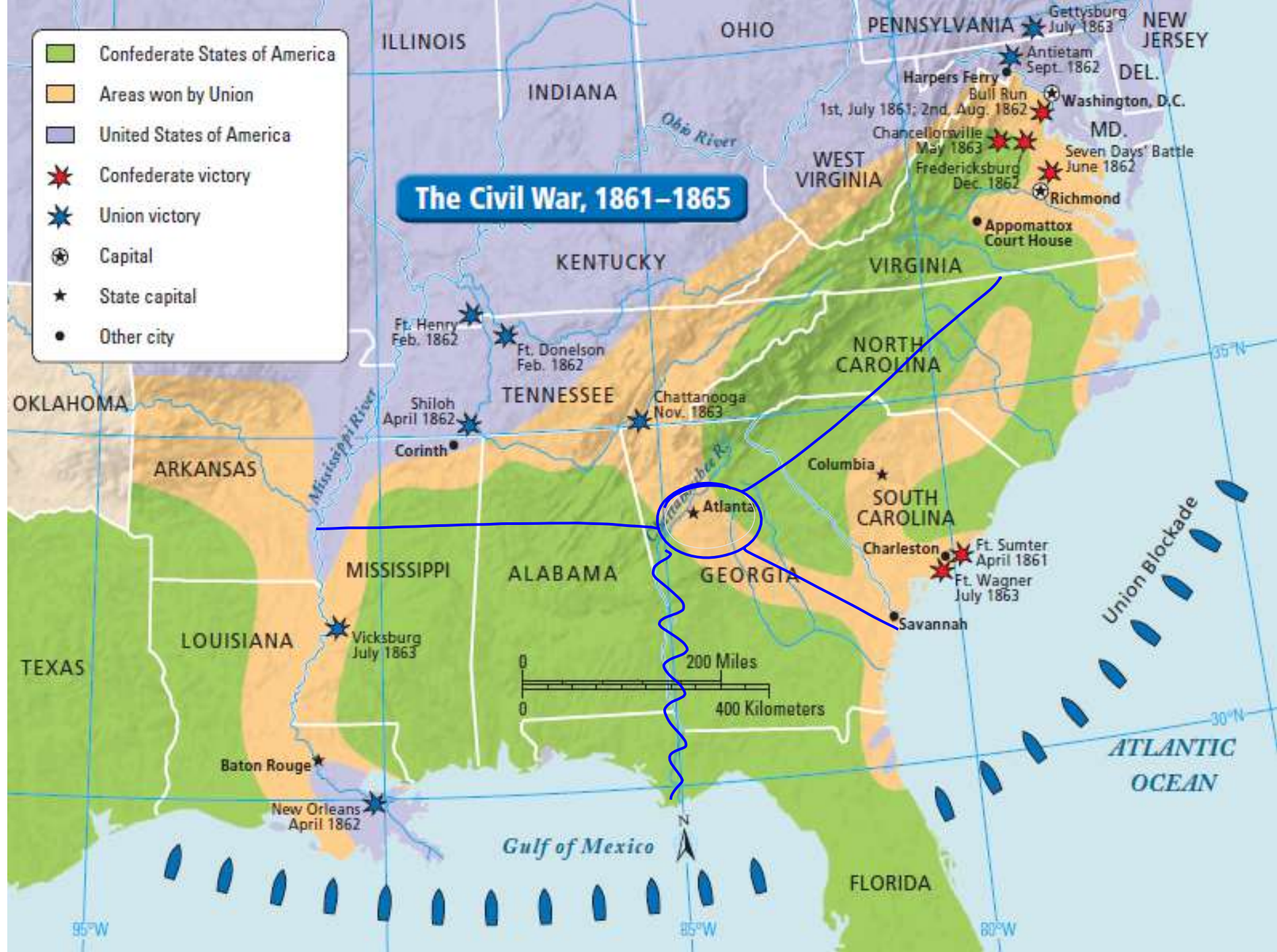
<http://www.civilwarhome.com/anacondaplan.htm>

# Civil War Battles

- From the shots fired at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 to September of 1862, all major battles took place in the South putting the North on the offense and the South on the defense.
- General Robert E. Lee crossed the Potomac River into Maryland invading the North. Maryland was a border state. This meant that it had slaves, but did not secede from the Union.

Would this be an advantage for the North or the South?







# The Ten Bloodiest Battles of the Civil War

Feb 13 1862 - Feb 16 1862

Fort Donelson (19,455 Casualties)

Apr 06 1862 - Apr 07 1862

Shiloh (23,741 Casualties)

Sep 17 1862

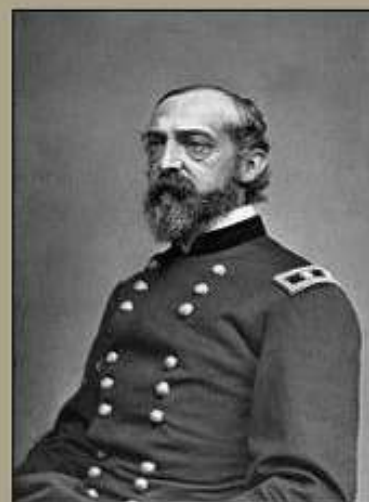
Antietam (26,134 Casualties)

Dec 31 1862

Stones River (24,645 Casualties)

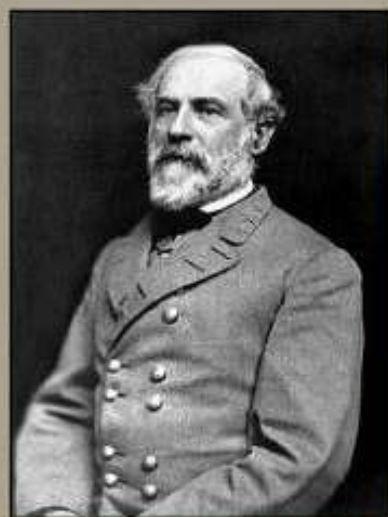
Jul 01 1863 - Jul 03 1863

Gettysburg (51,112 Casualties)



General George G. Meade

Timeline axis showing months from Feb 1862 to Jun 1864.



General Robert E. Lee

Aug 29 1862 - Aug 30 1862

Second Bull Run/Manassas (25,251 Casualties)

May 01 1863 - May 04 1863

Chancellorsville (30,099 Casualties)

May 05 1864 - May 07 1864

The Wilderness (25,416 Casualties)

Sep 19 1863 - Sep 20 1863

Chickamauga (34,624 Casualties)

May 08 1864 - May 19 1864

Spotsylvania (27,399 Casualties)

Legend:  
 ■ Union Victory  
 ■ Confederate Victory  
 ■ No Clear Victor

*"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us ... that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."*  
 -Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address

A topographical map of the Antietam Battlefield area in Maryland. The map shows the Potomac River flowing through the region, with Maryland's state boundary indicated by a yellow line. The terrain is depicted with green and brown shading to represent elevation. A red starburst symbol marks the location of the battle. The text "Antietam Battlefield" is written in a white serif font over the map.

## Antietam Battlefield

**Civil War Battle - Antietam**

# BATTLE OF ANTIETAM





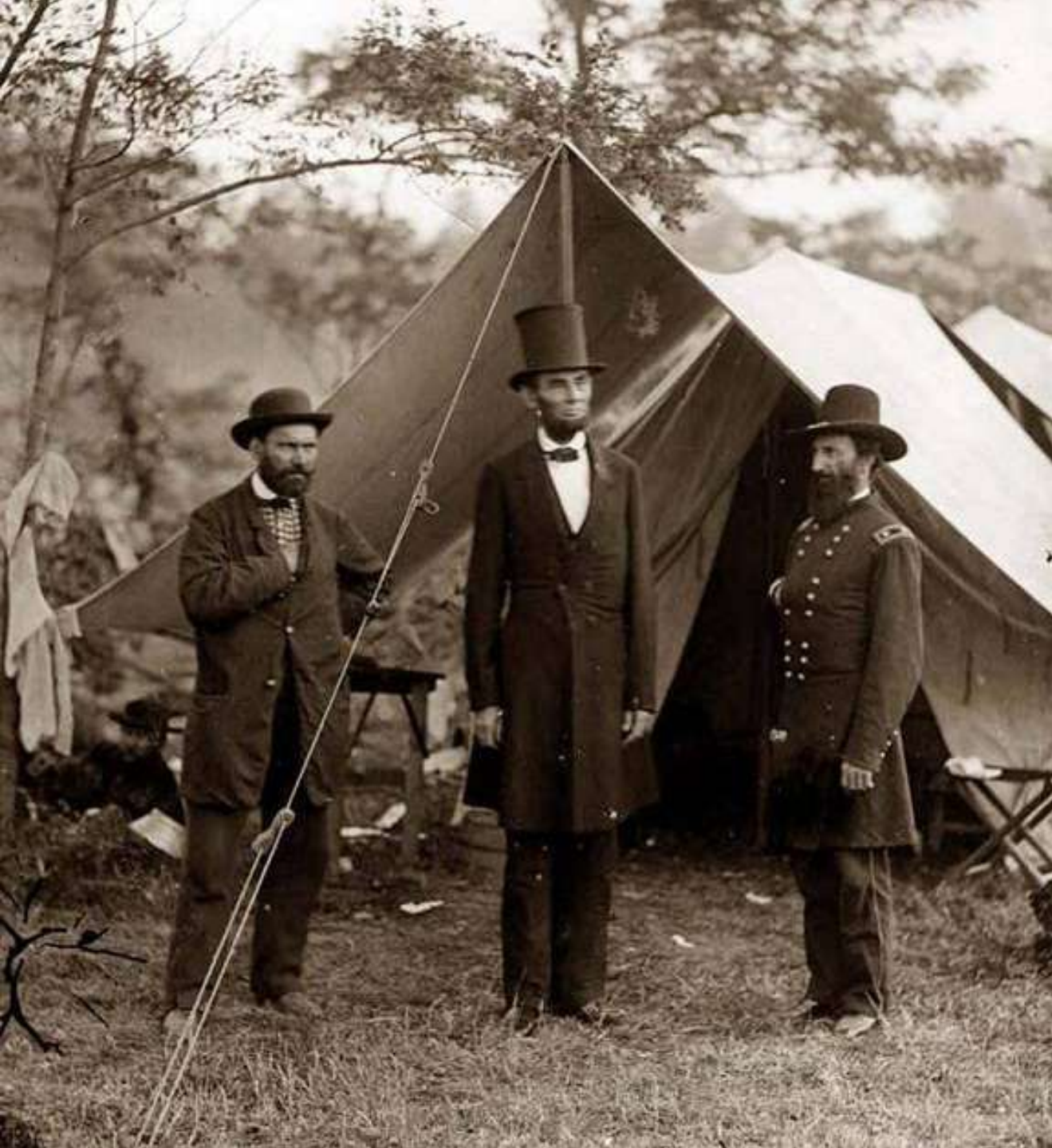
# BATTLE OF ANTIETAM



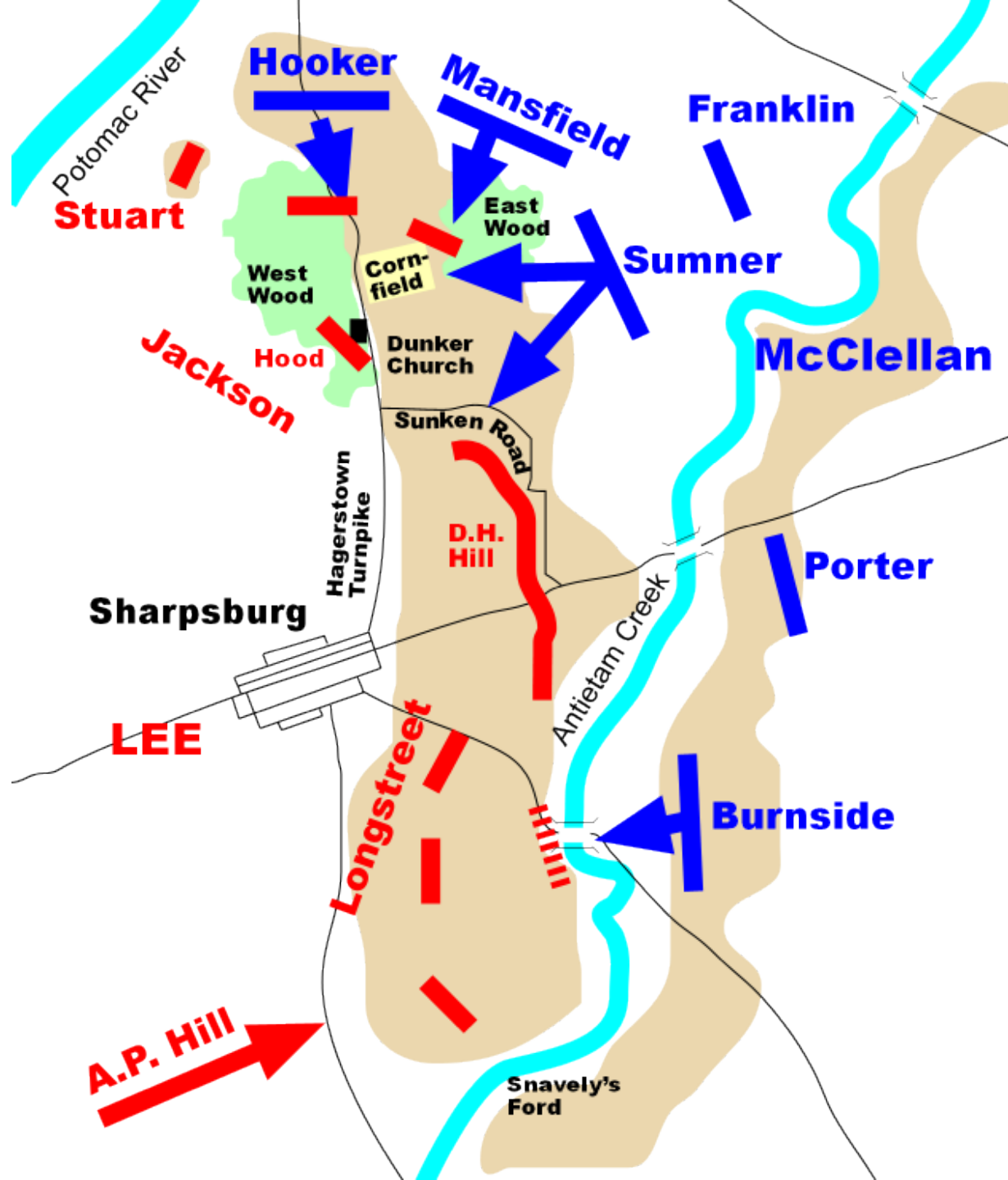
# BATTLE OF ANTIETAM



WHAT ARE THE COSTS OF  
WAR?

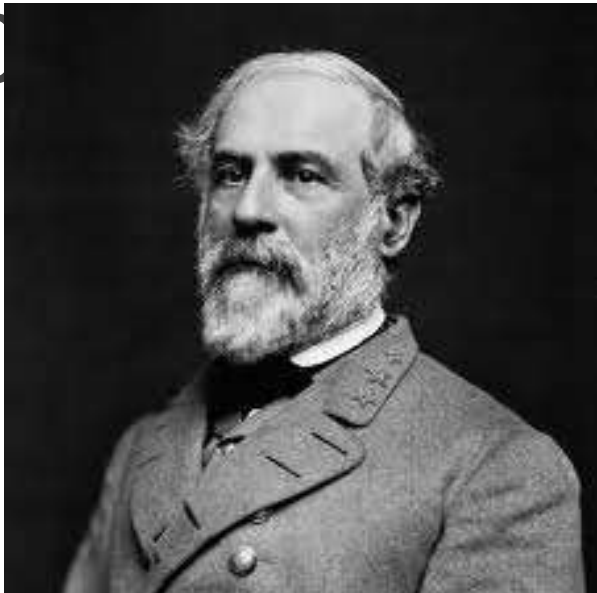


“This photograph shows Abraham Lincoln on the Battlefield of Antietam. The battle of Antietam was the bloodiest day in American History. More Americans lost their lives in one day of fighting than in all previous wars combined. To the left of Mr. Lincoln is Allan Pinkerton, later famous for creating the Pinkerton detective agency. To the right is Major General John A. McClernand.”



# South vs. North at Antietam

- Robert E. Lee led his Confederate Army of Northern Virginia against...
- 55,000
- Major General George B. McClellan and the Union Army of the Potomac.
- 75,000 men





# Lee's 1<sup>st</sup> Invasion of the North

- The Battle of Antietam (also known as the Battle of Sharpsburg) was fought on Wednesday, September 17, 1862 near Antietam Creek near the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland.
- The battle started around 5:30 a.m. and ended around 12 hours





# Why Did Robert E. Lee Invade the North?

(1) Lee hoped a Southern victory might show the strength of the Confederacy and possibly gain the support of European countries such as England or France.

(2) Lee also hoped that the presence of his Army would bring Maryland into the Confederacy. Maryland was a slave holding state which did not secede from the Union. Even if they did not secede, (3) Lee hoped large numbers of recruits would join his Army.

# Why Did Robert E. Lee Invade the North?

(4) Lee hoped that fighting in Maryland would keep Union forces busy and protect the Southern Capital of Richmond. This would also allow Virginia farmers the time needed to harvest crops to provide for the coming winter.

(5) Probably the most important possible benefit, and outcome most desirable to Lee, was the hope that the presence of his army would convince Northern civilians that the war could not be won (or was no longer worth fighting), strengthening the cause of

# OOPS

- A Union soldier found a copy of Lee's battle plans carelessly left in an abandoned camp by a Confederate officer.
- Union General McClellan used the information to attack Lee's Confederate lines at Antietam.



**Battle of Antietam**  
September 17, 1862

0 1/2 1  
Scale in Miles

**Lee Army of Northern Virginia**

- 1st Corps HOOKER 6:00 am
- 12th Corps MANSFIELD 7:30 am
- 2nd Corps SUMNER 9:00 am
- 5th Corps PORTER
- 9th Corps BURNSIDE 10:00 am
- A.P. Hill 4:00 pm
- McLaws & Walker 9:00 am
- R.H. Anderson 11:30 am
- HOOD 7:00 am

**McClellan Army of the Potomac**

**JACKSON**

**LONGSTREET**

**SHARPSBURG**

**POTOMAC RIVER**

**C & O Canal**

**Antietam Creek**

**Burnside Bridge**

**Middle Bridge**

**Upper Bridge**

**North Woods**

**Cornfield**

**East Woods

**West Woods

**Dunker Church

**Bloody Lane

**MARYLAND**

**VIRGINIA**

North********

Battle of Antietam  
September 17, 1862

A horizontal scale bar with tick marks at 0,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1. Below the bar is the text "Scale in Miles".

**Lee**  
Army of Northern  
Virginia

SHARPSBURG

LONG STREET

MARYLAND

**McClellan**  
Army of the  
Potomac

9th Corps  
BURNSIDE  
10:00 am

The Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest single-day in American history with 23,000 casualties after 12 hours of combat. (Casualties- Either dead, wounded, and missing)

	Union Troops Engaged	Federal Casualties	Confederate Troops Engaged	Confederate Casualties
Morning				
Cornfield	17,000	4,350	11,800	4,200
West Woods	5,400	2,200	9,000	1,850
Midday				
Sunken Road	9,700	2,900	6,500	2,600
Afternoon				
Burnside Bridge	4,270	500	500	120
Final Attack	9,550	1,850	5,500	1,000
Totals*	56,000	12,400	37,400	10,300

# What do you think?

- OFFICIALLY Antietam was claimed as a UNION victory, most characterize it as a draw, but some historians argue it could be a confederate victory; what evidence supports each train of thought. Choose which classification you think is correct and explain and why?



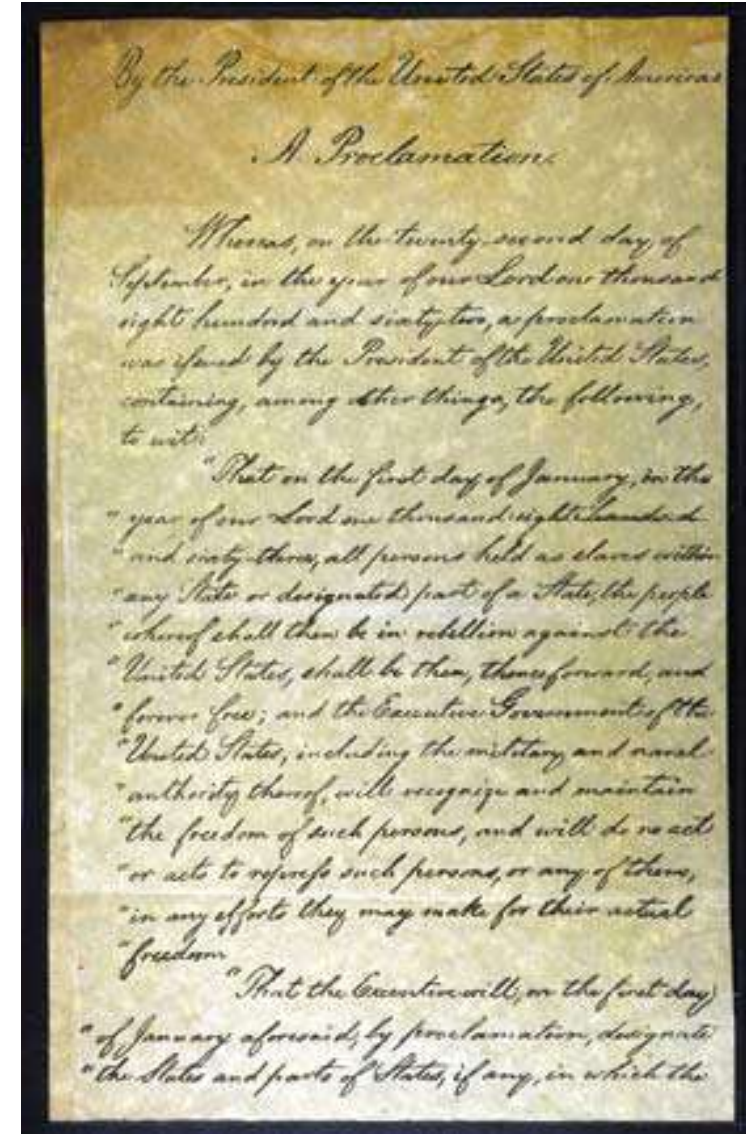


# WHAT IS THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION?

# Emancipation Proclamation

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free...."

(September 22 1862)





# January 18<sup>th</sup> 2017

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## OPENING: Brain Pop

### WT:

#### 1. Notes

### Closing:

Anchor Chart

3 word summaries

### HOMEWORK:

Frayer Models Vocabulary

### Warm Up:

Confederates try to capture Washington D.C.

Union victory – Confederate defeat

Turning point in the Civil War

Bloodiest battle of the Civil War (51,112 casualties)

Which battle is being described above?

### I will be able to:

I will be able to explain the connection and significance of events, battles, and people during the Civil War.

### EQs:

How did the differences in northern and southern opinions on many issues lead to the Civil War?

What were the main causes of the Civil War?

How did Georgia play a role in the Civil War?

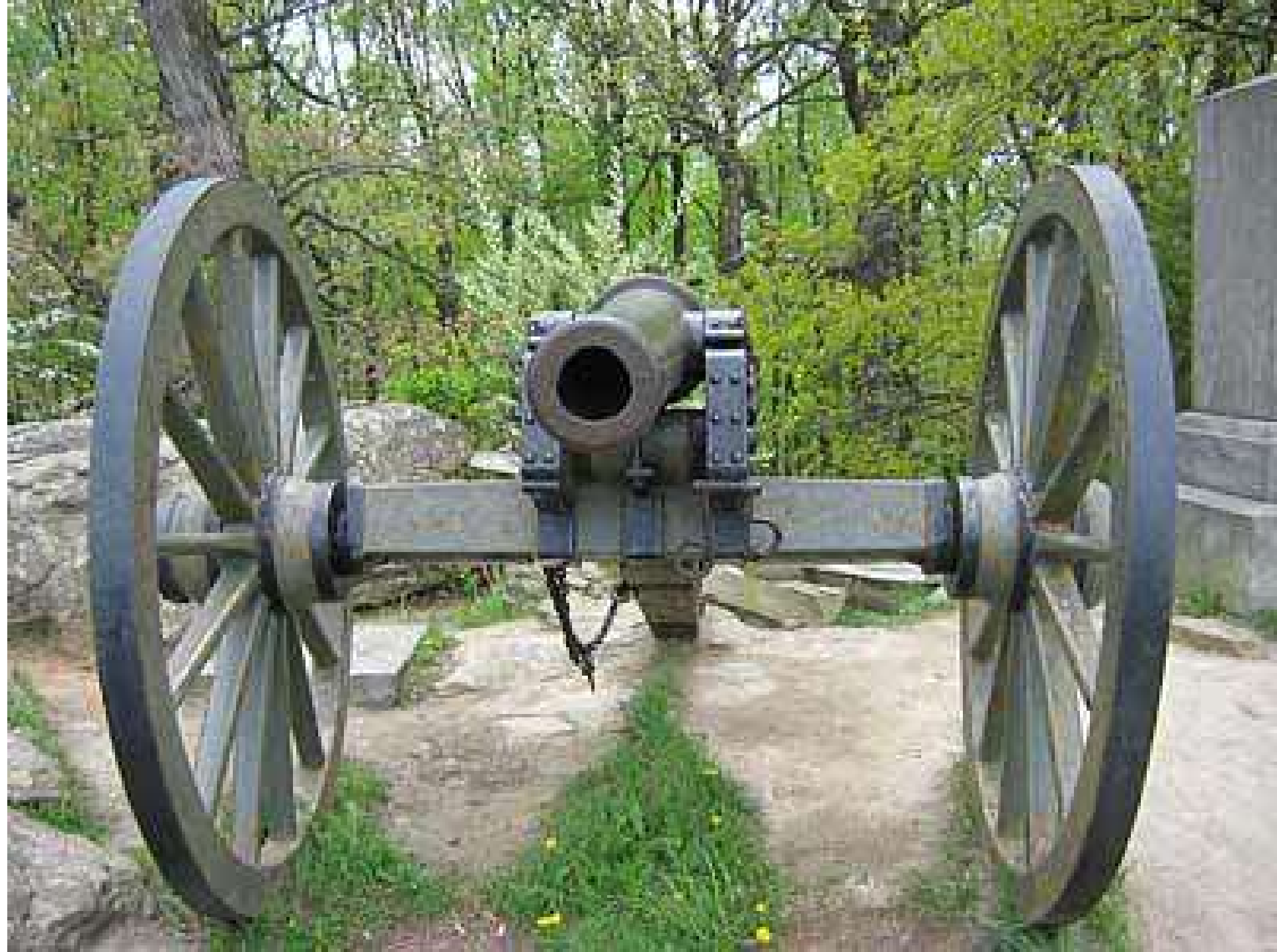
Analyze the battles that took place during the Civil War which was the most significant? Why? Cite evidence.

Compare and contrast strategies that the north and south used during the war.



# BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG













THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—HILL ON THE LEFT OF THE UNION POSITION—HAZLET'S BATTERY IN ACTION. Scenery at Mt. A. M. Warren (See Page 411)



# Confederate soldiers: southwestern edge of the Rosewoods – Gettysburg Pennsylvania





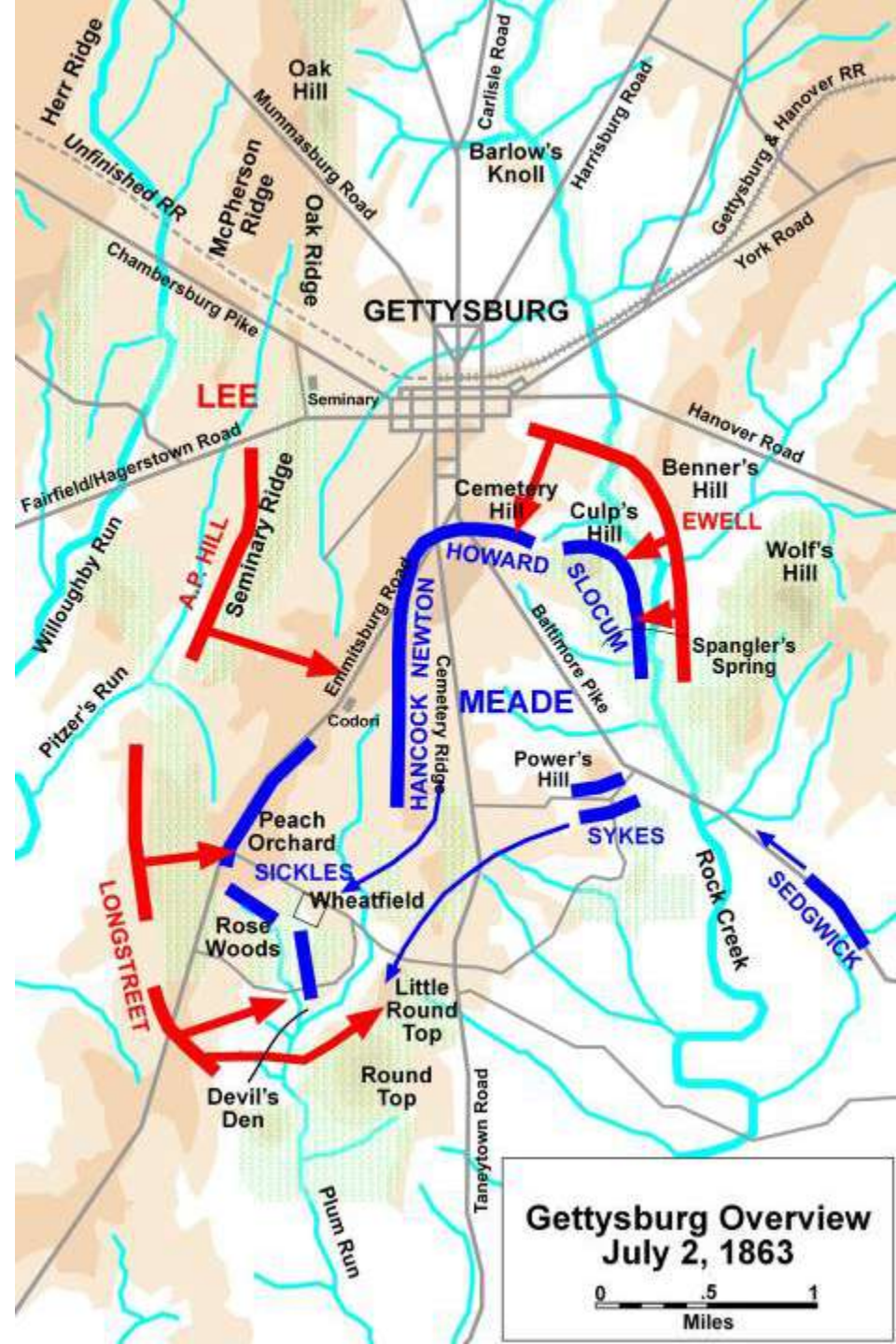
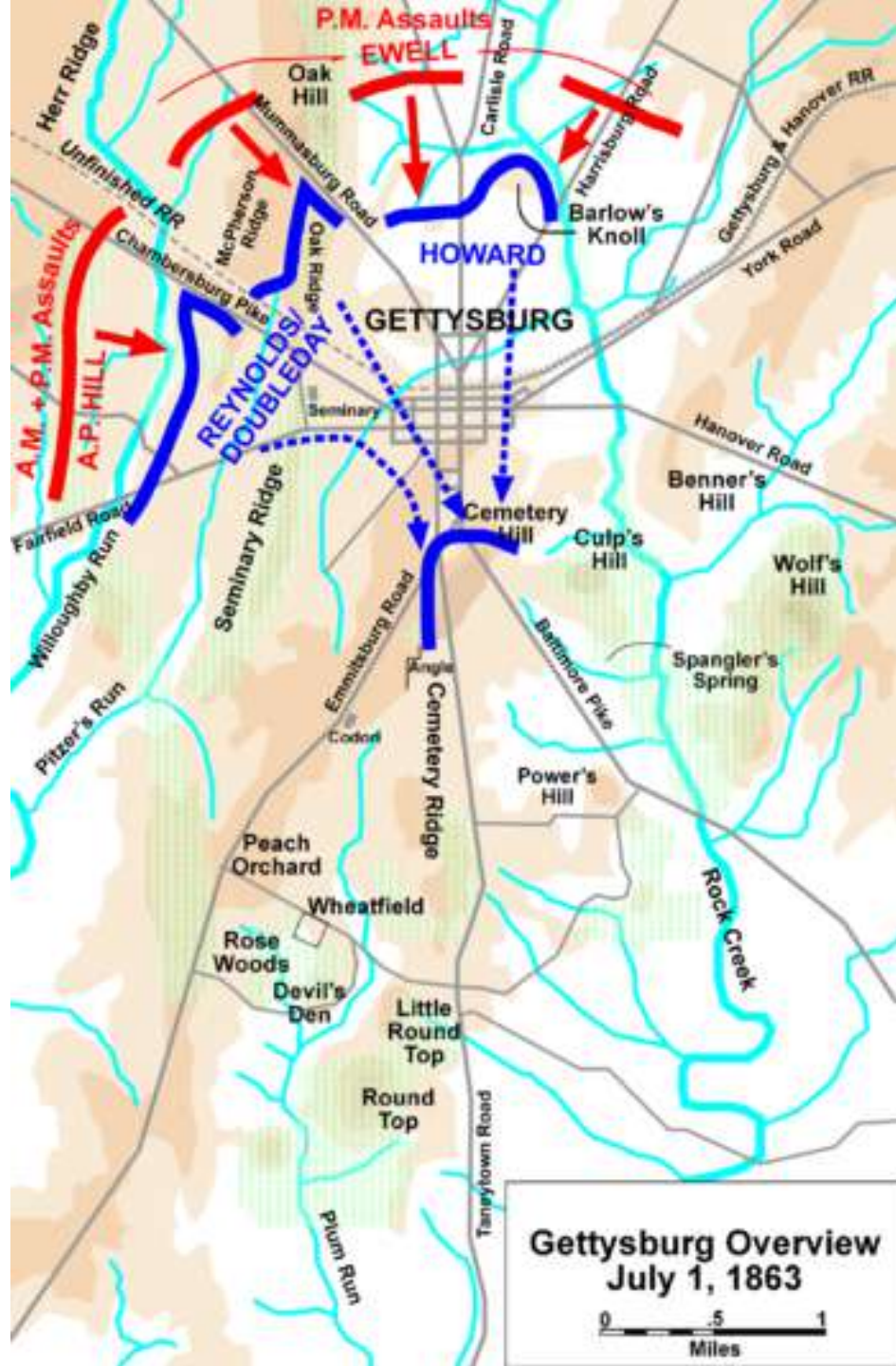
# BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG



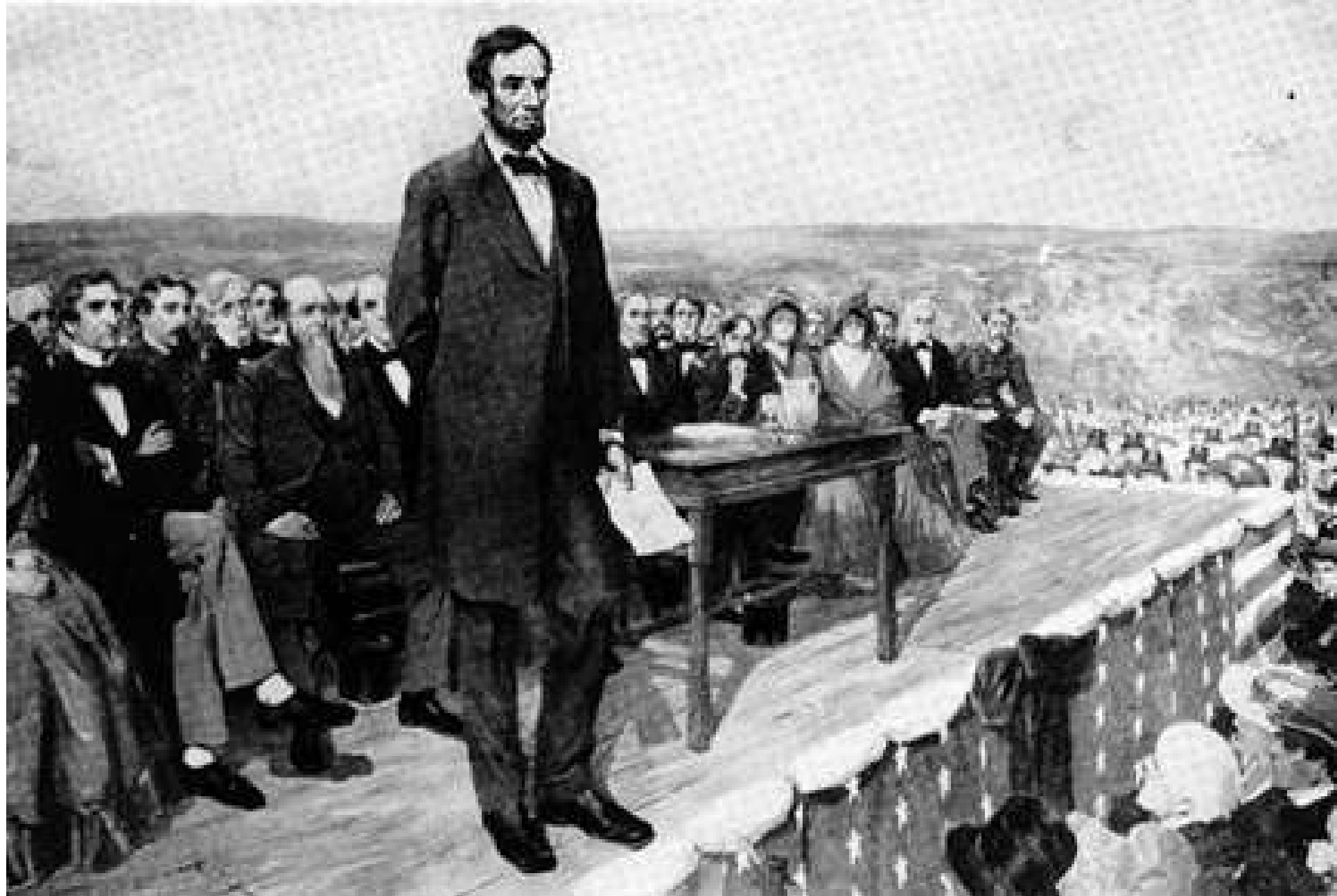
# BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

In the summer of 1863, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee launched his second invasion of Northern territory. Like his last foray that ended at bloody Antietam, Lee sought to score politically meaningful victories DC, take the war out of the ravaged Virginia farmland, and gather supplies for his army. He was pursued first by Union Gen. Joseph Hooker, and then by Gen. George Meade, who replaced Hooker in late June. The opposing forces collided at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1. In severe fighting, the Confederates swept the Federals from the fields west and north of town, but were unable to secure the heights to the south. The following day, Lee attacked the Federals on the heights, but failed to dislodge the defenders. On July 3rd, Lee attacked the Union center on Cemetery Ridge and was repulsed in what is now known as Pickett's Charge. **Lee's second invasion of the North had failed, and had resulted in heavy casualties; an estimated. 51,000 soldiers** were killed, wounded, captured, or listed as missing after Gettysburg.









# The Gettysburg Address

*President Abraham Lincoln's speech, given on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of a cemetery for soldiers killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, is considered one of the greatest speeches of all time.*

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

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot 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 dedicated 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 before 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 government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

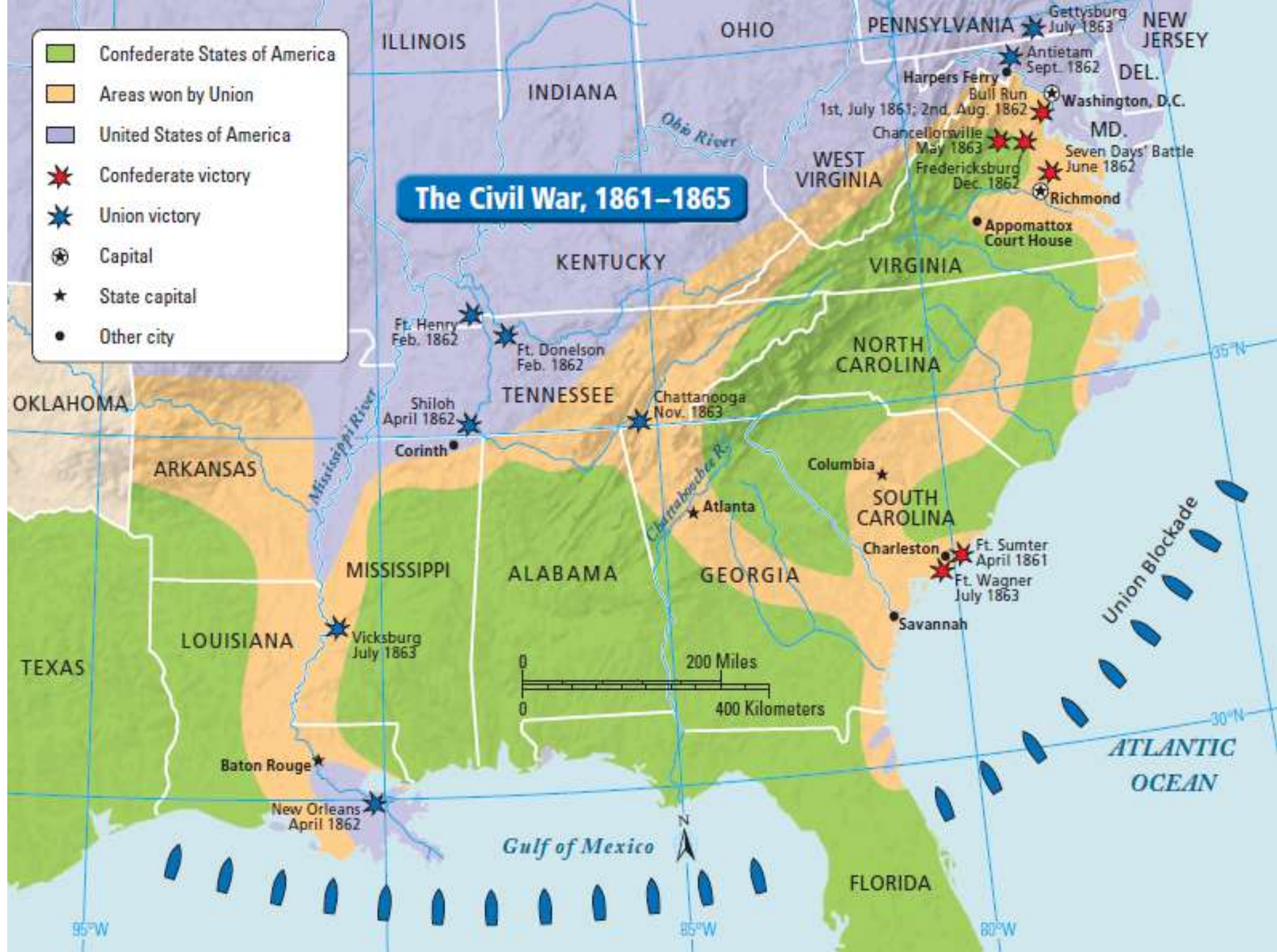
1. **Making Inferences** What cause does Lincoln refer to address?
2. **Analyzing Points of View** does Lincoln justify continuing war despite the large number of soldiers killed at Gettysburg?
3. **Drawing Conclusions** What Lincoln's speech become famous for?

For more about the Gettysburg Address .



▲ After three days of fighting, 51,000 Union and Confederate soldiers lay dead or wounded on the battlefield.







# Georgia During the Early Years of the War

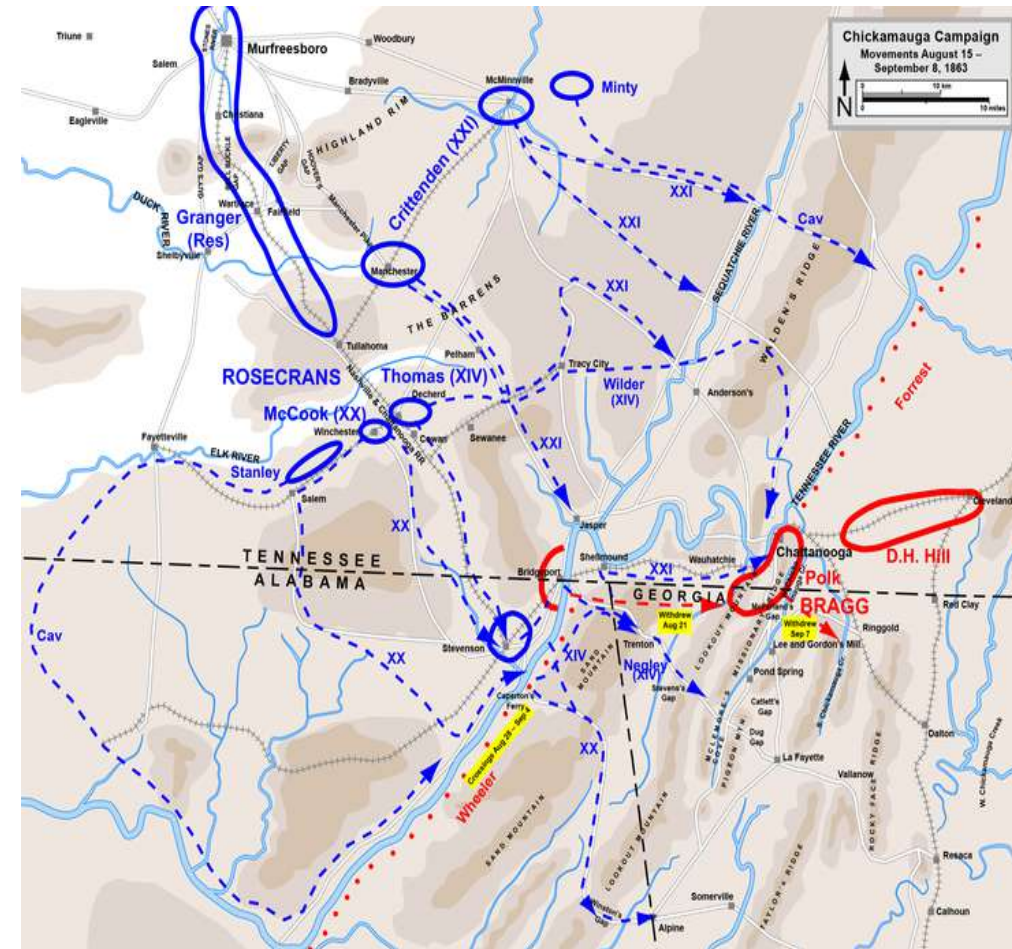


- Early Civil War events in Georgia included the Union Blockade off Georgia's coast. The Blockade prevented shipping to and from Georgia which led to shortages in everything from military supplies to food.
- In the second year of the war, the Union targeted Georgia's railroads. A Union spy led a raid and seized the *General* locomotive at Big Shanty (present-day Kennesaw). This led to a 99 mile chase by Western and Atlantic Railroad officials. They were caught near Ringgold before they could do significant damage to the rail lines.
- Union forces tried to damage rail lines a year later near Rome.



# War Comes to Georgia

- The war finally arrived in Georgia in 1863, during the *Battle of Chickamauga*. The town of Chickamauga is located in Walker County just 10 miles south of the Tennessee/Georgia line.
- The battle lasted two days from September 19-20.





# RAILROADS OF THE CONFEDERACY AND THE BORDER STATES

Interior Lines ..... OR  
Internal Problems P

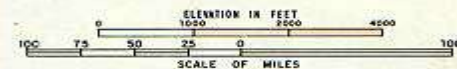
4'-8½ gauge  
connection was  
completed in 1864

Gauge of this  
railroad uncertain

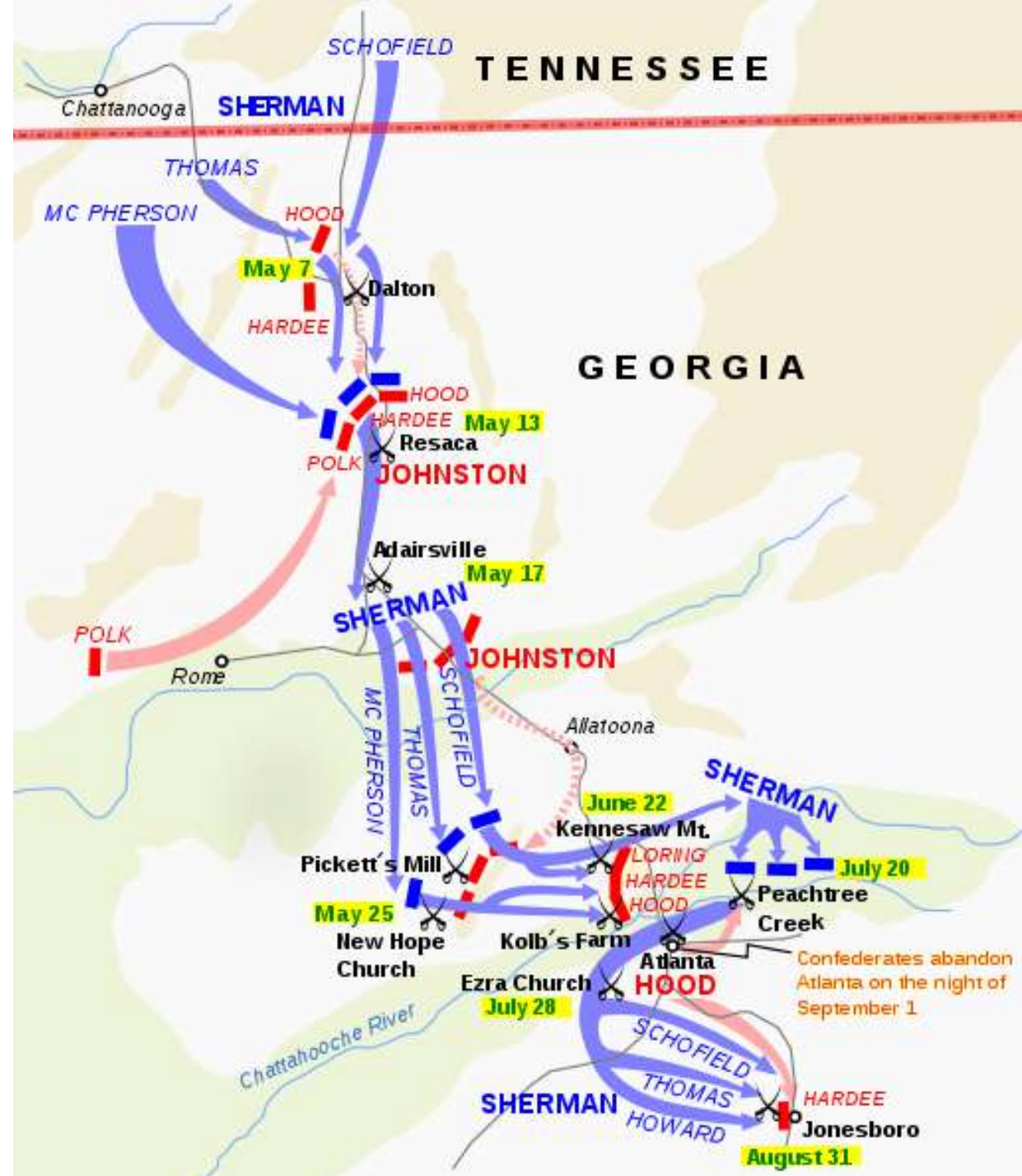
## Legend

- 4'-8½ gauge
- 5' gauge
- 5' gauge built during war
- 5'-6" gauge

SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES,  
1861

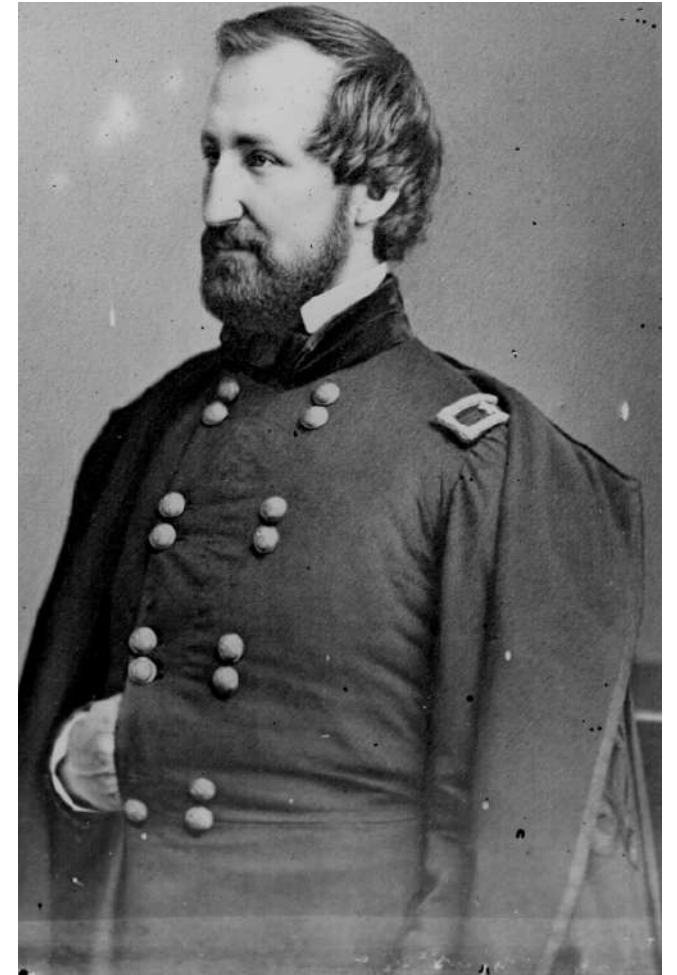
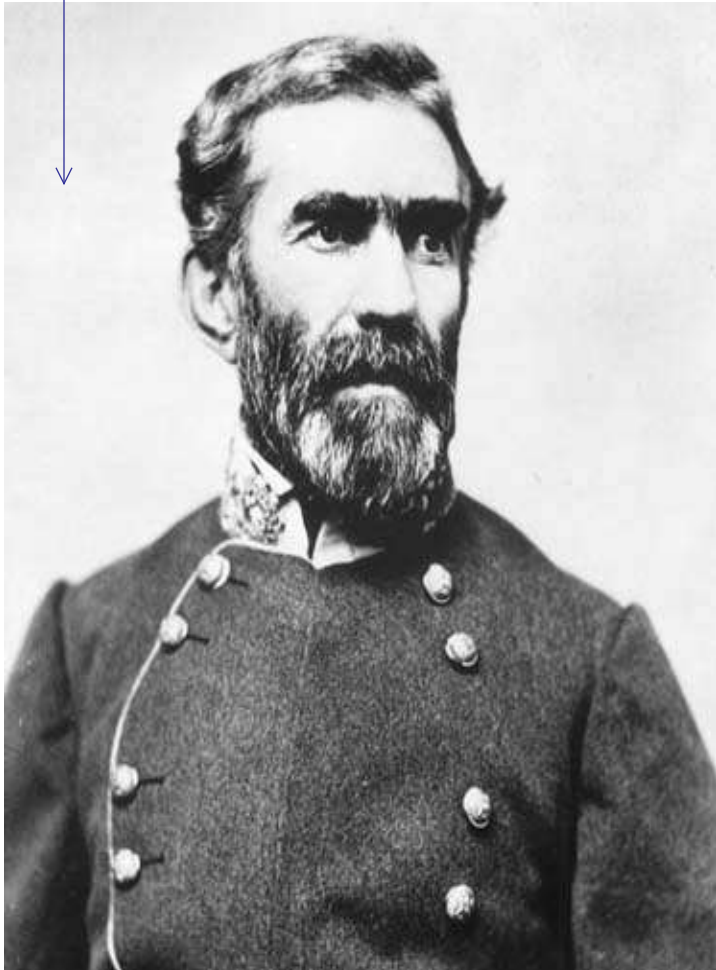






# Battle of Chickamauga

- The Generals that led this battle were William S. Rosecrans of the U.S. and Braxton Bragg of the CSA.



# Battle of Chickamauga

- This battle was part of a larger Northern objective to capture the city of Chattanooga, which was an important railroad center, and to use its capture as a stepping stone to capture a more important rail road hub:



# Battle of Chickamauga

- This battle is significant for two reasons.
  - First it was the largest Union defeat in the Western theater of the Civil War (See next slide).
  - Second, due to the South's victory, General Bragg (CSA) focused on recapturing Chattanooga.



# Battle of Chickamauga

- The Battle of Chickamauga was the second bloodiest battle of the Civil War with over 34,000 casualties. The battle was the largest ever fought in the state



What was the bloodiest  
battle of the Civil War?

What was the bloodiest  
single day in Civil War?

# Comparison of the Bloodiest Battles

<u>Gettysburg</u>	<u>Chickamauga</u>	<u>Antietam</u>
3 Day Battle Union Win Confederate Forces Engaged- 75,000 Casualties- 51,112 Union- 23,049 Confederate- 28,063 17,037 Per Day	2 Day Battle Confederate Win Confederate Forces Engaged- 66,326 Casualties- 34,624 Union- 16,170 Confederate- 18,454 17,312 Per Day	1 Day Battle (12hrs.) Tie- Union claimed as victory because Lee retreated. Confederate Forces Engaged- 55,000 Casualties- 37,400 Union- 12,400 Confederate- 10,300 Total 22,700

# Battle of Chattanooga

- After the Battle of Chickamauga, Braggs (CSA) attempted to regain control of Chattanooga. This was a southern defeat that brought General Ulysses S. Grant more attention and led to his promotion to the Commanding General of the U.S. Army. Once Chattanooga was defended and securely in Union hands, it was used as a launching point for the Atlanta Campaign.



# Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

- Though often called “Sherman's March through Georgia” or simply “Sherman's March,” Sherman actually led two separate military campaigns in the state. The first was called the *Atlanta Campaign*. Beginning in the spring of 1864, Sherman set out to capture Atlanta





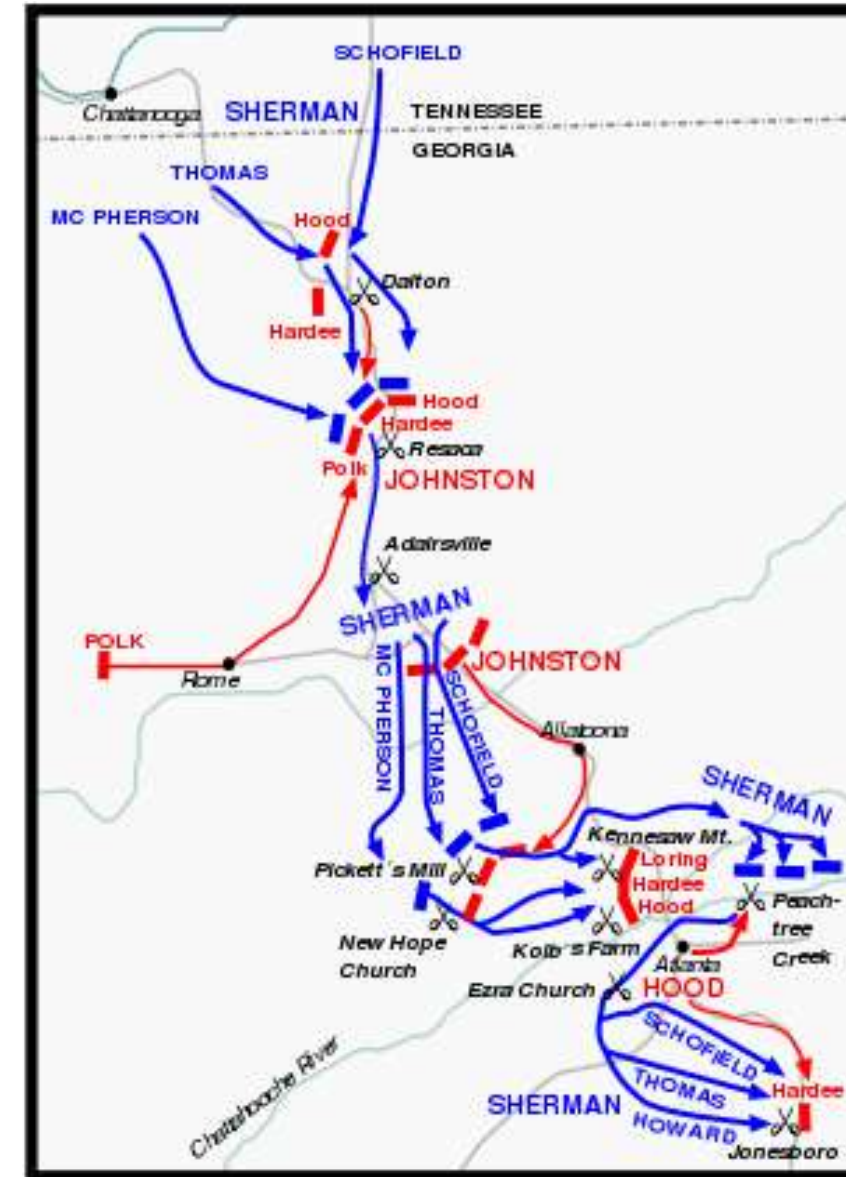
# Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

- The southern army was led by General Joseph Johnston who believed that with his army being out numbered almost two to one and shortages of ammunition, he should use defensive tactics.
- To slow Sherman's army, he burned bridges and blocked roads.

Atlanta was originally  
created as a...

# Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

- Due to Atlanta's role as the major railroad hub of the South, along with its industrial capabilities, the capture of the city would bring a mortal blow to the Confederacy.
- The campaign took almost 4 ½ months and several major engagements took place between the two armies including the Battles of Dalton, Resaca, and Kennesaw Mountain.

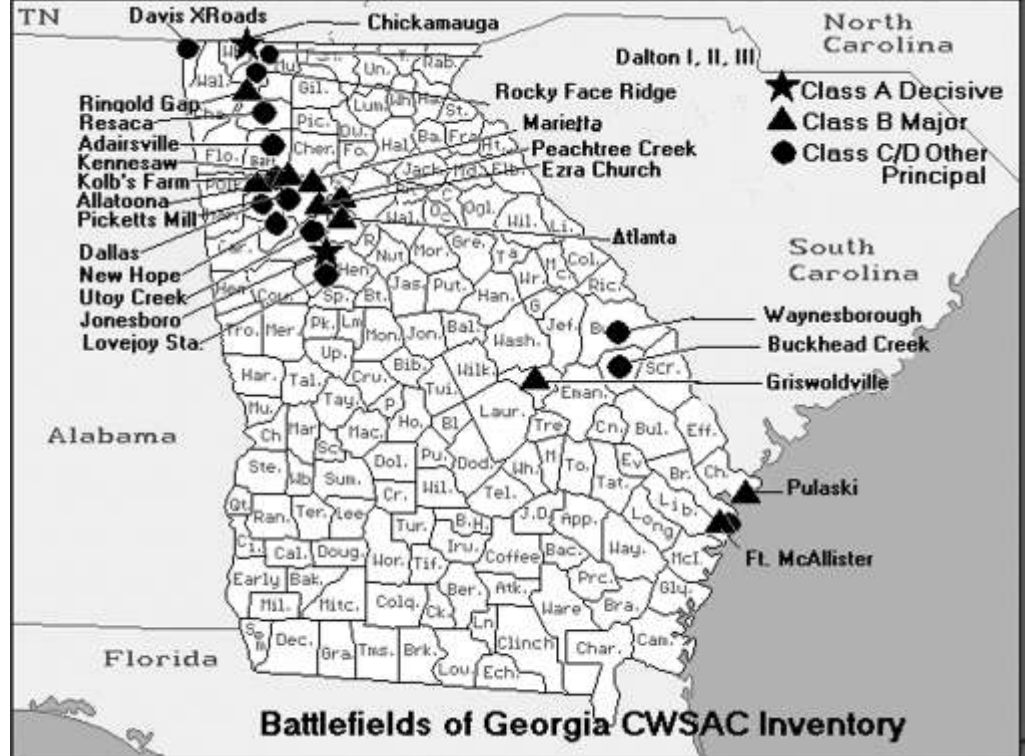


# Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

- As Sherman pushed his army closer and closer to the city, CSA President, Jefferson Davis, removed Johnston from command and replaced him with John B. Hood, a general that would attack Sherman's larger army head-on to protect the city.
- Though Hood attacked head on as ordered, his attempts were unsuccessful and did not deter Sherman and his movements toward the city. Sherman continued to win battle after battle until he was close enough to bombard Atlanta with cannon fire.







# Sherman's March to the Sea

- On September 2, 1864, General Hood was forced to withdraw from Atlanta leaving the city open for Union occupation. Sherman held the city for more than two months planning for what was to be called The March to the Sea.



# Sherman's March to the Sea

- On Nov 15, 1864, Sherman's army left Atlanta. Whether or not he was solely to blame for the fire that spread through the city as he was withdrawing, or if some of the fires were started by Confederate soldiers or civilians, is a topic that has been debated from almost as soon as it happened. Regardless, as Sherman started his new campaign, the city of Atlanta was left smoldering and in ruins.













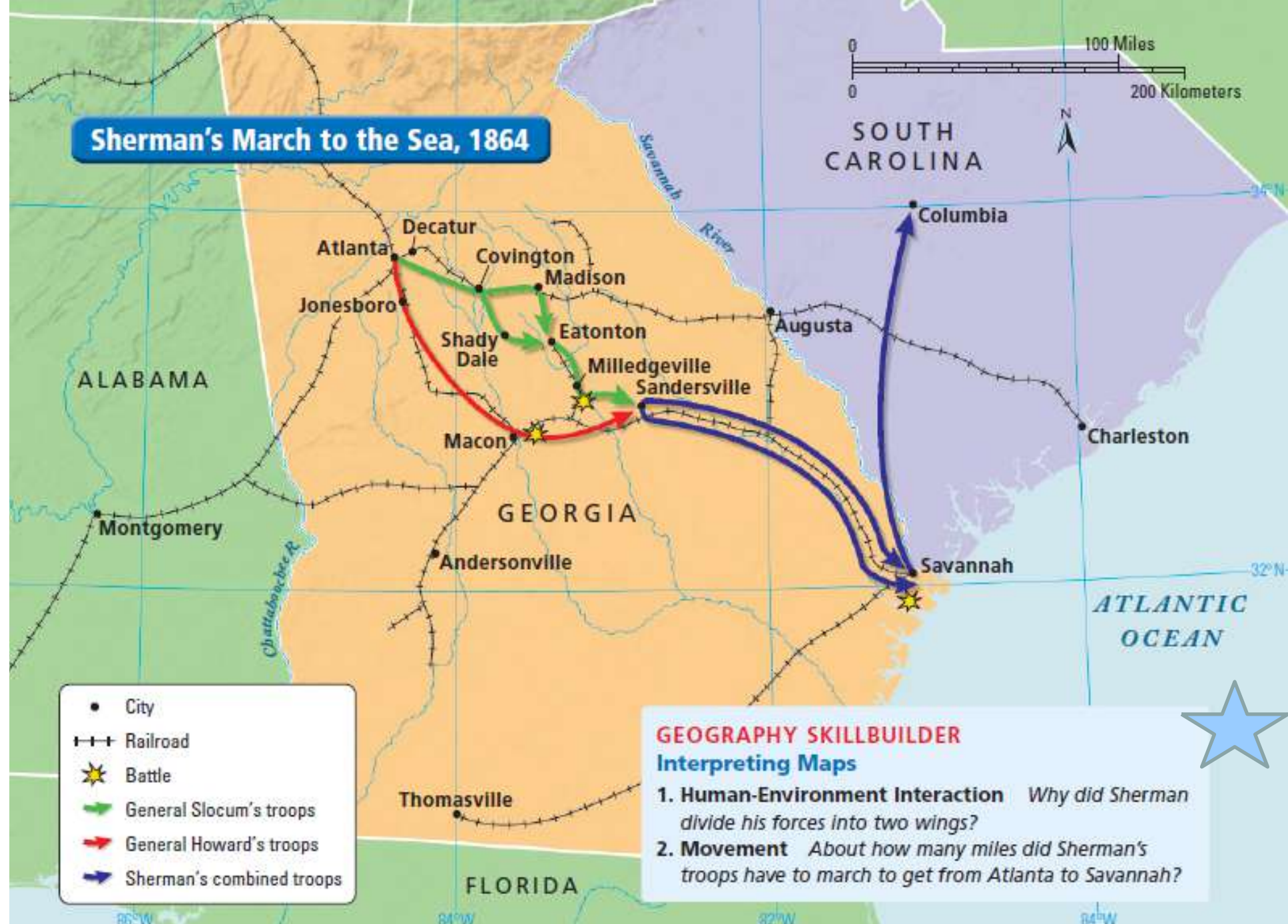
# Sherman's March to the Sea

- After leaving the city of Atlanta utterly destroyed, Sherman set his sights on the rest of Georgia. Hoping to end the war as quickly as possible, while **punishing the South for starting the war, Sherman began his infamous March to the Sea.**





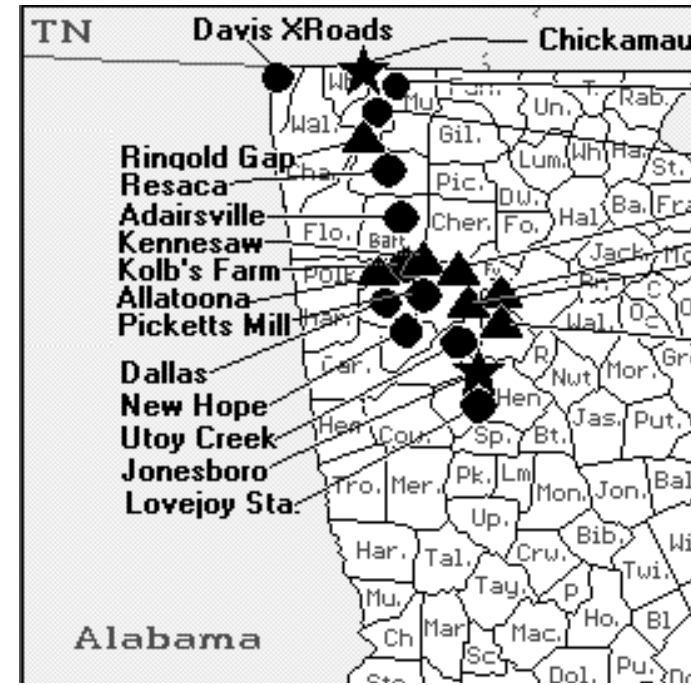
## Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864





# The Civil War in Paulding County

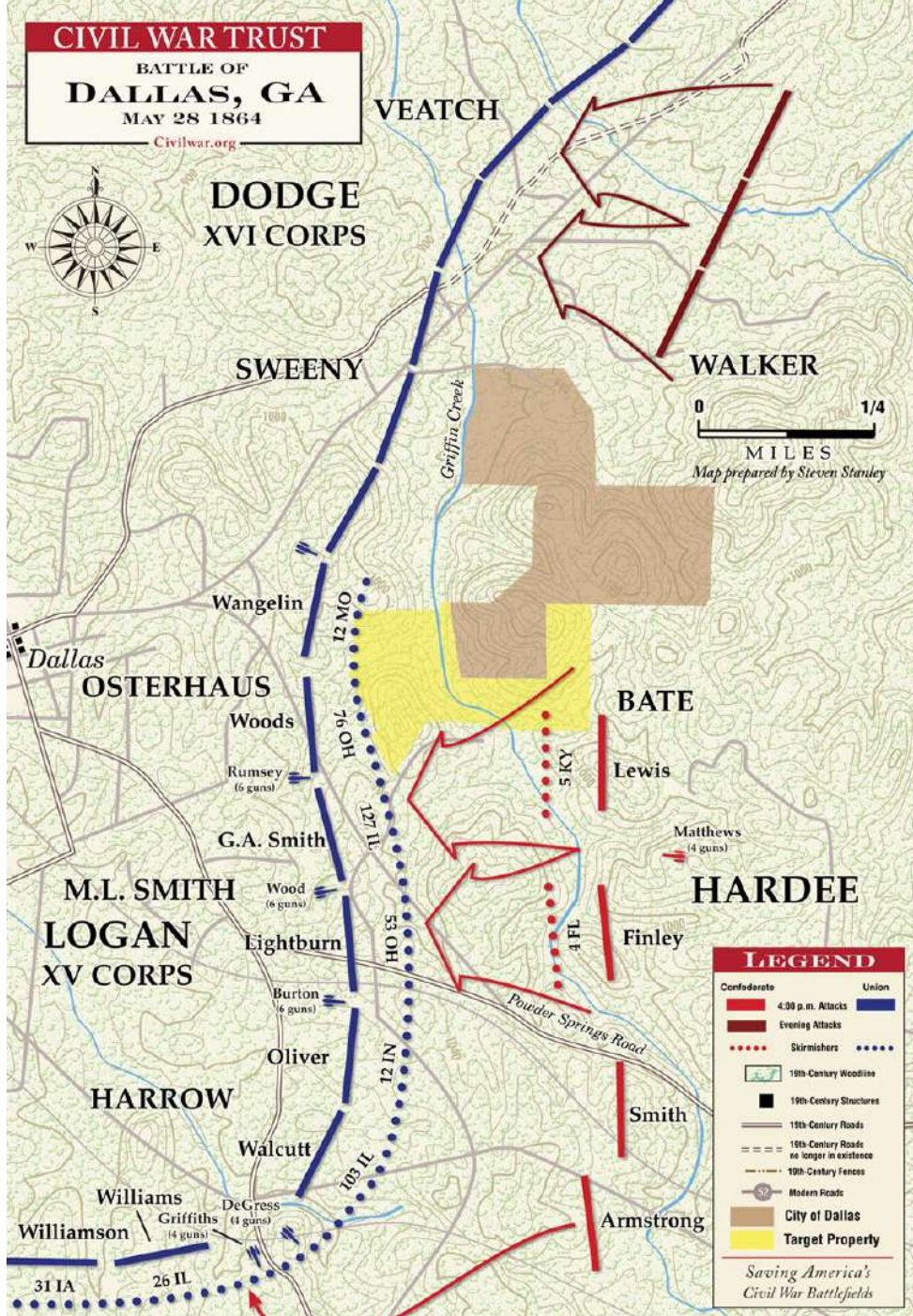
- Paulding County is well known for its role in the Civil War. In 1864, Union General William T. Sherman planned to take over Dallas to control the traffic on the county roads that led to larger cities such as Atlanta and Kennesaw.
- Confederate General Joseph Johnson commanded his troops to stop the Union from the attempted take-over. Because of the Union's attempt to control part of Paulding County, three battles took place at New Hope Church, Dallas, and Pickett's Mill. The battles delayed Sherman's attack on Atlanta.
- Paulding County's historic Henderson House served as the Union headquarters.



# The Civil war in Paulding County

<u>Battle of New Hope</u>	<u>Battle of Dallas</u>	<u>Battle of Pickett's Mill</u>
May 25-26 Union- William T. Sherman and Joseph Hooker Confederate- Joseph E. Johnston Casualties Union- 1,665 Confederate- 350 <u>Confederate Victory</u>	May 26-June 1 Union- William T. Sherman Confederate- Joseph E. Johnston Casualties Union- 2,400 Confederate- 3,000 <u>Union Victory</u>	May 27 Union- Oliver O. Howard Confederate- Patrick Cleburne Casualties Union- 1,600 Confederate- 500 <u>Confederate Victory</u>

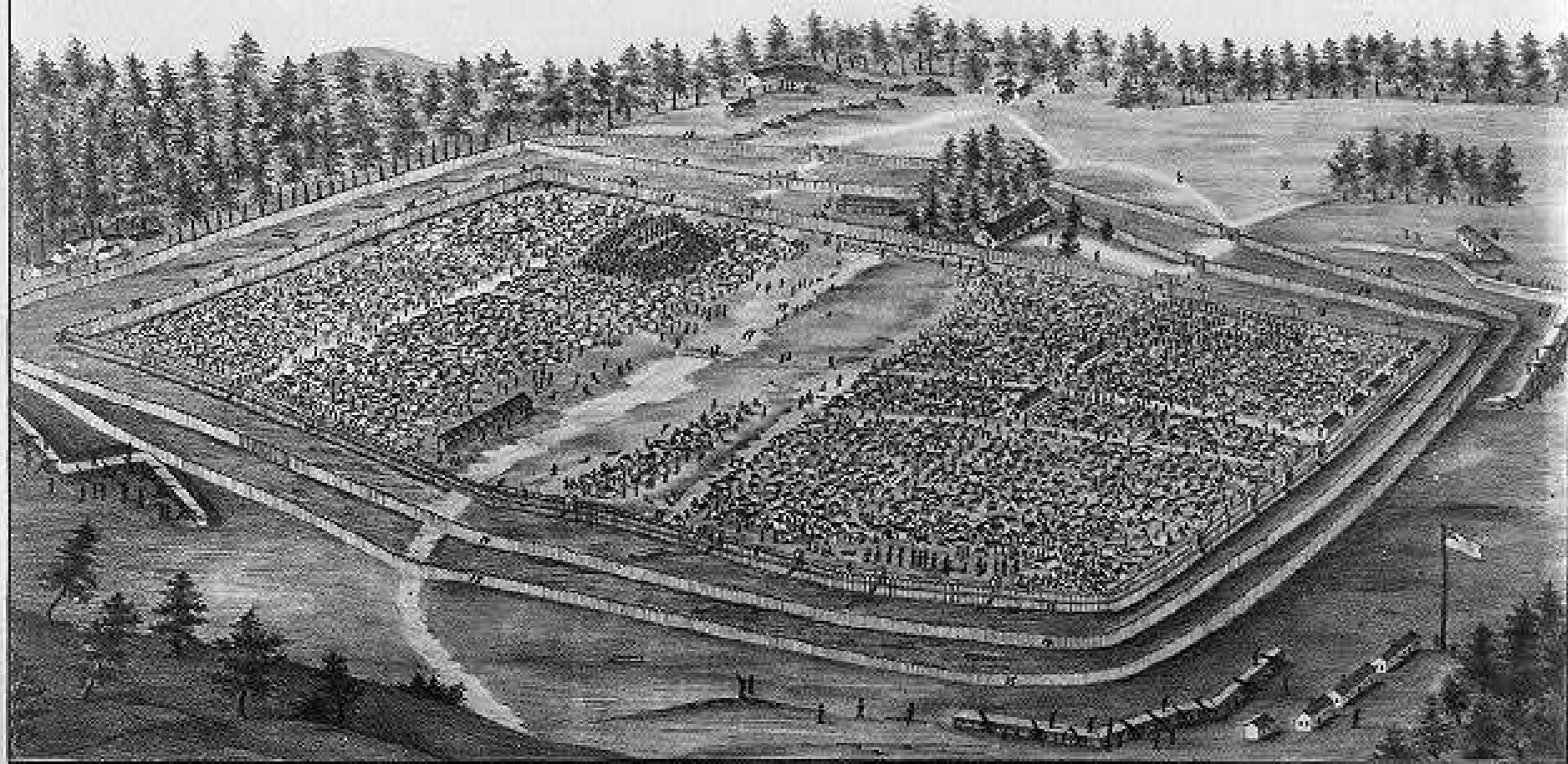




<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/kennesawmountain/kennesaw-mountain-history-articles/cobbcountysecrest.html>

<http://www.nytimes.com/1864/06/16/news/gen-sherman-s-army-battle-dallas-desperate-assault-rebels-upon-mcpherson-s-corps.html>

# Andersonville



1. HEAD QUARTERS.

2. Guard Camp.
3. Hospital.
4. Cook House.
5. Death House.
6. Death Line.
7. The Island.
8. Prisoners' Camp.
9. Prison Quarters.

## ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

AS SEEN BY

JOHN L. RANSOM,

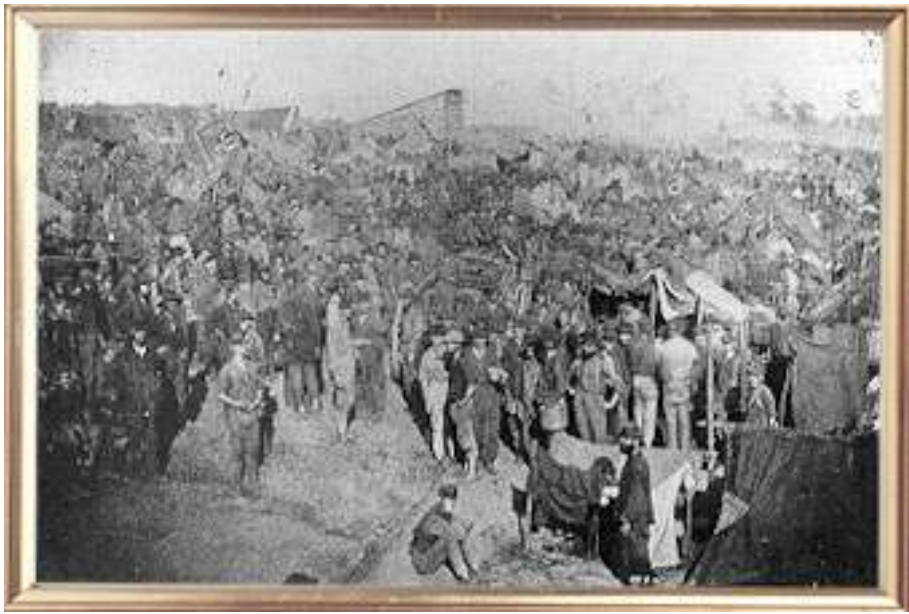
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF "ANDERSONVILLE DIARY, ESCAPE AND LIST OF THE DEAD,"  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

10. Hospital along the Death Line.
11. Market Street.
12. Broad Street.
13. Inside Stockade.
14. Second Line Stockade.
15. Third Line Stockade.
16. Prisoners' Camp.
17. Working Place.
18. Rifle Pit.
19. Prison House Mass.



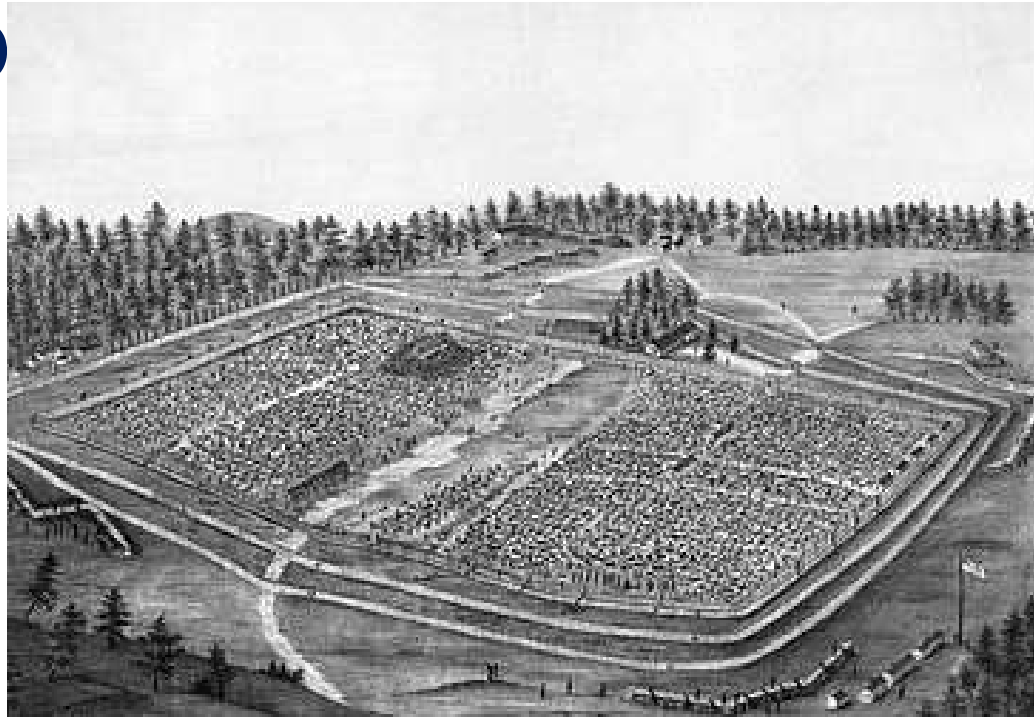
- Andersonville Prison is the most notorious prisoner of war camp from the Civil War era. Located in Macon County, the prison's official name was "Fort Sumter" but became known as Andersonville after a nearby railroad station.
- It was built early in 1864 after Confederate officials decided to move the large number of Federal prisoners kept in and around Richmond, Virginia





- Built to hold only 10,000 Union prisoners of war in 1864, the camp's population tripled to over 30,000 at the peak of its occupancy.
- If it was a city, it would have been the fifth-largest city in the Confederacy.
- The population grew drastically after prisoner exchanges were stopped.

- Once the prison began to reach its occupancy limits, the main water source, a small creek that flowed through the camp, began to back up with human waste and other sewage. Once this occurred, disease started running rampant throughout the p





UNION  
SOLDIER  
WHO  
SURVIVED











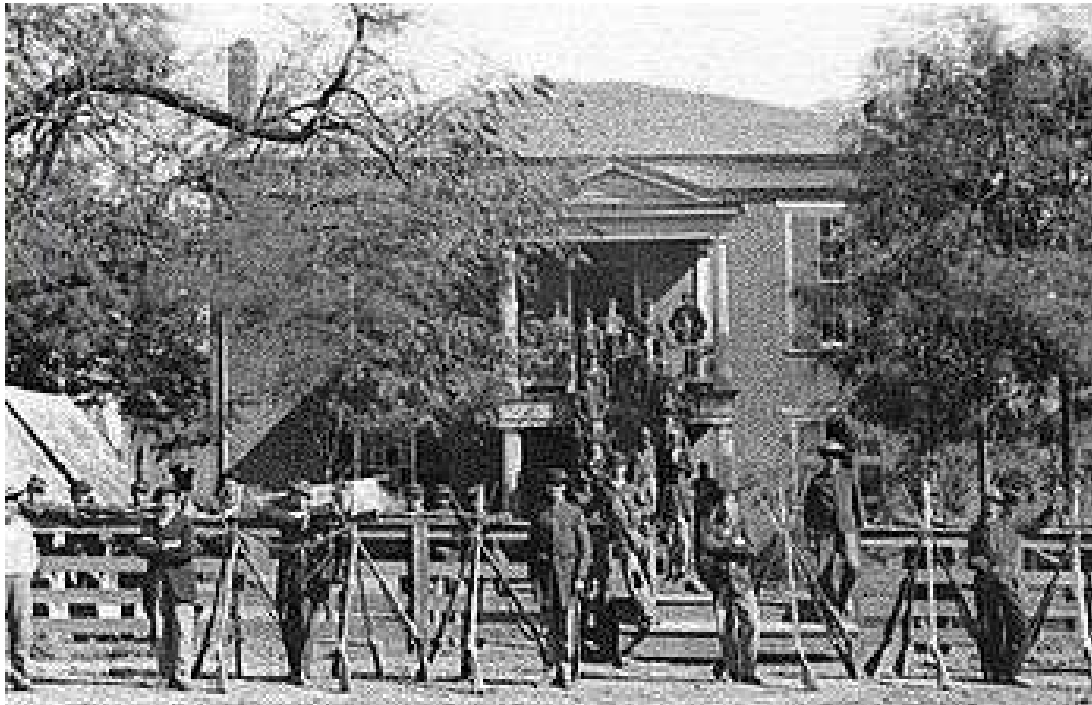






# Lee Surrenders

Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865, at the McLean House in the village of Appomattox Court House. In an untraditional gesture and as a sign of Grant's respect and anticipation of peacefully restoring Confederate states to the Union, Lee was permitted to keep his sword and his horse, Traveller.



# Lincoln's Assassination

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, a Southern sympathizer. Lincoln died early the next morning, and Andrew Johnson became president.



# The Civil War Ends

- Confederate forces across the South surrendered as news of Lee's surrender reached them.
- President Johnson officially declared an end to the war on May 9, 1865.
- Fighting continued in other places. It wasn't until General Watie surrendered on June 23, 1865 when the last major fighting occurred.





What were the battles that took place in Georgia?  
Why were they important?  
How did the difference in battle strategy impact the successes/failures of the North and South?  
Create a timeline of the battles and explain their significance.

Compare and contrast the resources of the North and South during the Civil War.

Analyze the impact of important figures and battles during the civil war.  
What sparked the beginning, was a turning point, and ended the civil war.  
Analyze the impact of battles on the North and South. Explain how these battles and their outcomes impacted areas after the war during Reconstruction