

Name: _____
Date: _____
Period: _____

U.S. History I
Mr. Melhorn

Civil War Review

The Secession Crisis and Fort Sumter

The Secession Crisis began in 1860 following the election of new United States President, _____. For this president, his first Vice-President was a Senator from Maine named Hannibal Hamlin, and his Vice-President for the later election of 1864 was _____, a highly criticized pick who was a Democrat from Tennessee. The first state to secede was _____ and a total of _____ states had seceded before the new president took office. The Confederate States of America was formed from these secession states with their new president of _____, hailing from the state of Mississippi. The Confederacy wrote their own Constitution, created their own money, and began defense preparations in case an attack might come. The fight began with the first battle at Fort Sumter located at _____, _____. Major _____, a Kentuckian, was an odd first commanding officer representing the Union in their first Civil War battle against _____, a Confederate officer of French-origins. The battle raged from April 12-13 until surrender terms were accepted and the Union began vacating the fort. There were a total of _____ battle casualties, with one strange occurrence happening after the fight as a cannon exploded killing one Union soldier and wounding three others during a salute to the U.S. flag as it was being lowered. The _____ won the battle and this started their winning momentum. As well, _____ more states seceded following the Battle of Fort Sumter as they took this Battle as an act of war that the North had committed upon the South.

The First Bull Run

The first bloody battle, the one where many of the Civil War soldiers “saw the elephant” (meaning that they saw blood, gore, and the truth of battle for the first time) was in the Battle of the 1st Bull Run July 20-21, 1861, located at _____, _____. Despite the fact that the General-in-arms

for the Union was Winfield Scott, Scott could not be present on the battlefield due to health issues and had to choose a leader to be present in his stead. The leader chosen to fulfill his battlefield duties was the inexperienced _____. The Commander for the Confederacy was the defector from the Union Army who at once occupied the position of Quartermaster General, _____. The Confederate Commander, though, was not present at the beginning of the battle, and the placing of the troops at Bull Run went again to the officer of French-descent, _____. He did a splendid job placing these soldiers for the battle as they were originally located at the crossing points of _____ Creek, and if they must retreat from these positions, they would be atop the _____. Despite losing some positioning throughout the main fighting on July 21, and leaving some gaps which the Union broke through, the troops of _____ held the high ground of _____, and this proved to be the breaking point for the Union as they ended the day retreating the entire way back to Washington, D.C. Disgusted with the soldiers' performance, Abraham Lincoln appointed a new commander, a pompous and confident General by the name of _____.

Antietam

This new commander did not take many actions from 1861 to 1862 but instead was satisfied with training his troops, whom he claimed were far too small to make an adequate attack on the South. Given his lack of movement, new Confederate Commander, _____ decided to move his troops to the North in order to create an attack in Maryland. A victory in the North could help the South in two or three possible ways. First, if the South wins a victory in the North, they may achieve their ultimate goal of gaining _____. Secondly, if they are unable to get this, they will at least gain European recognition and possibly gain a European _____ of Britain or France, and a boost in _____, which was necessary given the lack of manufacturing facilities contained in the South. The North's fate should have made a turn for the better when a Union Private, in the middle of skirmishing with Confederates at Frederick, Maryland, had found Lee's Orders, entitled _____, which allowed the Union to now know about the complete whereabouts and strength of the Confederate forces in Maryland. The Union stalled, though, and were not

able to take advantage of this great find. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson and _____ had taken Harper’s Ferry where they found wartime materials and, given the fact that some of the soldiers had less than suitable attire at this point in the war, the second general mentioned allowed his soldiers to dress up in _____ before they moved to Antietam. In the battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, the first attack was to the North in the Cornfield and Woods. This attack was spoiled by excellent cannon fire by the Confederates as they would say that, by the end of the day, “one could walk from one end of the cornfield to the other without laying a foot upon the ground.” The second attack came towards the South of the field at Ambrose Burnside attacked the Lower Bridge and, though he was successful, he decided to retire for 2 hours to allow his soldiers time to replenish and reform. The middle of the field held the bloodiest fighting in a location appropriately named _____. Here fighting lasted for 4 hours total until the Union retreated to their normal positions. After his two hour hiatus, Burnside continued his attack until the freshly clad troops of _____ arrived and began firing upon Burnside and Burnside’s troops turned and hightailed it back to headquarters. On the next day, the _____ retreated back down to Virginia as Robert E. Lee did not see the next day bringing his soldiers any greater fortune. Abraham Lincoln felt that, given the fact that Lee left Maryland, this was a great Union victory (though that is heavily debated by historians), and 5 days after he released the _____.

Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville

The two battles that usually are teamed together by historians given the fact that they are so close together in distance and bookend each other with one being at the end of 1862 and the next the first battle of 1863 are Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. A trend that has formed for the Union is that whenever they do not gain an overwhelming victory, they decide to change Commanders, and given the fact that Antietam was not an overwhelming victory, this instance follows suit. The new Commander for the Union for the Battle of Fredericksburg is _____. In order to destroy the Confederates at Fredericksburg, Virginia, the Union must accomplish two objectives. First, they must cross the daunting _____ River. Second, they must attack up a large hill where the Confederates are standing behind a huge _____. These two objectives prove to be too much for the Union as they

are embarrassed in this effort, losing more than a 2 to 1 ratio in casualties in comparison to the Confederates after failing in 14 different attempts to take over the area of the Fredericksburg Heights. Another Union failure means another Union Commander, and for the battle of Chancellorsville, this Commander will be _____. This new Commander has a well thought-out plan as he wants to flank Robert E. Lee but he runs into some Confederate soldiers in the process and Lee now will turn the table on him. Lee, as usual, attempts a daunting maneuver of ordering _____ to march with his Corps through the Wilderness area just South and West of Chancellorsville with the guidance of an army chaplain, Reverend B.F.C. Lane. These soldiers charge out of the Wilderness and attack an unknowing, untrained group of Union soldiers who were new recruits to the army. The one big downside to the fight is the evening activities on May 2, 1863, as _____ decides to lead his officers on a scouting mission to find out the strength of the enemy and if they may be able to make a late night attack. When he returns to his forces, his forces believe him to be the enemy and begin firing. He is shot in the left shoulder and arm, and must have his arm amputated. Eight days later he dies from pneumonia and is a tremendous loss for Lee and the Confederacy. Despite the loss, the actions by his troops cause Chancellorsville to be a _____ victory.

Gettysburg

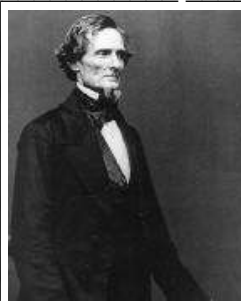
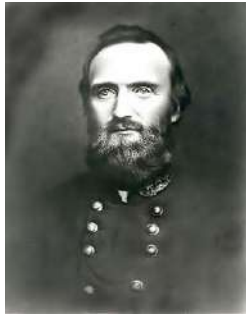
These successive victories and another Union leadership change to _____ lead Robert E. Lee to making another movement into Northern soil, leading to the Battle of Gettysburg. The day one fighting was begun as the troops of Robert Rodes, claiming afterwards that they were only moving to Gettysburg for a supply of _____, felt that they were only fighting a small dispatch of Union soldiers and then the entire Union army arrived. The fighting on the first day was in the area of _____ Ridge, and at 4:00 p.m. the _____ soldiers retreated, ran through the town, and set up their defenses at _____ Ridge while the Confederates were confined to the lower ridge, _____ Ridge. The Day Two attack was entitled the _____ attack by the Confederates and they attacked Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill with Richard Ewell while _____ attacked the areas of the Peach Orchard, Devil's Den, and Little Round Top. The attacks upon the hills were thwarted by the Union, with especially heroic actions completed by the 20th Maine led by

_____ as they defended Little Round Top. The Confederates were left to one final attack on Day Three whereby Lee attempted to attack the center of the Union lines in an assault known by most as _____. The assault began with two hours of _____ fire to lessen the Union forces around the center of the attack, but this did not lessen the forces much due to the inaccuracy of the Confederates. In this assault, _____% of the soldiers who began on it did not make it past Emmitsburg Road, and only 80 Confederates actually made it past the rock line to the aiming point of the _____. The Union had won the battle and turned the tide of the Civil War.

The Ending of the War

The last two years of the Civil War are sad ones for the Confederacy. They continued to try to hold on, but they were fighting a losing cause. The Union, despite not losing a significant battle, did change commanders again and finally the most well-known commander took over of _____. He began an assault down through Virginia whereby he continue to move in the direction of the _____ after every battle in order to get closer to _____, Virginia. The Confederates continued losing substantial leaders, such as at the Battle of the Wilderness where they temporarily lost General and Corps Commander _____, and at Spotsylvania where they lost Cavalry Commander _____. While the main Union army was traveling down through Virginia, one of the Union's Western armies was traveling through the deep south, and taking two main cities in Georgia, those being _____ and _____, while they were under the leadership of _____. On their way, this General advised his soldiers to rip up the _____ line, burn the _____, and destroy the lives of the people. The movements in Virginia and also in Georgia led Robert E. Lee to order the evacuation of Virginia on _____, _____ and surrender his army to the Union on April 9, 1865 at _____, finally ending the war.

Generals and Leaders



Name the Sites- Name the site and the battle where this site was located.

