Chapter 15 The Civil War 1861-1865

Homework Questions (answer these on a separate piece of paper)

Section 1 The Call to Arms (p. 512)
* 1. Why did each side in the Civil War think the war would be won easily? Identify the strengths of each side.

2. What conditions did soldiers have to endure?

3. (ANSWER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING) What can I learn from this section that could help me in my own life or what important lesson is in this section or can I compare something in this section to what has happened before or recently or what else would I like to know or I was surprised by...or what is the most important point for me about this section or what about human nature can I learn from this section.

Section 2 Early Years of the War (p. 518)
1. How did each side in the war try to gain an advantage over the other?

2. a. Who won the battle of Antietam?
b. Who determined who was the winner of the battle of Antietam?
c. Why was Lincoln disappointed with General McClellan after the battle of Antietam?

3. (SEE NUMBER 3 IN SECTION 1)

Section 3 Emancipation Proclamation (p. 524)
* 1. What were the causes and effects of the Emancipation Proclamation?

* 2. How did African Americans contribute to the Union war effort?

3. (SEE NUMBER 3 IN SECTION 1)

Section 4 The Civil War and American Life (p. 528)
1. How did the war affect people and politics in the North and South?

2. How did women contribute to the war effort?

3. (SEE NUMBER 3 IN SECTION 1)

Section 5 Decisive Battles (p. 533)
1. What was the significance of the Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg?

* 2. What was the theme or message of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address?

3. How did Union generals use a new type of war to defeat the Confederacy?

* = Two of these questions will be on your chapter test.
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Section 1: The Call to Arms (p. 512)

1. The Battle of Bull Run showed both sides that IT WOULD BE A LONG WAR.

2. Having few RAILROADS to move troops and supplies was a serious weakness of the South.

3. Abraham Lincoln’s main goal of the war was to PRESERVE THE UNION.

4. Name the four slave states that stayed in the Union. KENTUCKY, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, MISSOURI.

5. Three advantages of the North were a larger POPULATION and many more industries and factories and more RAILROADS.

6. When pro-Confederate mobs attacked Union troops in Baltimore, Maryland, President Lincoln declared MARTIAL LAW or rule by the army instead of the elected government.

7. People that are not in the military are called CIVILIANS.

Section 2: Early Years of the War (p. 518)

1. The battle between the ironclads the MONITOR and the MERRIMACK resulted in the building of many more ironclad ships.

Section 3: The Emancipation Proclamation (p. 524)

1. The Civil War began as a war to restore the UNION, not to end the institution of slavery.

2. In 1863, Lincoln decided to free enslaved African Americans living in the CONFEDERACY, but not in the four slave states that remained in the Union.

3. As a result of the EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, the purpose of the war changed. Now, Union troops were fighting to end slavery as well as to save the Union.

4. The most likely reason that the Union army did not draft African Americans was

THE WHITES IN THE SOUTH WOULDN’T HAVE GONE ALONG WITH THAT PLAN
5. African American troops fought on the Union side in LARGE numbers.

Section 4: The Civil War and American Life (p. 528)

1. COPPERHEADS were northerners who opposed the way Lincoln was handing the war and they were also people who wanted to work out a compromise with the South.

2. Why did the North and South have to pass draft laws? BOTH SIDES NEEDED MORE MEN.

3. Several times Lincoln denied HABEAS CORPUS, the right to have charges filed or a hearing before being jailed.

4. One problem with both sides economies during the war was that prices went UP.

5. How did the war help the Northern economy? created a boom in clothing, ammunition, and other industries.

6. Women helped in many ways during the war including working in FACTORIES.

7. The Union blockade prevented the South from selling COTTON overseas.

8. A person who overcharged the government for goods and desperately needed for the war was called a PROFITEER.

Section 5: Decisive Battles (p. 533)

1. General Grant planned to end the war by engaging in TOTAL war against the South.

2. Because of TOTAL WAR large parts of the South were in ruins after the war.

3. More American lives were lost in the Civil War than in any other war the United States has ever been involved in. Approximately how many men died in the war? 600,000