

Part 1: Vocabulary.

Tier II Terms	
emancipate	to free
the Confederacy	the southern states
border states	slave states that stuck with the North during the Civil War

North vs. South**North**

- Also called the Union
- United States of America
- USA

Border States

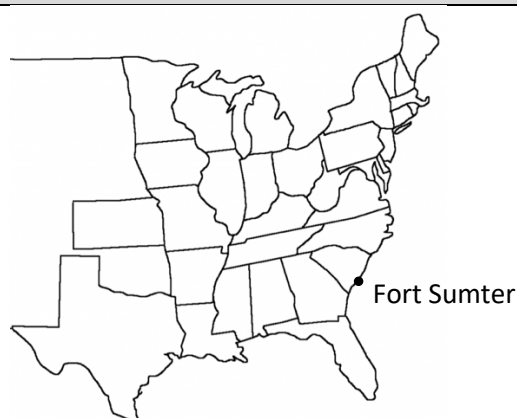
- Slave states that stuck with the North*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Oregon, California, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri

**South**

- Also called the Confederacy
- Confederate States of America
- CSA

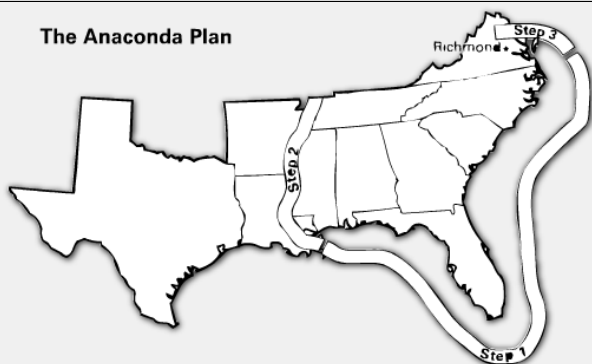
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Florida

Attack on Fort Sumter

- April 12, 1861
- First shots of the Civil War
- South fired on the US fort in Charleston Harbor
- Confederacy win
- The South looks like the aggressor
- In the north many people enlist in the army

Check for Understanding

What impact did the South's attack on Fort Sumter have in the North?

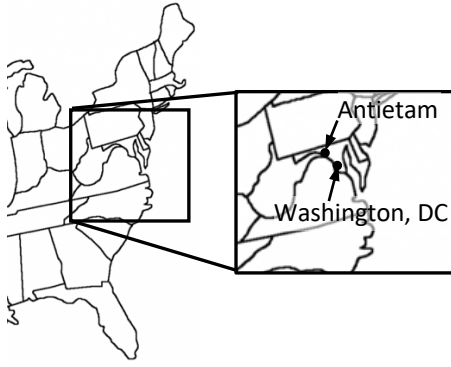
The Anaconda Plan**The Anaconda Plan****Northern Strategy to defeat the South**

- blockade Southern ports to prevent cotton going out and imports of manufactured goods coming in
- move riverboats and armies up and down the Mississippi to split the Confederacy
- capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia

Check for Understanding

What was the goal of the Anaconda Plan?

Antietam

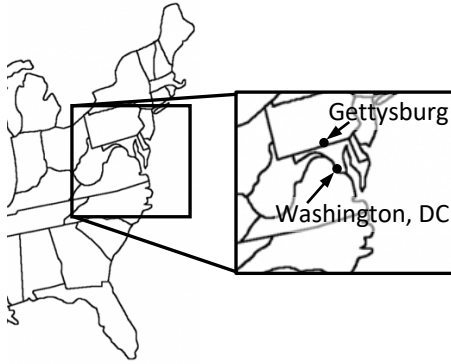


- September 17, 1862
- Only 70 miles from Washington, DC
- The North wins but General McClellan does not pursue the Southern army and is fired by Lincoln
- First loss for Southern General Robert E. Lee
- This is the bloodiest, single-day battle in American history (almost 23,000 dead or wounded)

Check for Understanding

Why is this an important battle?

Gettysburg

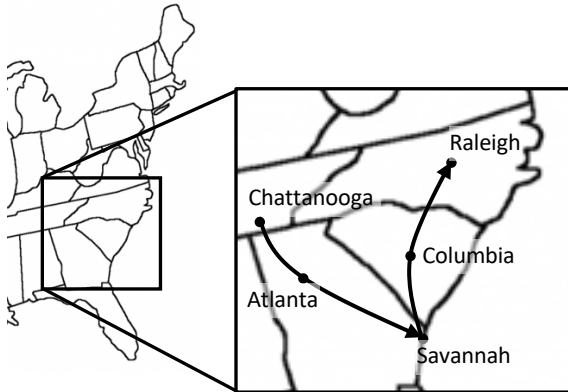


- July 1-3, 1863
- General Lee decide to invade the North
- Both sides amass huge numbers of soldiers
- This is a turning point in the war
- The Union victory cost the South 1/3 of Lee's entire force
- The South would not invade the north again

Check for Understanding

Why is this a turning point in the war?

Sherman's March



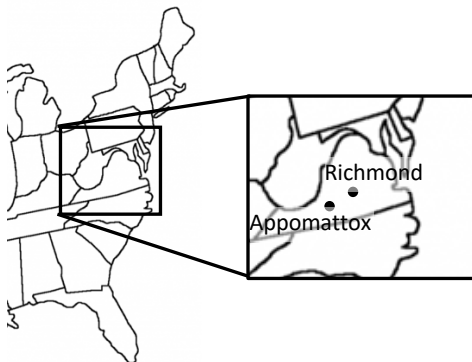
- November 1864 – April 1865
- Sherman used "Total War" tactics targeting anything or anyone that could help the South
- Sherman raided Georgia burning rail lines, fields, animals as he marched north to help Grant with Lee
- as he marched North he continued burning land/houses until he reached North Carolina

Check for Understanding

How did Sherman's March help Lincoln win the Election of 1864?

How did Sherman's March crush the South's hopes of winning the war?

Appomattox



- April 9, 1865
- Exhausted and out of food and supplies, Lee surrendered to Grant
- Within 2 months, the remaining Confederate resistance ends

Looking Ahead...

Imagine, you are the President of the United States. Now that the Civil War is over, what would you do with the Southern states now that they have to come back into the United States?