Key Events of the Civil War
Standards

SS8H6 The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

b. 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>What I think happened:</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>What I think happened:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antietam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blockade of GA's Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emancipation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gettysburg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickamauga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta Campaign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civil War: Who's & What's

Directions:

BEFORE the unit, write what you think each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

March to the Sea:

Definition:

Andersonville, GA

What I think happened here:

Definition:

What I think happened:

© 2014 Brain Wrinkles
The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces
initially started a bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The Union forces inside Fort Sumter were already low on ammunition and food, so
they decided to evacuate the fort.

Union leaders soon adopted General Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan, which called
for a Union blockade of the southern coast and would
prevent any Confederate ship from making it to Europe to trade for supplies. Occasionally, Union ships had to make it to Europe to trade for supplies.

In April 1862, Union soldiers landed on Tybee Island and
took possession of the fort protecting Savannah.

Once the brick fort was obliterated, the North was able to blockade the important
port of Charleston, South Carolina.

Hardly any Confederate ship could make it
through Union Blockade and would
sink thought and
for a Union blockade.

They were able to make it to Europe to trade for supplies, and
in or out.

Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed
all slaves in the Confederate States of America.

Lincoln claimed this a victory, and gained much needed support from Northerners who had blamed the president for previous
losses.

The battle ended in a draw; however, over
260,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or went missing that day
of the Civil War—over
1862, between Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg, Maryland.

The battle took place on September 17,
and gained return to Virginia.

Confederate General Robert E. Lee wanted to bring the
Antietam.

The Civil War was officially declared to be over
after the Battle of Antietam, between Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg, Maryland.

It was the
focus of the Civil War—over 260,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or went missing that day
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Gettysburg

The Battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 1-3, 1863, was the

- In 1864, Confederate forces under Lee once again tried to invade the North, but they
- The larger Union Army overwhelmed Lee's troops and
- Confederate forces under Lee once again tried to invade the North, but they
- The Battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 1-3, 1863, was the
- In 1863, close to 16,000 men and forced the
- Northwest Georgia where they battled the Confederate Army again
- Georgia was

Chickamauga

- Georgia was
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Atlanta Campaign

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CIVIL WAR CLOZE NOTES 2
March to the Sea

In November 1864, Sherman began his march through Georgia from
_____________________________________.

His troops  ________________________________ and plantations along the way.

Sherman's "March to the Sea"  ________________________________ and crushed the spirit of the Confederate army.

They captured Savannah on  ________________________________, and Sherman gave the city of Savannah to Abraham Lincoln as a  ________________________________.

Andersonville

One of the most notorious sites of the Civil War was the  ________________________________, the prison was  ________________________________ and over 13,000 of the 45,000 captives died of  ________________________________.

After the war, the Union charged the prison's commander, Major Henry Wirz  ________________________________.

Appomattox

In early April, Union troops finally took Richmond, Virginia, the  ________________________________.

Instead of celebrating, soldiers on both sides  ________________________________.

On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Wilmer McLean's home in the town of  ________________________________.

Just a few days later, on April 14, 1865,  ________________________________.

War's Effects

These effects were mostly  ________________________________ of the country.

In the South, they were  ________________________________.

The war had been fought  ________________________________.

Many homes, cities, railroads, farms, etc. had been destroyed.

In the South, they were  ________________________________ of the country.

These effects were mostly  ________________________________.

The southern states had to be rebuilt after the war.

They were financially bankrupt and could not do so.
Fort Sumter

- The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter.
- The Union forces inside Fort Sumter were already low on ammunition and food, so they surrendered the next day.

Union Blockade

- Union leaders soon adopted General Winfield Scott’s Anaconda Plan, which called for a naval blockade of Southern ports.
- The blockade runners, however, continued to trade for supplies. Occasionally, blockade runners would slip through and make it to Europe.

Antietam

- Confederate General Robert E. Lee wanted to bring the war to the North.
- The Battle of Antietam took place on September 17, 1862, between Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg, Maryland.
- It was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War—over 26,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or went missing that day.
- The battle ended in a draw; however, General Lee decided to withdraw from Maryland and return to Virginia.

Emancipation Proclamation

- After the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- This freed all slaves in states fighting against the Union.
- The order promised that the Union military would enforce the proclamation, and invited former slaves to join the Union army.
- Many African Americans enlisted and fought bravely, aware that they were fighting for the freedom of their people.

KEY

Civil War Cloze Notes 1

Fort Sumter
- The Union forces inside Fort Sumter were already low on ammunition and food, so they surrendered the next day.
- The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter.
Gettysburg

- The Battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 1-3, 1863, was the turning point of the war.
- Confederate forces under Lee once again tried to invade the North, but they were stopped.
- The larger Union Army overwhelmed Lee's troops and won the battle.
- This Union victory left the South with no chance of winning the war.
- The Union victory led the South with no chance of winning the war.
- The Confederate forces under Lee once again tried to invade the North, but they were stopped.
- The Battle at Chickamauga, Tennessee on September 19-20, 1863, was one of the most important battles in American history.
- After the battle, the North began to put constant pressure on the South and was eventually able to invade and capture the Southern states.
- Sherman's troops captured Atlanta and set the city on fire.
- The Gettysburg Address lasted only three minutes, but it is regarded as one of the most inspiring speeches in American history.

Chickamauga

- In 1863, close to 38,000 Union troops moved into northwest Georgia where they battled the Confederate Army along Chickamauga Creek.
- The battle resulted in both sides losing over 16,000 men and forced the Union Army to retreat back to Tennessee.
- Georgia was free from major battles during the first few years of the Civil War.

Atlanta Campaign

- In 1864, General William Tecumseh Sherman moved his Union Army south from Tennessee to Atlanta.
- They fought Confederate soldiers along the way, leaving a path of destruction.
- On September 2, Sherman's troops captured Atlanta and set the city on fire.
- The Union Army moved from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and then moved on to take Chattanooga, Georgia.
- Sherman's troops burned Atlanta and then marched on to Savannah, Georgia.
- The war ended with the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865.
March to the Sea

In November 1864, Sherman began his march through Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah. His troops destroyed many towns and plantations along the way. Sherman’s “March to the Sea,” cut Confederate supply lines and crushed the Confederate army. They captured Savannah on December 21, 1864, and Sherman gave the city of Savannah to Abraham Lincoln as a Christmas gift.

Andersonville

One of the most notorious sites of the Civil War was the Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, GA. The prison was overcrowded and unsanitary, and over 13,000 of the 45,000 captives died of disease and starvation.

Appomattox

In early April, Union troops finally took Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy. On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Wilmer McLean’s house in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia. Instead of celebrating, soldiers on both sides went home quietly.

War’s Effects

These effects were mostly positive in the northern and western parts of the country. In the South, they were disastrous.

They were financially bankrupt and could not pay their war debts.

But the southern states had little money to do so.

Rebuilt after the war.

Many homes, cities, roads, farms, etc., had been destroyed and had to be

The war had been fought mostly on southern soil.

In the South, they were disasters.

These effects were mostly positive in the northern and western parts of the country.

At first, Lee was captured and executed the prison’s commander. Major Anderson was assassinated.

Instead of celebrating, soldiers on both sides went home quietly.

House in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Wilmer McLean’s house in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Key

Civil War Cloze Notes 3
Key Events of the Civil War

SS8H6b
The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter.

- Fort Sumter was a Union fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.

- The Union forces inside Fort Sumter were already low on ammunition and food, so they surrendered the next day.

- Nobody was killed during the actual battle; however, one person was killed in a 50-gun salute to the flag.
Fort Sumter, South Carolina – Before the Civil War
Union leaders soon adopted General Winfield Scott’s *Anaconda Plan*, which called for a naval blockade of Southern ports.

- Union ships lined the southern coast and would not let any Confederate ships in or out.

- Occasionally, blockade runners snuck through and were able to make it to Europe to trade for supplies.
Whitworth Rifles in defense of Charleston.
Union Battleship off of Georgia’s Coast
In April 1862, Union soldiers landed on Tybee Island and captured Fort Pulaski, the fort protecting Savannah.

Once the brick fort was obliterated, the North was able to blockade the important port of Savannah.

Hardly any Confederate ship could make it in or out of Georgia.
Fort Pulaski Bombardment
Confederate General Robert E. Lee wanted to bring the war to the North.

The Battle of Antietam took place on September 17, 1862, between Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg, Maryland.

It was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War—over 26,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or went missing that day.
The battle ended in a draw; however, General Lee decided to withdraw from Maryland and return to Virginia.

Lincoln claimed this a victory for the Union, and gained much needed support from Northerners who had blamed the president for previous losses.
President Lincoln visiting the battlefield at Antietam, Maryland – October 3, 1862
After the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

This freed all slaves in states fighting against the Union.

Lincoln’s proclamation shifted the focus of the Civil War – it was now a fight for freedom.
FREEDOM TO SLAVES!

Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the first day of the present month issue his Proclamation declaring “that, all persons held as Slaves in certain designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free,” and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. And Whereas, the County of Frederick is included in the territory designated by the Proclamation of the President, in which the Slaves should become free, I therefore hereby notify the citizens of the city of Winchester, and of said County, of said Proclamation, and of my intention to maintain and enforce the same.

I expect all citizens to yield a ready compliance with the Proclamation of the Chief Executive, and I admonish all persons disposed to resist its peaceful enforcement, that upon manifesting such disposition by acts, they will be regarded as rebels in arms against the lawful authority of the Federal Government and dealt with accordingly.

All persons liberated by said Proclamation are admonished to abstain from all violence, and immediately betake themselves to useful occupations. The officers of this command are admonished and ordered to act in accordance with said proclamation and to yield their ready co-operation in its enforcement.

R. H. Milroy,
Brig. Gen'l Commanding.

Jan. 5th, 1863.
The order promised that the Union military would enforce the proclamation, and invited former slaves to join the Union army.

Many African Americans enlisted and fought bravely, aware that they were fighting for the freedom of their people.
Many fugitive slaves fled to the Union Army. They were officially freed with the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.
The Battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 1-3, 1863, was the turning point of the war.

Confederate forces under Lee once again tried to invade the North, but they were stopped.

The larger Union Army overwhelmed Lee’s troops and won the battle.

This Union victory left the South with no chance of winning the war.
Confederate Soldiers Outside Gettysburg
• Both sides experienced major losses of life -- more than 51,000 soldiers died on the battlefield.

• Due to the loss of a large portion of Lee’s men, the South never invaded the North again.

• After this battle, the North began to put constant pressure on the South and was eventually able to invade and capture the Southern states.
Mortars during the Civil War
Afterwards, President Lincoln made a speech at a ceremony dedicating the site as a cemetery.

The Gettysburg Address lasted only three minutes, but it is regarded as one of the most inspiring speeches in American history.

In the speech, Lincoln said that the Civil War was to preserve a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people”.
The only confirmed photo of Lincoln at Gettysburg
Georgia was free from major battles during the first few years of the Civil War.

In 1863, close to 58,000 Union troops moved into northwest Georgia where they battled the Confederate Army along Chickamauga Creek.

The battle resulted in both sides losing over 16,000 men, and forced the Union Army to retreat back to Tennessee.
Battle of Chickamauga
In 1864, General William Tecumseh Sherman moved his Union Army south from Tennessee to Atlanta. They fought Confederate soldiers along the way, leaving a path of destruction and chaos.

On September 2, 1864, Sherman’s troops captured Atlanta and set the city on fire.
Atlanta’s Peachtree Street after Sherman
In November 1864, Sherman began his march through Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah.

His troops destroyed many towns and plantations along the way.

Sherman’s “March to the Sea” cut Confederate supply lines and crushed the spirit of the Confederate army.

They captured Savannah on December 21, 1864, and Sherman gave the city of Savannah to Abraham Lincoln as a Christmas gift.
Sherman’s Men Destroying Georgia’s Railroads
• One of the most notorious sites of the Civil War was the Confederate prison camp in Andersonville, GA.

• The prison was overcrowded and unsanitary, and over 13,000 of the 45,000 captives died of disease and starvation.

• After the war, the Union captured and executed the prison’s commander, Major Henry Wirz.
• In early April, Union troops finally took Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy.

• On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Wilmer McLean’s house in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

• The Civil War was finally over.
  • Instead of celebrating, soldiers on both sides went home quietly.

• Just a few days later, on April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.
Richmond, Virginia in Ruins – April 1865
Union Army Soldiers– April 9, 1856
Appomattox Court House, VA
Robert E. Lee’s Amnesty Oath to the US Constitution
October 2nd, 1865

Office of Notary Public
Rockbridge County, Va., October 2nd, 1865.

AMNESTY OATH.

I, Robert E. Lee, of Lexington, Virginia, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, to help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2nd day of October, 1865.

Chas. H. Davidson, Notary Public.
War’s Effects

• The Civil War had major effects on the United States.
  • These effects were mostly positive in the northern and western parts of the country.
  • In the South, they were disastrous.

• The war had been fought mostly on Southern soil.
  • Many homes, cities, railroads, farms, etc., had been destroyed and had to be rebuilt after the war.

• But the southern states had little money to do so.
  • They were financially bankrupt and could not pay their war debts.
1. Which side believed that the states should have more power than the national government?

2. Why was the Union's blockade called the "Anaconda Plan"?

3. What was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War?

4. What did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation do?

5. Which battle was considered a major turning point in the war for the North?

6. What was the first Civil War battle on Georgia soil?

7. What did Union General William Tecumseh Sherman do in Georgia?

8. What was the Atlanta Campaign?

9. General Sherman's troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah, leaving a path of devastation along the way. What was this called?

10. Which prison camp had the highest death rate of any Civil War prison?

11. Describe the war's effect on the South:
1. Which side believed that the states should have more power than the national government?

South

2. Why was the Union's blockade called the "Anaconda Plan"?

It was designed to squeeze the life out of the Confederacy by cutting off supplies.

3. What was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War?

Battle of Antietam

4. What did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation do?

Freed slaves in states fighting against the Union; shifted the goal of the Union Army

5. Which battle was considered a major turning point in the war for the North?

Battle of Gettysburg

6. Where did Lincoln deliver his famous Gettysburg Address?

Gettysburg

7. What did Sherman do in Georgia?

He captured Atlanta and branded it a path of destruction through Georgia as he marched.

8. Where was the Atlanta Campaign?

In 1864, Sherman left Tennessee and captured Atlanta and burned the city to the ground.

9. General Sherman's troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah, leaving a path of destruction. What was this called?

Sherman's March to the Sea

10. Which prison camp had the highest death rate of any Civil War prison?

Andersonville prison camp

11. Describe the war's effect on the South:

Economy suffered—cotton production dropped drastically; farms, homes, and railroad towns were destroyed; no money to pay war debts (bankrupt)

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Write a paragraph from your perspective of the event—as if you were right there capturing the picture.

Draw a picture of ONE of the major battles or campaigns of the Civil War that we have studied.
Capturing the Civil War
*Here are extra textboxes for the paragraphs. Students (who need more room for writing) cut these out and staple once on top of the camera textbox. This will create a flap-style book on the camera.
Directions:
Imagine that you are either a Confederate or Union soldier alive during the Civil War.
Write a short note to your family describing one of the important events from the Civil War.
Include a short greeting.

Sincerely,

To:

Dear [Name],

[Optional: Insert a short description or illustration of the event here.]

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Back
• Have the students choose one of the important events from the Civil War.

• The students will create a historical marker to tell tourists the significance of what happened at that location.

• They will need to include an illustration of the event, as well as a description of what happened and why it was important to the Civil War.
Directions:

Choose one of the important events of the Civil War. You will create a historical marker to
tell tourists the significance of what happened at that location.

Draw an illustration of the event. Write a description of what happened and why it was
important to Civil War history. Write the name of the event in the circle.