**Chapter 16 The Civil War**

**Section 5 The Tide of War Turns, pages 536 to 543**

**Main Idea # 1**

**Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville – The Union tried to divide the Confederate Army at Fredericksburg, but the attempt failed.**

1. Who replaced McClellan as head of the Army of the Potomac? Why did Lincoln replace McClellan?
2. How did Burnside’s tactics differ from McClellan’s?
3. How did delays affect Burnside?
4. What were the causalities at Fredericksburg?
5. Why do you think Burnside stepped down from his position as leader of the Potomac? Who did Lincoln replace him with?
6. What happened by the end of April 1863?
7. What was Hooker’s strategy?
8. Describe the battle at Chancellorsville.
9. What happened to Stonewall Jackson?
10. What did generals McClellan , Burnside, and Hooker have in common?

**Main Idea # 2**

**Battle of Gettysburg – The Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 was a major turning point in the war.**

1. Why did Lee again launch attacks within Union territory? What was his goal?
2. What was Jeb Stuart supposed to give Lee?
3. When did the Battle of Gettysburg begin, and what event triggered the start of the battle?
4. Who was the Union’s new general?
5. Who had the best military position at the start of the battle, and why was the position a good one? What was the name of their position?
6. What did Longstreet think the Confederacy should do?
7. Where were the Confederates camped?
8. What did Lee do on July 2nd?
9. What were the 20th Maine’s position and their commander?
10. What happened on the third day of Battle?
11. Describe Pickett’s charge and its significance.
12. Why do you think Lee ordered an attack on the center of the Union line?
13. Why did the decision not to follow Lee’s army upset Lincoln?
14. Why is Gettysburg a turning point in the war?
15. What did Grant do the day after Gettysburg? What impact did that have on Northern moral?
16. What happened on November 19, 1863?
17. What was the Gettysburg Address?

**Final Campaigns**

1. Movement / About how long was Sherman’s March to the Sea from Atlanta to Savannah?
2. Movement / What challenges do you think Sherman faced on his southern attacks?

**Main Idea # 3 Union**

**Campaigns Cripple the Confederacy – During 1864, Union campaigns in the East and South dealt crippling blows to the Confederacy.**

1. Why did Lincoln give command of the Union army to Grant?
2. What was the purpose of the Wilderness Campaign?
3. What happened at Cold Harbor?
4. Why was Grant’s Wilderness Campaign successful despite the casualty toll?
5. Why did Grant want to take Petersburg, Virginia?
6. Why did Grant have a problem taking Petersburg?
7. Why did Lincoln need a victory for the Union Army?
8. What was Sherman’s plan for the South?
9. Who did Jefferson Davis give command of Southern forces to? Who did he have to face?
10. What happened in Atlanta? How did this help the North?
11. What was Sherman’s next target?
12. Why did Sherman commit total war?
13. What did Sherman’s army leave in its path?
14. What were two consequences of Sherman’s victories in the South?

**Main Idea # 4**

**The South Surrenders – Union troop forced the South to surrender in 1865, ending the Civil War.**

1. What did Sherman and Grant do in early spring?
2. How did Grant cut off Lee’s escape to North Carolina?
3. What was the condition of lee’s Confederate troops at this point?
4. When and where did Lee surrender to Grant?
5. What do the terms of the surrender reveal about Grant’s character and his feelings for Lee?
6. What did the Grant allow the Southern army to keep?
7. How many men lost their lives during the war?
8. What effect did the war have on slavery and the lives of slaves?
9. What was the effect on the Southern economy?
10. Why would there be hostility left over after the war?