**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?

Ambrose Burnside; McClellan was too cautious in attacking the south.

1. How did Burnside’s tactics differ from McClellan’s?

Burnside began with a swift and decisive attack.

1. How did delays affect Burnside?

Delays allowed the Confederates to rejoin forces and strengthen their defenses.

1. What were the causalities at Fredericksburg?

12,600 Union and 5,300 Confederates

1. Why do you think Burnside stepped down from his position as leader of the Potomac? Who did Lincoln replace him with?

To allow Lincoln to appoint another general since Burnside had no success. Joseph Hooker.

1. What happened by the end of April 1863?

Hooker launched another frontal attack on Fredericksburg

1. What was Hooker’s strategy?

Split his troops and attack the Confederate flank.

1. Describe the battle at Chancellorsville.

Hookers strategy seemed to work, but he hesitated and took a defensive position. Jackson split his troops and attacked Hookers flank and center, almost splitting the army. Hooker then retreated.

1. What happened to Stonewall Jackson?

He was shot and killed by a Confederate sentry.

1. What did generals McClellan , Burnside, and Hooker have in common?

They were defeated by Confederate forces and resigned.

**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?

Break the North’s will to fight and convince other nations to recognize the Confederacy.

1. What was Jeb Stuart supposed to give Lee?

Information on the location of Union troops

1. When did the Battle of Gettysburg begin, and what event triggered the start of the battle?

July 1, 1863 when a Confederate raiding party met the Union cavalry

1. Who was the Union’s new general?

George G. Meade

1. 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?

Union had the high ground at Cemetery Ridge and Culp’s Hill

1. What did Longstreet think the Confederacy should do?

Move eastward, establish a defensive position and wait for the Union to attack

1. Where were the Confederates camped?

Seminary Ridge

1. What did Lee do on July 2nd?

Attack on the Union left flank.

1. What were the 20th Maine’s position and their commander?

End of the Union line on Little Round Top; Joshua Chamberlain

1. What happened on the third day of Battle?

Lee planned to attack the center of the Union line. Longstreet did not want to attack.

1. Describe Pickett’s charge and its significance.

15,000 Confederate soldiers marched across the field from Seminary Ridge to Cemetery Ridge. They suffered severe losses. Led to Lee’s retreat.

1. Why do you think Lee ordered an attack on the center of the Union line?

Hoped to break the line at the center; thought it was weak at the center.

1. Why did the decision not to follow Lee’s army upset Lincoln?

Felt he missed an opportunity to crush Lee’s army.

1. Why is Gettysburg a turning point in the war?

Allowed Northerners to believe they could win the war; ended any chance for Cotton Diplomacy to work;

1. What did Grant do the day after Gettysburg? What impact did that have on Northern moral?

Captured Vicksburg; morale soared because of the victories.

1. What happened on November 19, 1863?

Dedication of a cemetery at Gettysburg; Gettysburg address

1. What was the Gettysburg Address?

A speech given by Lincoln reminding people of the reasons for fighting the war; winning the war; preserving the union

**Final Campaigns**

1. Movement / About how long was Sherman’s March to the Sea from Atlanta to Savannah?

About 200 miles

1. Movement / What challenges do you think Sherman faced on his southern attacks?

Fighting in enemy territory; long distances, maintaining supplies

**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?
He was impressed with Grant’s ability in capturing Vicksburg
2. What was the purpose of the Wilderness Campaign?

Capture Richmond

1. What happened at Cold Harbor?

Grant suffered tremendous losses in just a few hours. It was just 10 miles northeast of Richmond

1. Why was Grant’s Wilderness Campaign successful despite the casualty toll?

He advanced troops through Virginia towards Richmond

1. Why did Grant want to take Petersburg, Virginia?

It was a key railroad junction

1. Why did Grant have a problem taking Petersburg?

Lee set up a strong defense that Grant could not penetrate

1. Why did Lincoln need a victory for the Union Army?

Help him win re-election in 1864

1. What was Sherman’s plan for the South?

Destroy Southern railroads and industries.

1. Who did Jefferson Davis give command of Southern forces to? Who did he have to face?

John Hood. William T. Sherman

1. What happened in Atlanta? How did this help the North?

Atlanta fell; it was an important transportations and industry hub.

1. What was Sherman’s next target?

Savannah Georgia

1. Why did Sherman commit total war?

Speed the end of the war; break their will to fight; ruin their ability to fight

1. What did Sherman’s army leave in its path?

Total destruction.

1. What were two consequences of Sherman’s victories in the South?

Anger and resentment of Southern people towards the north that would last for generations; re-election of Lincoln

**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?

Sherman closed in on Confederate defenders in North Carolina; Lee was defeated at Petersburg and left Richmond

1. How did Grant cut off Lee’s escape to North Carolina?

Cut off his escape west of Richmond

1. What was the condition of lee’s Confederate troops at this point?

Tired, hungry and lacked weapons and supplies

1. When and where did Lee surrender to Grant?

Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865

1. What do the terms of the surrender reveal about Grant’s character and his feelings for Lee?

Grants sense of fairness and civility; Grants respect for Lee and his soldiers.

1. What did the Grant allow the Southern army to keep?

They would be fed and could keep their horses; would not be tried for treason/

1. How many men lost their lives during the war?

620,000

1. What effect did the war have on slavery and the lives of slaves?

Ended slavery, but they had no homes or jobs.

1. What was the effect on the Southern economy?

It was ruined

1. Why would there be hostility left over after the war?

People still believed in the cause they fought for; damage done because of the battles; insults done to each side by the other.