

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **5th Grade** | Unit 5

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 505

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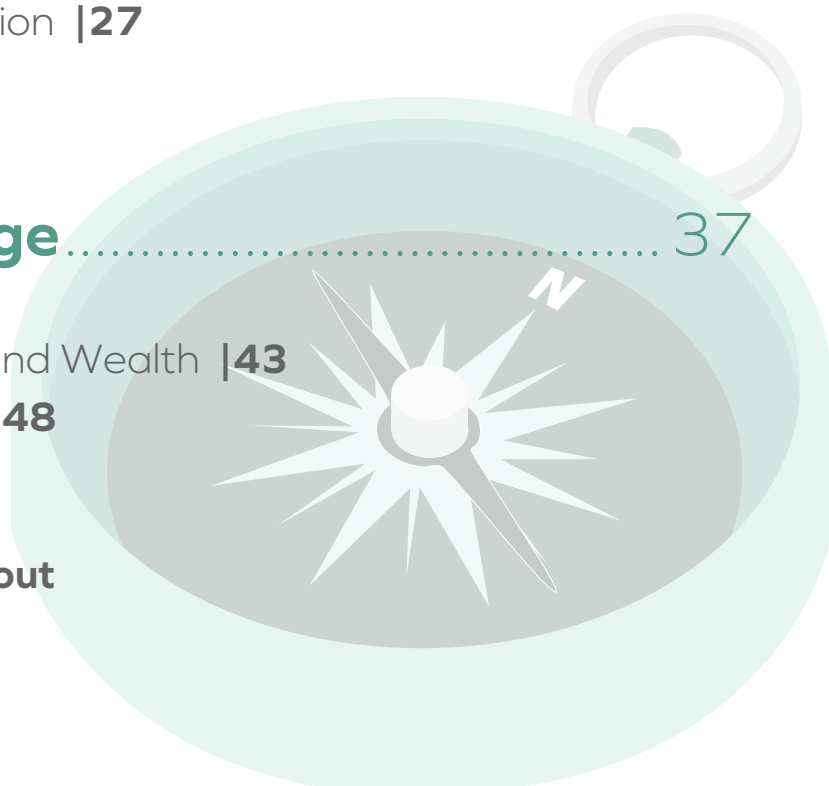
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Author:

Theresa Buskey, J.D.

Editor:

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

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A NATION DIVIDED

Seven states seceded from the Union after Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860. Shortly after that, the Union and the new Confederacy went to war. Four more states joined the Confederacy after the fighting began. The first section of this LIFE PAC® will cover the bloody, four-year long Civil War which finally ended slavery in America.

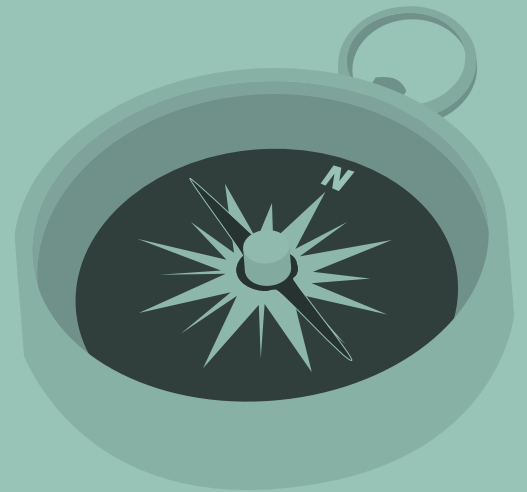
After the war, the fighting continued during the time known as Reconstruction, which is covered in the second section. The South, which lost the war, was occupied by Union troops and forced to accept many changes in their laws and way of life. However, the South resisted, refusing to accept blacks as equals in law or life. Eventually, the North quit trying and the South succeeded in making blacks live separate lives with few rights or opportunities for almost a hundred years.

The last section of this LIFE PAC is about the time after the Civil War. It was known as the Gilded Age. It was a time when many clever men became rich building new industries in America. It was also a time of widespread cheating in government and industry. The rich people put on an elegant show, but the nation was still divided, now between the rich and poor instead of the North and South.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe the course of the Civil War and name the key battles.
2. Describe the strategies and advantages of each side.
3. Describe the course of Reconstruction and its major events.
4. Name the contents of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.
5. Describe life in the Gilded Age in America.
6. Explain how the railroad and Homestead Act encouraged settlement of the Great Plains.
7. Name some of the key people of the era and their accomplishments.
8. Describe some of the problems of the Gilded Age and the attempts to correct them.



1. THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865. It was a bitter, bloody war. More Americans died in the Civil War than in any other war except World War II! Many families had men fighting on opposite sides. New rifles that could fire rapidly left thousands of men dead or wounded in just a one-day battle. The war was fought with all the bitterness and hatred of a divided family.

The Civil War began as a war to restore the Union and became a war against slavery. The Union (the North) had many problems trying to find the right general to lead their army. The Confederacy (the South) won many important battles, but in the end, the huge resources of the North wore them down. The Union eventually won by blockading the Confederate coast, taking control of the Mississippi River, and destroying the armies of the South.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe the course of the Civil War and name the key battles.
2. Describe the strategies and advantages of each side.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAAC.

blockade (blo kād'). The blocking of a place by an army or navy to control who or what goes into or out of it.

emancipate (i man' sə pāt). To set free from slavery of any kind.

homespun (hōm' spun). Cloth made of yarn spun at home.

infection (in fek' shən). A causing of disease in people by bringing them into contact with germs.

junction (jungk' shən). A place of joining or meeting.

moral (môr' əl). Virtuous according to civilized standards or right and wrong; just.

timid (tim' id). Easily frightened.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

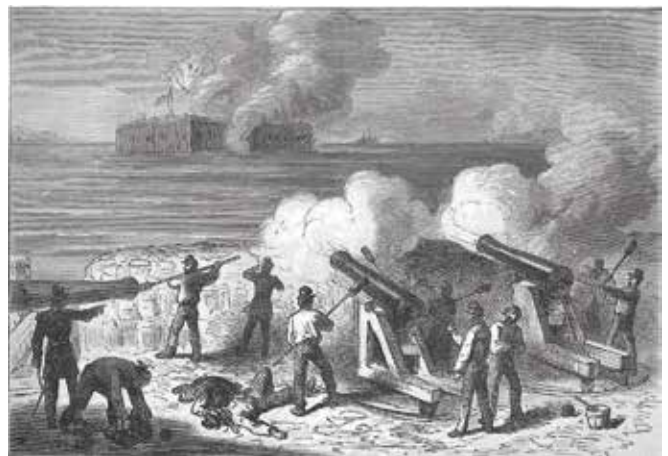
Starting and Strategy

War comes. Abraham Lincoln was elected president in November of 1860. He was not inaugurated as president until March of 1861 (that was the law at the time). During that time, seven states led by South Carolina seceded and formed the Confederate States of America (or the Confederacy) with Jefferson Davis as president. The Confederacy had a constitution similar to the United States except it protected slavery and forbade tariffs. Its first capital was Montgomery, Alabama.

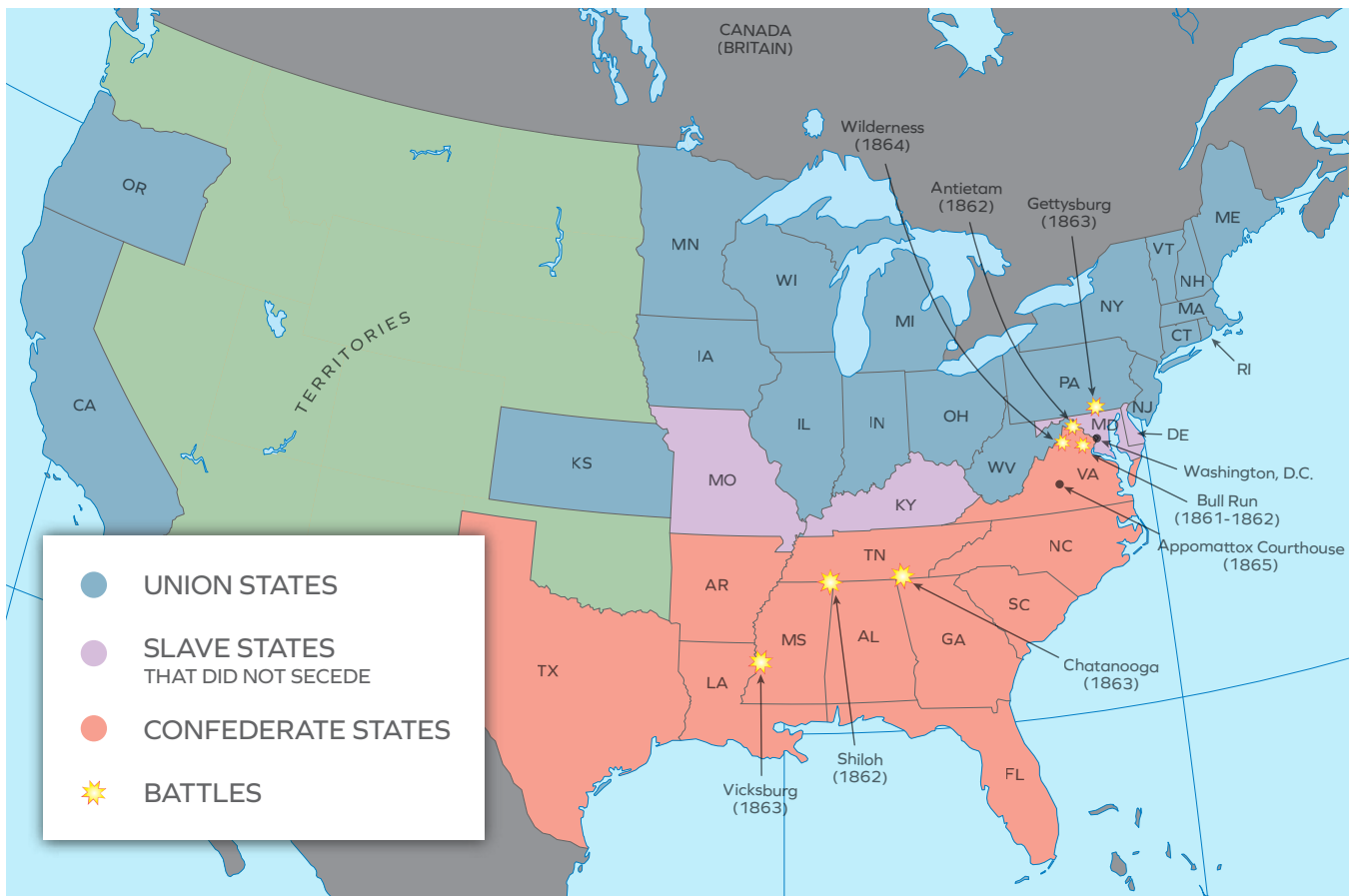
The U.S. president, James Buchanan, did nothing to stop the split. Several people did try to find a compromise that would stop the division of the country. The most important attempt was the *Crittenden Compromise*, proposed by Senator John Crittenden of Kentucky (a border state). It would have protected slavery south of the Missouri Compromise line by federal law, but both sides rejected the idea.

Lincoln acted calmly after he finally became president in March. He did not believe the southern states could leave the Union simply because they did not like the election results. However, he did not want to start a war. Matters were taken out of his hands on April 12, 1861 when Confederate troops in South Carolina opened fire on Fort Sumter, a Union fort in Charleston harbor. Lincoln immediately called for volunteers to fill the Union army.

The men of the North responded in huge numbers, furious that the "rebels" had fired on the American flag. This was the beginning of the Civil War.



| Attack on Fort Sumter



The start of the war convinced several more southern states to leave the Union. Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina seceded after Fort Sumter, bringing the total number of Confederate states to eleven. The Confederate capital was then moved to Richmond, Virginia, just 120 miles from Washington, D.C. However, the counties in northwest Virginia refused to secede and later joined the Union as the state of West Virginia. Four slave states along the border (Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware) also stayed with the Union.

Strengths and weaknesses. The Union had far more resources than the South in this war. It had more men, factories, railroads, farms, and ships. That meant the Union had a bigger army, could equip it with more guns and ammunition, could move it to battle faster, and could feed and supply it better than the Confederacy. The Union could also use its navy to stop southern trade while Union ships continued to trade with Europe for guns and supplies.

The Confederates did not think those advantages were important. They were very proud of themselves and their “superior way of life.” They did not believe that Yankee (northern) shopkeepers and factory workers could fight as well as southern gentlemen. The South also had some of its own advantages.

The Confederate army had much better generals than the Union and the Confederate soldiers were fighting for their way of life on their own land. The North had to defeat the South, capture their armies, and occupy their land to win. The South had only to survive to win.

The Confederacy also hoped to get help from Europe as America had in the Revolutionary War. Much of the cotton used to make cloth in British factories came from the southern United States in the 1860s. The Confederacy expected Britain to come to their aid to keep British cotton mills working. However, the Union sold Britain wheat and corn to feed its people. Also, many people in Britain hated slavery, so Britain stayed out of the war.

Northern Strategy. The Union had a basic strategy or plan that it followed throughout the Civil War. The first part of the Union strategy was to use a navy **blockade** of the ports in the South. This kept the South from getting supplies it desperately needed. At first, blockade runners (fast ships that worked at night) slipped past the Union navy to take out cotton and bring in guns, ammunition, and luxury items for Southern ladies. However, as the war went on the blockade grew stronger and the South began to run out of many important supplies like medicine for wounded soldiers, shoes, and even cloth for uniforms.

The second part of the Union strategy was to capture the Mississippi River. This would stop all trade and travel on this important route for the Confederacy. It would also cut off the eastern states from the states to the west.

The last part of the Union strategy was to divide the Confederacy into smaller parts and capture the capital at Richmond. This strategy eventually won the war. However, due to clever southern generals, valiant Confederate soldiers, and poor Union generals, it took four years of hard fighting to succeed.



| Ship cannons were used to stop blockade runners.

**Answer these questions.**

- 1.1** What were the two capitals of the Confederacy?

- 1.2** Who was president of the U.S. when the Confederacy was created?

- 1.3** What was the name of the compromise that would have protected slavery south of the Missouri Compromise line? _____
- 1.4** How and when did the Civil War start?

- 1.5** (Using the map) What were the eleven states of the Confederacy?

- 1.6** What advantages did the Union have in the Civil War?. _____

- 1.7** What advantages did the Confederacy have? _____

- 1.8** What were the three parts of the Union strategy? _____

- 1.9** Why did the Confederacy think Britain would help them? _____

- 1.10** Why didn't Britain help the Confederacy? _____

Before Gettysburg

Commanders. The biggest problem the Union had in the early part of the war was finding a general who could fight and win! Abraham Lincoln had to choose the commander for the Union. He went through no less than six men before he found what he needed in Ulysses S. Grant. Grant was a heavy-drinking man who was not brilliant, but went and did what was needed to win. Grant had several capable generals under him. William T. Sherman was the best known general under Grant, and became famous for the destruction he brought to the South. These men brought about the victories Lincoln needed to defeat the Confederacy.

The South had capable commanders from the start. Robert E. Lee was their commander for most of the war and probably the best

general on either side. Lee was a brilliant fighter who constantly surprised his enemy with how, when, and where he attacked. He was a soldier in the U.S. army when the war began and moved to the Confederate army when his home state of Virginia seceded. He was aided by General Thomas Jackson who was equally brilliant in battle. Jackson won the nickname “Stonewall” for standing “like a stone wall” in the first Battle of Bull Run.

Bull Run. Both sides were eager for war in 1861. Neither believed the other could or would fight well. However, Irvin McDowell, the first Union commander, wanted time to teach his untrained volunteer troops the skills they needed to fight as an army, but Lincoln and the Union people pushed hard for the new army to go into battle. Even though McDowell thought his army was unprepared, he moved it into Virginia in July 1861.

The first full battle of the war was fought at Bull Run near Washington, D.C. Many people from Washington followed the army out with picnic lunches to watch. The inexperienced Union army was stopped at Bull Run by the inexperienced Confederate army. Eventually, the Union troops panicked and ran when more Southern soldiers arrived. It was a humiliating defeat for the Union.

(NOTE: The Union usually named battles after the nearest water like Bull Run, a creek. The Confederacy named them after the nearest town, calling Bull Run the Battle of Manassas. Therefore, many Civil War battles have two names. This LIFEPAK will use the Union names.)



| Robert E. Lee fought alongside Ulysses S. Grant in the Mexican-American War.

After the defeat at Bull Run, General George McClellan was put in command of the Union army. He trained and organized it into a strong fighting force. However, it took months getting the army ready, and he still did not want it to go into battle until he thought everything was perfect. Even after months of training, he still resisted leading the army into battle unless he was forced to by orders; even then, they fought **timidly**, retreating quickly. Lincoln got so frustrated with him that he once asked to borrow the army since McClellan wasn't doing anything with it!

McClellan finally moved the army by sea to an area near the James River south of Richmond in the spring of 1862. He was defeated by General Lee at Fair Oaks and Battles of the Seven Days.



| George B. McClellan

Believing that McClellan would not fight anymore, Lee moved north to Bull Run. McClellan was relieved of his command, but the new Union general, John Pope, was defeated by Jackson and Lee at the second Battle of Bull Run.

McClellan was restored to his command. He made some advances, but assuming he was outnumbered, continued his cautious ways.

Ironclads. The Confederacy did not have a navy to break the Union blockade, but in March of 1862 they tried to break it using an ironclad ship. Ships in the 1860s were usually made of wood. A few ships with iron plates on the outside had been built in Europe, but the Confederate ship *Merrimac* was the first one built in America. It attacked the Union ships guarding Chesapeake Bay, destroying two of them and endangering the blockade.

The next day, a newly built Union ironclad ship called the *Monitor* arrived. The two ships met and fought for several hours. It was the first battle in history between ironclad ships.

Neither could sink the other; however it was considered a Union victory because the blockade remained.



| The *Monitor* (right) battles the *Merrimac*. Ironclads brought the end of wooden fighting ships.

Emancipation Proclamation. At the start of the war, President Lincoln had been careful to say that he was fighting to save the Union. He tried to make sure that the slave states along the border did not turn to the Confederacy early in the war, so he did not say he was fighting to end slavery, but by late 1862 he decided that the time had come to give the war a new **moral** purpose. However, he wanted to wait and make the announcement after a Union victory, not after all the defeats.

General Lee gave him a chance when the South attacked Maryland in September of 1862. McClellan met Lee at the Battle of Antietam. On that one day, 20,000 Americans, North and South, were killed or wounded. Neither side defeated the other, but Lee retreated the next day. Lincoln used the opportunity to claim a Union victory and made his announcement against slavery.

Lincoln's announcement came on September 22, 1862. It was called the **Emancipation** Proclamation. It granted freedom to all the slaves in the states in the Confederacy after January 1, 1863. It did *not* free the slaves in the border states that were loyal to the Union. It did, however, mean that victory for the Union would mean the end of slavery in the South and the rest of the nation was sure to follow. The Emancipation Proclamation was the beginning of the end of slavery in America.





Complete these sentences.

- 1.11** The first full battle of the war was at _____ in July of _____.
- 1.12** The Confederate commander for most of the war was _____ and the brilliant general under him was _____.
- 1.13** President Lincoln had _____ (how many) commanders before he found one who could defeat the South.
- 1.14** The Union general who finally won for the North was _____ who was helped by _____.
- 1.15** The _____ (Union or Confederate) won the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days, and Second Bull Run.
- 1.16** The first battle of ironclad ships was between the _____ and the _____.
- 1.17** Lincoln's order that freed the slaves in the Confederacy was called the _____.
It was issued after a Union victory at the Battle of _____.
- 1.18** General _____ organized and trained the Union army after First Bull Run, but hesitated to use it.

More Confederate victories. Lincoln finally lost patience with McClellan, who did not chase Lee after Antietam. He put Ambrose Burnside in command. Burnside promptly attacked Lee and lost at the Battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862. Lincoln changed generals again to General Joseph Hooker who rebuilt the army and attacked Lee in the Spring of 1863 at Chancellorsville. Lee had half as many men as Hooker, yet he won the four-day long battle. However, the South suffered a serious loss when Stonewall Jackson was accidentally shot and killed by his own men.

In the west. The only thing that kept the Union from despair the first year and a half of the war were the victories in the west. General Ulysses S. Grant, in particular, was steadily capturing forts on the Mississippi and railroad **junctions** the South needed to move supplies and men. Grant captured two key forts, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, near the Tennessee-Kentucky border in February of 1862. He earned the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant when he demanded unconditional surrender from the Southern army at Donelson.

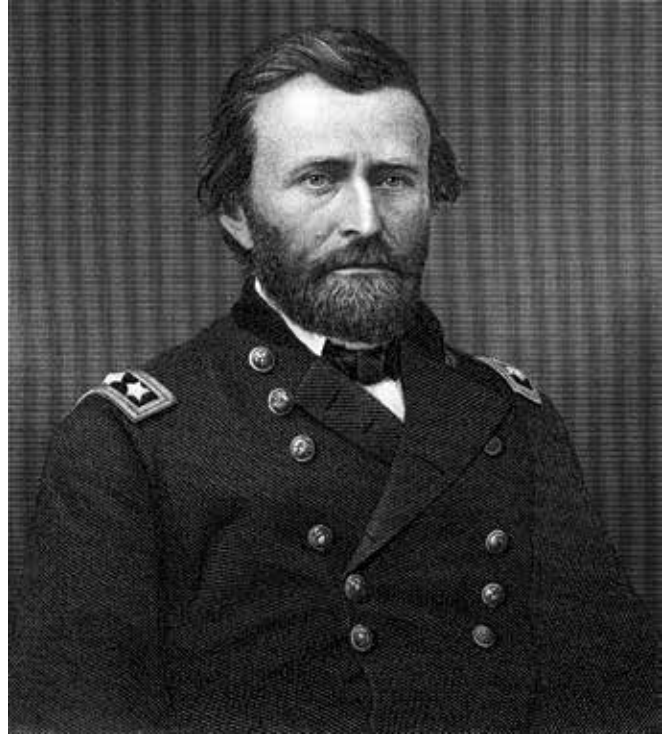
After those victories, Grant moved south to attack a railroad junction at Corinth, Mississippi, but before he could get there, the western Confederate army under General Johnston surprised Grant's army at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862. This vicious battle left about 24,000 Americans dead or wounded. The Union army eventually won, but at a terrible price. Many people wanted Grant fired because of the huge death toll, but Lincoln would not fire a general who was willing to fight and win.

While the Union army was working its way down the Mississippi from the north, the Union navy was fighting its way north along the same river. Admiral David Farragut captured New Orleans in April of 1862, Baton Rouge in May, and then moved on to take Natchez, Mississippi. By the end of 1862, the fortress city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was one of the few places still in Confederate hands on the Mississippi River.

The city of Vicksburg was on a tall cliff overlooking a bend in the river. From there it could fire on any Union ship trying to travel on it and protect any Confederate ships bringing supplies across from the western states. General Grant could not reach the city from either the west or the north, so he came in from the south and moved to the east side of the city, which was the only flat way into it.

In May of 1863 Grant began a siege of the city. Union cannons bombarded the city around the clock. The women and children of the city moved into caves to survive. Food was hard to find. People ate horses, dogs, and rats. Finally, the Confederate commander realized that he had no chance of victory and surrendered on July 4, 1863. He hoped that surrendering on the nation's birthday would encourage Grant to be kind to the defeated soldiers.

Life in the war. The men in both armies suffered from many difficulties. Food was usually plain, often full of bugs, and the men usually had to cook it themselves. In the South, the army often went hungry because there was no food or no way to get it to the men where they were



| Ulysses S. Grant



| The siege of Vicksburg

fighting. The Southern army also suffered from a lack of uniforms, blankets, and shoes during the war. Many of the Confederate soldiers went barefoot and wore **homespun** by the end of the war.

We know today that disease is often caused and spread by not cleaning wounds, people, and places properly. The people in the 1860s did not know this. Army camps and hospitals were often filthy, dirty places. Disease actually killed more men during the Civil War than bullets did! A serious wound on a leg or an arm often meant that it would be cut off because the doctors could not repair it or prevent an **infection**. The Northern doctors did learn during the war that more men stayed alive in clean places than in dirty ones. However, the South did not have the soap or supplies to clean up its camps, even if they had wanted to.



| The Union allowed freed and fugitive slaves to fight in the army against the Confederacy.

The soldiers who suffered the most were those captured in battle. Early in the war, the two sides exchanged prisoners. However, that stopped in 1863 when the Union began accepting blacks to fight in the army. Eventually, almost 200,000 black men served honorably in the Union army. However, the South treated captured black soldiers as escaped slaves, not prisoners, and would not exchange them. The Union refused to continue exchanging prisoners unless the black soldiers were also sent back. Ironically, toward the end of the war, the Confederacy drafted black soldiers.

Without exchanges, the prison camps in the North and South quickly became overcrowded. The camps were given very little in the way of food and medicine when so much was needed for the armies. In the South, where the army had so little, the prisoners had less. Thousands of men died in the prison camps.

Most of the men in the Union and Confederate armies were volunteers. However, by the middle of the war both sides needed more men. The Confederacy passed the first draft law in American history in 1862. This was a law forcing some men between the ages of 18 and 35 to join the army. The Union passed a similar law. Both sides allowed men to hire someone to fight in their place or pay a large fee to avoid being drafted. Thus, the rich could avoid the draft while the poor could not. This made many of the poor soldiers angry. There even was a riot against the draft in New York City in 1863.



Name the person, battle, thing, or place.

- 1.19** _____ Two-day battle; Johnston surprised Grant; 24,000 Americans hurt or killed
- 1.20** _____ City taken by siege on the Mississippi; surrendered on July 4, 1863
- 1.21** _____ Two forts captured by Grant in February 1862

- 1.22** _____ Admiral who took New Orleans and Baton Rouge
- 1.23** _____ Losing general at Fredricksburg
- 1.24** _____ Losing general at Chancerlorville
- 1.25** _____ Important Southern general killed at Chancerlorville
- 1.26** _____ Rich men could pay to avoid the army under this law
- 1.27** _____ The South refused to exchange these soldiers
- 1.28** _____ This killed more soldiers than bullets

Union Victorious

Gettysburg. Up until July of 1863, the war was going well for the Confederacy, except along the Mississippi. Then, Lee decided to take the war north, hoping to capture Philadelphia and Washington. That might end the war, so he marched his army into Pennsylvania. Lincoln quickly put George Meade, a Pennsylvania general, in command to stop the Confederate army.

On July 1, 1863, a small group of Confederate soldiers came into the town of



| The Gettysburg Address

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania looking for shoes. They met some Union soldiers and fighting began. Both sides sent for help and more soldiers quickly arrived. Meade and the Union army fought from a hill called Cemetery Ridge south of the town. Lee tried to drive them out in a three-day battle.

The Confederates suffered huge losses sending men up the hill to attack the Union army. On the last day of the battle, Lee ordered General George Pickett to attack straight up the hill with more than 13,000 men. The Union army blanketed the enemy with rifle and cannon fire. The few Confederate soldiers that survived to reach the top were immediately captured. Lee was forced to retreat. Meade then made the same mistake the other Union generals had made. He did not follow and Lee escaped to fight another day.

Neither side knew it, but Gettysburg was the turning point of the war. The South had been mainly winning up until Gettysburg, at least in the east. After Gettysburg they would usually lose.

The Union built a cemetery at Gettysburg for the dead from both sides. It was dedicated in November, 1863. Abraham Lincoln spoke briefly at the dedication. He spoke of the American dream of liberty and equality. He urged Americans to live up to that dream and fight for the freedom promised by their nation. He said, "...We here...resolve that...government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth." Although short, the *Gettysburg Address* was President Lincoln's most famous speech.

Tennessee. The Union army captured Chattanooga, a railroad junction in September 1863. The Confederate army won its last victory outside the city at Chickamauga a few days later. Then, the Southern army laid siege to the city to drive the Yankees out of it, but General Grant was put in command in the west. He saved the city and drove the Confederate army out of Tennessee.

Grant in command. Seeing his many victories, Lincoln put Ulysses S. Grant in command of the entire Union army in March of 1864. Grant put William T. Sherman in command of the army in Tennessee and ordered him to capture Atlanta in northwest Georgia. Sherman took the city in August of 1864. In November, he destroyed it and marched his army south to Savannah. Along the way, he and his army stole or destroyed anything that might help the Confederate cause: crops, homes, railroads, and animals. Sherman's army left a 60-mile-wide path of destruction



| General Sherman in Atlanta, 1864

across Georgia. The Confederacy did not have anyone who could stop Sherman's March to the Sea. Sherman's march was a bitter memory for the South for many, many years.

Grant, in the meantime, moved into Virginia to chase Lee. The two met at yet another bloody battle at the Wilderness in May of 1864. Neither side won, but Grant kept coming. He pushed Lee back to Petersburg which was a very important railroad junction near Richmond. There, Lee's army stayed to defend the city. Grant set up a siege. The two sides fought there until the weakened Confederate army could not hold any longer.

In the meantime, Sherman captured Savannah and marched north to take the capitals of South and North Carolina. He continued to destroy everything in his path. The Union also held an election in November of 1864 and re-elected Abraham Lincoln with Andrew Johnson, a loyal Tennessee Democrat, as vice president. Lincoln had held the nation together and kept the war going for four long years. Now the end was finally near.

Lee retreated from Petersburg in April of 1865. Grant chased him and cut off his escape route. Finally, Lee sent a message asking to meet and discuss terms of surrender. Generals Grant and Lee met in the small town of Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia to arrange the surrender. Grant was very generous. The Confederate soldiers were given food, allowed to keep their horses for farming, and set free if they turned in their weapons. Even Lee and his officers were set free and allowed to keep their pistols. The surrender of Lee on April 12, 1865 was the end of the Confederacy. There was a little more fighting, but the remaining armies surrendered within a month. The Union was whole again.



| Civil War cannons in northern Virginia



| Appomattox Courthouse

**Answer these questions.**

- 1.29** What was the last Confederate victory? _____
- 1.30** Which Confederate general led the charge up Cemetery Ridge on the last day of the Battle of Gettysburg? _____
- 1.31** Who was the Union commander at Gettysburg? _____
- 1.32** What was President Lincoln's most famous speech? _____

- 1.33** Where did General Lee surrender? _____
- 1.34** Who was elected president in 1864? _____
vice president? _____
- 1.35** What battle was the turning point of the Civil War? _____
- 1.36** What was the name of General Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah? _____

- 1.37** What did Sherman do on that march? _____

- 1.38** Who did Lincoln put in command of the Union army in March of 1864? _____

- 1.39** What were the generous terms given to the Confederate soldiers when Lee surrendered? _____



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what areas you will need to restudy in order to prepare for the unit test.

SELF TEST 1

Match these people (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.01

_____ became the Union commander after winning victories in the west
- 1.02

_____ organized the Union army but was slow and timid about going into battle
- 1.03

_____ was president when the first 7 states seceded
- 1.04

_____ Tennessee Democrat, elected vice president
- 1.05

_____ admiral who captured New Orleans
- 1.06

_____ Union general who destroyed all in his path on his March to the Sea
- 1.07

_____ president of the U.S. during the Civil War
- 1.08

_____ president of the Confederacy
- 1.09

_____ commander of the Confederate army
- 1.010

_____ Confederate general accidentally killed by his own men
- a.

Abraham Lincoln
- b.

Ulysses S. Grant
- c.

George McClellan
- d.

Robert E. Lee
- e.

Stonewall Jackson
- f.

William T. Sherman
- g.

James Buchanan
- h.

Jefferson Davis
- i.

Andrew Johnson
- j.

David Farragut

Choose the correct place or battle from the list (each answer, 3 points).

Gettysburg	Fort Sumter	Bull Run	Vicksburg
Antietam	Shiloh	Appomattox Courthouse	
Chickamauga	Atlanta	Petersburg	

- 1.011

_____ The Union lost two battles here, Washington citizens brought picnics to the first one
- 1.012

_____ Sherman took this city and then destroyed it

- 1.013** _____ Lee attacked Maryland, twenty thousand Americans killed or injured, Lee retreated, Lincoln used the victory to announce freedom for the slaves
- 1.014** _____ Lee surrendered
- 1.015** _____ Turning point of the war, Meade won in Pennsylvania, Pickett's charge failed to take Cemetery Ridge
- 1.016** _____ Grant pushed Lee back until the Southern army stopped to defend a railroad junction near Richmond
- 1.017** _____ General Grant laid siege to this fortress city on the Mississippi, it surrendered on the 4th of July
- 1.018** _____ Last battle won by the Confederacy
- 1.019** _____ Started the Civil War, Confederates bombarded a Union post in the South
- 1.020** _____ The Union army was surprised by the Confederates under Johnston, 24,000 Americans were killed or wounded

Answer these questions (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.021** What was unusual about the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*?

- 1.022** What was the Emancipation Proclamation? _____

- 1.023** What was the Crittenden Compromise? _____

1.024 What were the generous terms of surrender given to the Southern army?

1.025 Why didn't Britain help the Confederacy? _____

Put an "N" if the statement is true for the North, an "S" for the South, and a "B" for both (each answer, 2 points).

1.026 _____ Had more men and factories

1.027 _____ Army food was plain and often full of bugs

1.028 _____ Had a large navy

1.029 _____ Had more railroads

1.030 _____ Planned to capture the Mississippi

1.031 _____ A blockade caused them great problems with supplies

1.032 _____ Prison camps were overcrowded by the end of the war

1.033 _____ Used black soldiers

1.034 _____ Would win if they only survived

1.035 _____ Had trouble finding generals who could win victories

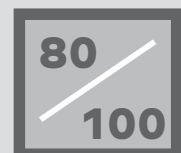


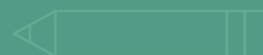
Teacher check:

Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____





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Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

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