

Notes on Civil War Battles (Military and Political Turning Points 3.03)

Advantages of Each Side:

1. North (Union)
 - _____ - 22 Million people including a large number of immigrants who could supply manpower for the military as well as keep supplies coming from the factories and farms.
 - _____ - 85% of the nation's factories which meant no shortage of weapons, uniforms, blankets, etc.
 - Transportation- Most of the nations _____ lines, _____ system and merchant marine mean that troops and supplies can be shipped easily.
 - Finances- controlled _____ of the nation's wealth
 - Political stability- had an established federal government with an organized system and stable president
2. South (Confederacy)
 - Military superiority- More experience on horseback and shooting weapons due to hunting tradition; the top generals in the country including _____ and _____
 - Money from "King Cotton"- During the early stages of the war, the South had a steady income from cotton trade, this will soon end due to _____ and the loss of overseas markets to _____ and _____
 - Sense of Cause- Southerners felt that they were defending their way of life as it was attacked by outsiders

Military Strategies for each side:

1. Union: _____
 - Blockade Southern ports to keep supplies from getting in and prevent the sale of cotton
 - Capture the Confederate capital of _____
 - Control the Mississippi River so that the Confederacy is split into two
2. Confederacy
 - Initially a plan of "sit and wait" the leaders wanted to Union to be on the attack and bring the war to them. They felt that they were just defending their territory but after the early victories and no sign of surrender from the North, later campaigns were led in Northern states such as Pennsylvania. Confederacy held out hope that they would receive military and financial assistance from _____ and _____.
3. Total War: As exemplified by "Sherman's March to the Sea"
 - Once Ulysses S. Grant became the top commander of Union troops, the strategy of Total Warfare was implemented. Total war means that you attack civilians as well as soldiers and you destroy anything that may be of use to the enemy. This includes businesses, crops and homes. When General Grant ordered General William T. Sherman to march through the South and destroy all Southern resources, Sherman obeyed and slashed and burned many of the major towns throughout the South including Atlanta, Savannah and Columbia.

Political Turning Points:

1. _____ (1863): Lincoln gave into pressure from foreign governments as well as leading abolitionists in the North and passed a law that freed all slaves in territories in rebellion. This was key because it gave the war a moral cause for the North and it allowed slaves from the South to run away and come north to join the Union Army.
2. _____ (November 19, 1863): After the bloodiest battle of the Civil War, President Lincoln spoke at a cemetery dedication ceremony. His speech was short but it summarized the main reasons why this country was worth fighting for, including the "proposition that all men are created equal and ...that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

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Key Battles and Significance:

| Battle | Significance | Winner |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1 st Battle of Bull Run | Showed the inexperience of both sides and brought each side to the realization that this war would not be over quickly. | _____ |
| Battle of _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union found Confederate battle plans that had been accidentally dropped • Bloodiest single day of fighting for the whole war | Union |
| Battle of _____ | Captured the key city on the Mississippi River, now the Union can split the Confederacy in two. | Union |
| Battle of Gettysburg | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloodiest battle of the war • _____ of the war because the South has lost so many men that they can not regroup enough to mount another charge | Union |
| Appomattox Courthouse* | Not quite a battle, but the site where Robert E. Lee surrenders to Ulysses S. Grant. | _____ |