

CHAPTER 21

Furnace Of Civil War, 1861–1865

1. Strategy and Early Battles The authors contend that had the North prevailed at the first “picnic-like” Battle of _____ Run (just south of Washington) in July 1861, southern states might have been re-admitted on easy terms. But after the bloody _____ Campaign, in which Union forces under young General George _____ failed to take the Confederate capital of _____, Virginia, the Union strategy turned to “total war.” List the six elements of the new northern strategy mentioned.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

2. Antietam and Emancipation, 1862

a. Note the importance of the embargo on southern ports (keeping cotton in and war supplies out). Southerners tried to get around the embargo, partially through the use of their ironclad ship named the _____, which in 1862 was challenged by the Northern “cheesebox on a raft,” the _____.

b. Emboldened by his successes, Confederate Gen. Robert E. _____ advanced his army into northern territory and, in September 18____, was engaged at Antietam Creek, in the western part of the state of _____. This bloody battle was militarily a draw. However, list the two reasons why the authors call this engagement “the most decisive of the Civil War.”

(1)

(2)

c. What were Lincoln’s objectives in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation? How did this proclamation signal a change in northern war aims?

(1) Objectives:

(2) Changed war aims:

d. Why was the proclamation technically less than it appeared? Why do the authors summarize by saying “. . . where he *could* he would not, and where he *would* he could not”?

e. About _____ blacks joined the army after Emancipation, representing about ____ percent of Union forces, including the famed Massachusetts 54th, which attacked Fort Wagner in South Carolina (dramatized in the feature film *Glory*).

3. **War at Midpoint** After Antietam, Lincoln tried a variety of new generals, who proceeded to chase Lee’s army around northern Virginia. Lee and his brilliant lieutenant “Stonewall” _____ were then encouraged by a stunning victory at C _____ to advance into the North again in the hope of breaking the Union will to fight. For three days in July 18____, at the Pennsylvania town of G _____, his troops assumed the unaccustomed offensive role against dug-in Union Army troops under General George G. _____. After the famous “charge” by troops under Confederate General George _____ on the last day, Lee was forced to withdraw. His army would fight on for two years but was never again a real threat. In the west, the Union strategy was to capture the mouth of the Mississippi at New Orleans and then for General Ulysses S. _____ to move south and capture the rest of the river. This was accomplished with the Union victory at V _____ on the day after the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg. The remainder of the western strategy involved the brutal march under Union Gen. William Tecumseh _____ from the Cumberland Mountains, through the burning of A _____ (*Gone With The Wind*), finally reaching the sea at Savannah.
4. **Politics of War** Objections to the war were always strong in the North, especially among “Peace” Democrats mostly in the Midwest and the so-called _____ (a poisonous snake), who openly obstructed the war (using many tactics perfected later by Vietnam War protesters). Lincoln treated these critics harshly and, in 1864, formed a political coalition between Republicans and “War” Democrats called the _____ Party, which - to balance the ticket - chose as Lincoln’s running mate the “War” Democrat from Tennessee, Andrew _____. Lincoln was re-elected against the Democratic candidate, the erstwhile General _____.
5. **War’s End and Lincoln’s Death** After Gettysburg, Grant was made commander of all Union armies and proceeded to chased Lee around the Virginia countryside in a series of bloody battles until Lee was forced to surrender at _____ Court House in April 18____. Less than two weeks later, Lincoln was killed at _____ Theater by southern sympathizer John Wilkes _____. Lincoln and his Vice President Johnson had many of the same views about quickly binding up the wounds of war and letting the Southern states back into the Union on relatively easy terms.

6. **Reflections** Over _____ men were killed or seriously wounded in this war (**more than in ALL other U. S. wars combined!**) and \$____ billion was spent. Despite this toll, the authors reflect a northern perspective and are pretty positive about the outcome. List three positive results of the war cited by the authors. *** Then, on the right side, come up with two or three counterarguments or differing interpretations that might be put forward by skeptics or southern partisans.

Positive Results

Counterarguments

(1)

(2)

(3)