

Military Conflict in the Civil War

Theme: America in the World

Learning Objective 5.I: Explain the various factors that contributed to the Union victory in the Civil War.

Mobilization for War

KC-5.3.1.A: Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition.

- Economies
 - Union controlled financial industries, _____ of factories, _____ of railroads, _____ of farmland
 - Confederacy hoped for outside financial help, overprinted paper money, hope to leverage _____ exports
 - North had pieces to create an industrial war machine, South did not
- Societal differences
 - North had greater manpower at their disposal, larger army and navy
 - Union's strong central government vs. CSA's _____ government
- Home Front Opposition
 - Southern states resist strong government actions
 - _____ showed discontent over economy
 - Union imposed _____ to keep border states and quell _____

Early Confederate Victories

KC-5.3.1.D: Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded...

- Early victories for the CSA
 - _____ in Maryland shows inexperience of Northern Troops
 - Union _____ too easily repelled by _____ troops, Gen. _____ fired
 - Second Battle of Bull Run embarrasses Union again, Gen. _____ fired
- _____
 - McClellan back in charge, gains info on rebel position
 - Bloodiest single day of war, McClellan does not pursue Lee's retreat
- Attempts at gaining British recognition promising at first

#50 - 5.8 Military Conflict in the Civil War

APUSH

Name: _____

- _____
- Purchase of British warships and commercial raiders
- _____ repurposed into the _____, an ironclad, compromises Union blockade
 - Stopped by the _____
- Britain would eventually find other sources for _____, refrain from helping pro-slavery Confederacy

Keys to Union Victory

KC-5.3.I.D: ...the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure.

- _____ and _____ eventually successful
- McClellan replaced by _____, replaced after Battle of Fredericksburg
 - Gen. _____ gaining prominence after capture of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Vicksburg
- July 4, 1863 - Victory at _____ solidified control of Mississippi River
- July 3, 1863 - _____ repelled Confederacy's last northern offensive
- Grant given command of _____ to pursue Lee
 - Leaves Gen. _____ in charge of western campaign
- Sherman instructed to "_____ " through state of _____
 - _____ policy compromises Confederate ability to continue
- Richmond, VA, captured April 3, 1865
 - Grant catches Lee at _____, VA on April 9 - final surrender

Recap

- The Union and Confederacy mobilized as quickly as they could to fight the war, often silencing dissent
- The Confederacy showed early signs of success due to poor strategy and fighting from Union troops
- Naval warfare begins to be transformed during the Civil War
- The Union starts to place effective generals in charge, repel Confederate offensive at Gettysburg - turning tide of the war
- Sherman's March to the Sea compromised the Confederacy's ability to continue fighting.

Part II

Short Answer Questions

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain the various factors that contributed to the Union victory in the Civil War.

“THE MILLION DEAD, TOO, SUMM'D UP” from *Specimen Days*, Walt Whitman 1882

The dead in this war—there they lie, strewing the fields and woods and valleys and battlefields of the south—Virginia, the Peninsula—Malvern hill and Fair Oaks—the banks of the Chickahominy—the terraces of Fredericksburgh—Antietam bridge—the grisly ravines of Manassas—the bloody promenade of the Wilderness—the varieties of the strayed dead, (the estimate of the War department is 25,000 national soldiers kill'd in battle and never buried at all, 5,000 drown'd—15,000 inhumed by strangers, or on the march in haste, in hitherto unfound localities—2,000 graves cover'd by sand and mud by Mississippi freshets, 3,000 carried away by caving-in of banks, &c.,)—Gettysburgh, the West, Southwest—Vicksburgh—Chattanooga—the trenches of Petersburg—the numberless battles, camps, hospitals everywhere—the crop reap'd by the mighty reapers, typhoid, dysentery, inflammations—and blackest and loathesomest of all, the dead and living burial-pits, the prison-pens of Andersonville, Salisbury, Belle-Isle, &c., (not Dante's pictured hell and all its woes, its degradations, filthy torments, excell'd those prisons)—the dead, the dead, the dead—our dead—or South or North, ours all, (all, all, all, finally dear to me)—or East or West—Atlantic coast or Mississippi valley—somewhere they crawl'd to die, alone, in bushes, low gullies, or on the sides of hills—(there, in secluded spots, their skeletons, bleach'd bones, tufts of hair, buttons, fragments of clothing, are occasionally found yet)—our young men once so handsome and so joyous, taken from us—the son from the mother, the husband from the wife, the dear friend from the dear friend—the clusters of camp graves, in Georgia, the Carolinas, and in Tennessee—the single graves left in the woods or by the roadside, (hundreds, thousands, obliterated)—the corpses floated down the rivers, and caught and lodged, (dozens, scores, floated down the upper Potomac, after the cavalry engagements, the pursuit of Lee, following Gettysburgh)—some lie at the bottom of the sea—the general million, and the special cemeteries in almost all the States—the infinite dead—(the land entire saturated, perfumed with their impalpable ashes' exhalation in Nature's chemistry distill'd, and shall be so forever, in every future grain of wheat and ear of corn, and every flower that grows, and every breath we draw)—not only Northern dead leavening Southern soil—thousands, aye tens of thousands, of Southerners, crumble to-day in Northern earth.

And everywhere among these countless graves—everywhere in the many soldier Cemeteries of the Nation, (there are now, I believe, over seventy of them)—as at the time in the vast trenches, the depositories of slain, Northern and Southern, after the great battles—not only where the scathing trail passed those years, but radiating since in all the peaceful quarters of the land—we see, and ages yet may see, on monuments and gravestones, singly or in masses, to thousands or tens of thousands, the significant word Unknown.

1. Provide an Attribution for the document:
2. Use the document to support the thesis: “Greater amounts of manpower, resources and industrial strength were critical to the Union victory in the Civil War”
3. Choose one of the analysis topics from HAPP and provide a 2 sentence analysis of the document.

Ambrose Bierce at the Battle of Shiloh, 1881

Retrieved from: <http://www.americanvawp.com/reader/the-civil-war/ambrose-bierce-recalls-his-experience-at-the-battle-of-shiloh-1881/>

None had escaped. How the human body survives a storm like this must be explained by the fact that it is exposed to it but a few moments at a time, whereas these grand old trees had had no one to take their places, from the rising to the going down of the sun. Angular bits of iron, concavo-convex, sticking in the sides of muddy depressions, showed where shells had exploded in their furrows. Knapsacks, canteens, haversacks distended with soaken and swollen biscuits, gaping to disgorge, blankets beaten into the soil by the rain, rifles with bent barrels or splintered stocks, waist-belts, hats and the omnipresent sardine-box—all the wretched debris of the battle still littered the spongy earth as far as one could see, in every direction. Dead horses were everywhere; a few disabled caissons, or limbers, reclining on one elbow, as it were; ammunition wagons standing disconsolate behind four or six sprawling mules. Men? There were men enough; all dead apparently, except one, who lay near where I had halted my platoon to await the slower movement of the line—a Federal sergeant, variously hurt, who had been a fine giant in his time. He lay face upward, taking in his breath in convulsive, rattling snorts, and blowing it out in sputters of froth which crawled creamily down his cheeks, piling itself alongside his neck and ears. A bullet had clipped a groove in his skull, above the temple; from this the brain protruded in bosses, dropping off in flakes and strings. I had not previously known one could get on, even in this unsatisfactory fashion, with so little brain. One of my men whom I knew for a womanish fellow, asked if he should put his bayonet through him. Inexpressibly shocked by the cold-blooded proposal, I told him I thought not; it was unusual, and too many were looking.

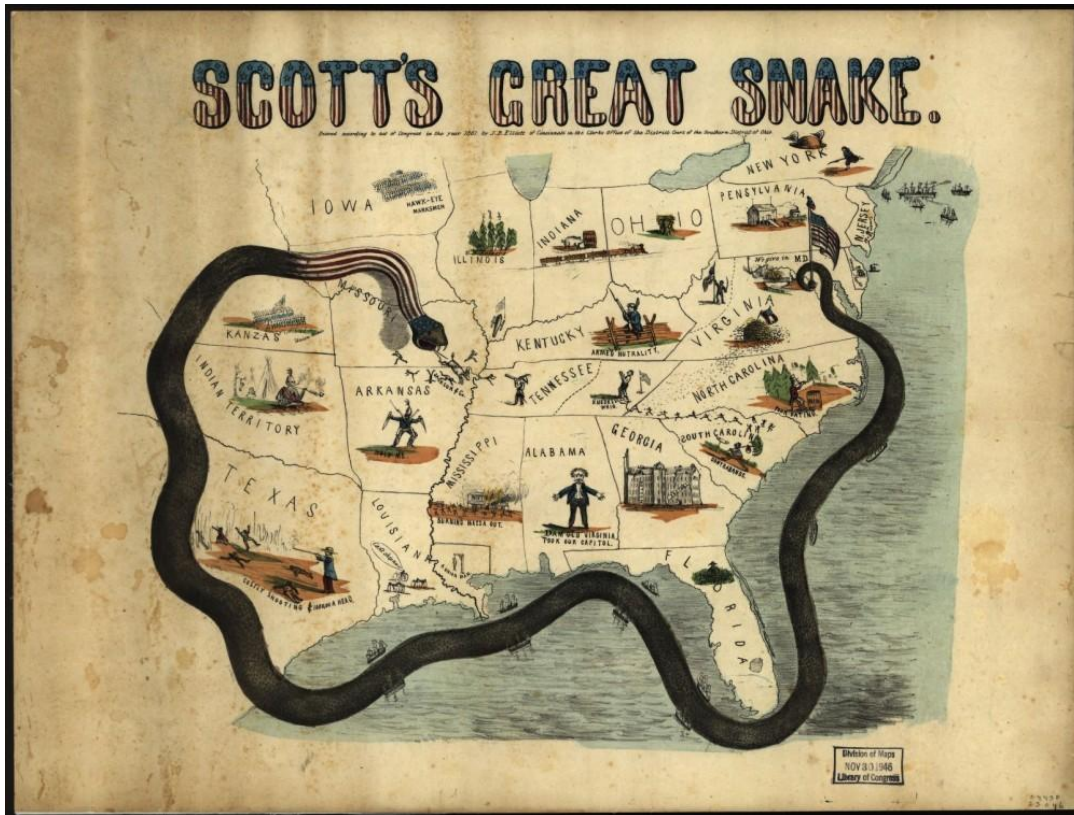
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“Scott’s Great Snake”, 1861

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African American soldiers at the Battle of Fort Wagner, 1863



The Gallant Charge of the Fifty Fourth Massachusetts (Colored) Regiment, by Currier & Ives, New York, 1863. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)

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