

Chapter Seventeen Structured Notes

Please study your Powerpoint slides!

⊛ **The Conflict Takes Shape**

- ★ *The country was divided between the North and South*
- ★ *Martial Law is rule by the army instead of the elected government*
- ★ *President Lincoln declared martial law to stop the angry mobs of people that attacked the Union troops*

<u>North-Union</u>	<u>South-Confederacy</u>
Fighting to save the Union or United States	Fighting for independence to establish their own country
Fighting to end slavery	Fighting to restore the Southern way of life and to keep slavery
George McClellan was the General of the Union Army	Robert E. Lee was the General of the Confederate Army

⊛ **No Easy Victory**

- ★ The Union planned a blockade of southern ports by the navy
- ★ The Confederacy planned a defensive war until the North was tired of the fighting
- ★ The Battle of Bull Run was the first major encounter between the North and South, no side won the battle
- ★ The Merrimack and Monitor, two ironclad ships, were used in battle
- ★ There was no victory at the Battle of Antietam, but 23,000 Union and Confederate soldiers died in battle
- ★ President Lincoln chose Ulysses S. Grant to replace George McClellan as the General of the Union Army
- ★ The Confederacy won the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville
- ★ Stone Wall Jackson, a Confederate General, was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville
- ★ General Ulysses S. Grant won the Battle of Shiloh for the Union

⊛ **A Promise of Freedom**

- ★ President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation that freed all black people from slavery
- ★ The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was a African American Regiment that fought at Fort Wagner; almost half the regiment was killed in the battle

⊛ **Hardships of War**

- ★ Sick and wounded soldiers faced crude medical care, amputations and diseases were common
- ★ To pay for the war Congress and the Confederacy passed an income tax, or a tax on people's earnings
- ★ The North experienced inflation, or a rise in prices and a decrease in the value of money
- ★ *Profiteers charges excessive prices for the goods that the government desperately needed for war*
- ★ The Draft Law was signed in the Union and Confederacy, it required all able bodied men to serve the army
- ★ Women worked nursing the wounded soldiers

- ★ Dorothea Dix worked on reforming prisons and mental hospitals
- ★ Clara Barton established the Red Cross

✪ **The War Ends.**

- ★ General Grant lay siege to Vicksburg, a siege is a military encirclement of an enemy position and blockading or bombarding it order to force them to surrender
- ★ The Union won the victory at Vicksburg and Gettysburg
- ★ The Confederacy suffered heavy losses at the Battle of Gettysburg
- ★ The last Confederacy charge against the Union was at Pickett's Charge
- ★ President gave his Gettysburg Address, he said the war was a test of whether a democratic nation could survive
- ★ General William Tecumseh Sherman marches down south destroying everything in his path
- ★ Lincoln was reelected as President of the United States
- ★ General Robert E. Lee surrenders the Confederate Army to General Grant at the Appomattox Court House
- ★ The Civil War ends

Cause and Effect

Causes

- Issue of slavery in the territories divides the North and South
- Abolitionists want slavery to end
- South fears it will lose power in the national government
- Southern states secede after Lincoln's election
- Confederates bombard Fort Sumter

THE CIVIL WAR

Effects

- Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation
- Northern economy booms
- South loses its cotton trade with Britain
- Total war destroys the South's economy
- Hundreds of thousands of Americans killed

Effects Today

- Disagreements over states' rights persist
- African Americans have equal protection under the Constitution
- Millions of Americans visit Civil War battlefields each year