**Chapter 16 Study Guide**

1. Union Army
	1. Capture of Atlanta by Sherman – destroys crops, animlas, homes, railroads, industry as he “marched to the sea” Savanah, GA . Union victory. Election of 1864.
	2. Strategy of blockading the southern ports – cut off supplies into/out of the South. Destroy economy.
	3. Recruitment of soldiers – Union- volunteers/draft.
	4. Location of capital Washington D.C.
	5. War strategy – take MS River, destroy Richmond, destroy RR, ruin economy
2. Confederate Army
	1. Recruitment of soldiers – volunteers
	2. Jefferson Davis - President of Confederate States of America
	3. Location of capital – Richmond, VA
	4. War strategy - defend land, be on the offensive in the South
3. President Lincoln
	1. Election of 1860 Abe Lincoln
	2. Position on slavery didn’t want to expand slavery (originally) later on, EP to free slaves
	3. Gettysburg Address – Key Union victory that turned the war in their favor. 3 days.
	4. Election of 1864 – McClellan ran against Lincoln – Lincoln won
	5. Emancipation Proclamation – Lincoln, 1862, ended slavery
4. Battles:Explain who won and significances of the battle
	1. Battle of Antietam – bloodiest single day battle, Union victory, stopped Lee’s Northern advancement
	2. Second Battle of Bull Run – 1862 Aug Confed. 3 days.
	3. Vicksburg – Grant 1863, cut off the city, result Union victory, gave the Union control over the MS River
	4. First Battle of Bull Run – first major battle of the Civil War
	5. War in the West (describe what happened in general) McClellen -> GRANT took over . Union will have most of the control
	6. Fort Sumter - 1861 federal outpost SC struggle began the War
	7. Wilderness Campaign – series of battles to capture Richmond, didn’t work out for Union
	8. Pickett’s Charge – was a Confed. who charged at Gettysburg. He lost. Union won.
	9. Battle of Gettysburg- Penns. Turned the tide for the North, leading to further victories. 3 days. Union victory
5. Key terms:
	1. Border states – slave states that went with the Union during the war
		1. List the 4 states – Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Kentucky
	2. *Habeas corpus* – constitutional protection against unlawful imprisionment (Lincoln took it away from Confederates/Copperheads)
	3. Contrabands – escaped slaves
	4. Appomattox Courthouse – treaty signed to send the Civil War. Lee surrendered to Grant April 9, 1865
	5. Total war destroying civilian property. Grant as his troops marched through the South
	6. Battle of Shiloh - TN Union victory giving the Union control of the MS River, many causalities
	7. ironclads ships heavly fortified with iron *Merrimack* and *Monitor*
	8. Abolitionist someone who doesn’t favor slavery
	9. *Monitor* Union boat, John Erickson builder
	10. *Merrimack or Virginia –* Confederate boat
	11. Draft – forced service by the Union to recruit soldiers, let to riots in NYC
	12. Mississippi River – major water route in the South that the Union gained control of
6. People: describe, list their contribution, note Confederate or Union
	1. :Clara Barton Red Cross, Union civilian,
	2. Sally Louisa Tompkins Confederacy helped with a hospital
	3. General Robert E. Lee Confed
	4. General George McClellan Union
	5. Winfield Scott Union – 2 fold plan for blockade and MS River
	6. Ulysses S. Grant Union
	7. 54th Massachusetts Infantry Union
	8. William Tecumseh Sherman Union
	9. Copperheads proslavery person in the North
	10. Frederick Douglas runaway slave, abolitionist,
	11. General Stonewall Jackson Confederacy
7. Civilians - influence on the war helped with supplies, medical help