

Fraser: Chapter 14

Complete the following exercises in order *as you read* the chapter.

INTRODUCTION

Introductions provide a valuable guide to the material you are about to read, telling you what topics will be covered and how they fit together. If you keep the "big picture" provided by the introduction in mind as you read the chapter, you'll find it much easier to organize your notes, identify important information, and avoid getting lost in the details. With this in mind, re-read the introduction to Chapter 14. As you read, make a list of the key topics you expect to learn about.

Key Topics

Key Terms

When you finish reading the chapter, identify and explain the importance of the following terms. Use this list to review your understanding of the chapter.

Fort Sumter to Antietam, 1861-1862

Graphic Note Taking: Compare and Contrast

When war broke out in 1861, neither side was prepared for the drawn-out, bloody conflict to come. Both sides anticipated a short war and employed strategies that reflected that assumption. As you read this section, use a table like the one included below to take notes on advantages, disadvantages, and strategies of the Union and the Confederacy at the outset of the war. You'll use your table to answer a question when you finish this section.

	Advantages	Disadvantages	Strategy
Union			

Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. What did each side need to do to "win" the war?

2. How did Lincoln respond the Union defeat at the First Battle of Bull Run?

3. Why did many in the South believe that Britain would support their cause? Why did Britain remain neutral?

Making Connections

Take another look at the photograph of the iron clad ship on page 412 of your text book. What role did such vessels play in the Civil War?

Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up

Use your notes to help answer the following question. What was the military situation at the end of 1862?

The Road to Emancipation

Graphic Note Taking: Outline

In 1861, the Civil War was a war to save the Union. On January 1, 1863, it became a war to end slavery. As you read the section, create an outline like the one included below to help you trace the evolution of Union war aims. You'll use your outline to answer a question when you finish this section.

I. The Road to Emancipation

A. Lincoln's Initial Position

1. Lincoln claimed that the national government could not interfere with slavery where it existed
2. After secession, Lincoln's top priority was holding the Union together
3. Lincoln insisted that his personal dislike of slavery was separate from his duty as president

Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. Why were escaped slaves initially classified as "contraband of war"?

2. What were the limits of the Emancipation Proclamation? What did it accomplish, despite these limits?

3. How did white southerners respond to the increasing presence of African-Americans in the Union army from 1863 on?

Making Connections

Take another look at the photograph of former slaves on page 415 of your text book. Why did the Union have so much difficulty deciding what to do with escaped slaves in the early years of the war?

Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up

Use your notes to answer the following question. How did African-Americans, in both the North and the South, respond to the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation?

The Home Front – Shortages, Opposition, Riots, and Battles

Graphic Note Taking: Compare and Contrast

As the war dragged on, its effects on the home front intensified. More and more families were touched by the death and destruction of the battlefield and shortages made life hard for many. As you read the section, use a table like the one included below to take notes on the impact of the war on the home front in the North and in the South. You'll use your table to help you answer a question when you finish this section.

North	South

Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. Why did the Confederacy's efforts to solve its financial problems lead to inflation?
2. Why did managing the home front in the South primarily fall to women?
3. What led to the 1863 New York Draft Riot? What groups were the targets of the rioters' anger?

Making Connections

Take another look at the illustration of a bread riot on page 420 of your text book. What should we make of the fact that all of the participants are women?

Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up

Use your notes to answer the following question. Why were wartime conditions in the South so much worse than in the North?

From Gettysburg to Appomattox and Beyond

Graphic Note Taking: Mastering the Details

The Confederacy reached its military high point in June 1863, but Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July turned the war decisively in the Union's favor. Nonetheless, it would take two more years of hard fighting to bring the war to an end. As you read the section, make a list of the key battles of the latter part of the war, beginning with Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Be sure to note the importance of each battle you include in your list. You'll use your list to help answer a question when you have finished with this section.

1. Gettysburg
2. Vicksburg
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. Why did the Civil War's death toll escalate in the last years of the war?

2. What connection was there between events at Petersburg and presidential politics in the North in 1864? How does this connection help explain Lee's determination to hold on to Petersburg?

3. What contentious political issues did the country face in the aftermath of Union victory and the abolition of slavery?