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| j0149881 | THE HISTORY HERALD  January 4th, 2021  AP US History  **www.schoolrack.com/DuncanHistory** |  |

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| **THIS WEEK**  Monday4th **NO SCHOOL**  Tuesday 5th **NO SCHOOL – Teacher Workday**  Wednesday 6th Review / Civil War  Thursday 7th Civil War  Friday 8th Civil War  **NEXT WEEK**  Monday 11th Reconstruction  Tuesday 12th Reconstruction  Wednesday 13th Reconstruction  Thursday 14th Politics of the Gilded Age  Friday 15th Politics of the Gilded Age  **CHAPTER 19 GIRDING FOR WAR: THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH, 1861–1865**  **FOCUS QUESTIONS**  1. What did Lincoln do that provoked South Carolina to bombard Fort Sumter, and what did Lincoln do immediately following the attack?  2. Which states were Border States and how did they influence Lincoln’s statements and actions?  3. At the outbreak of war, what advantages did the South have and what advantages did the North have?  4. Why did the South believe they would be able to enlist foreign intervention and why were they unable to do so?  5. What incidents threatened peaceful relations between the Union and Britain?  6. How did the war impact the economy in the North and the economy in the South?  **CHAPTER 19 SUMMARY**  South Carolina’s firing on Fort Sumter aroused the North for war. Lincoln’s call for troops to suppress the rebellion drove four upper South states into the Confederacy. Lincoln used an effective combination of political persuasion and force to keep the deeply divided Border States in the Union.  The Confederacy enjoyed initial advantages of upper-class European support, military leadership, and a defensive position on its own soil. The North enjoyed the advantages of lower-class European support, industrial and population resources, and political leadership. | Chapter 19  1.Napoleon III  2.Maximilian  3.Charles Francis Adams  4.Clara Barton  5.William H. Seward  6.Edwin M. Stanton  7.Jefferson Davis  8.Abraham Lincoln  9.Morrill Tariff Act 10.National Banking Act  11.Trent affair  12.Alabama  13.Laird rams  14.King Cotton  15.Draft Riots  16.Butternut Region  17.martial law  18.Border States  19.Fort Sumter  20.“Johnny Reb”  21.“Billy Yank”  22.Indian Territory  23.Union  24.Confederacy |

The British upper classes sympathized with the South and abetted Confederate naval efforts. But effective diplomacy and Union military success thwarted those efforts and kept Britain, as well as France, neutral in the war.

Lincoln’s political leadership proved effective in mobilizing the North for war, despite political opposition and resistance to his infringement on civil liberties. The North eventually mobilized its larger troop resources for war and ultimately turned to an unpopular and unfair draft system.

Northern economic and financial strengths enabled it to gain an advantage over the less-industrialized South. The changes in society opened new opportunities for women, who had contributed significantly to the war effort in both the North and South. Since most of the war was waged on Southern soil, the South was left devastated by the war.

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| **CHAPTER 20 The Furnace of Civil War, 1861–1865**  1. How successful was McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac?  2. What are some of the pivotal battles of the Civil War and what was the outcome of each?  3. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do and how did it affect the Union cause?  4. How successful was Lee as commander of the Confederate army?  5. Once he was put in charge of the entire Union army, how did Grant prosecute the war until its end?  6. What was the political situation as the election of 1864 approached, and how did Lincoln win a reelection?  7. What were the costs of the Civil War?  **chapter 20 summary**  The Union defeat at Bull Run ended Northern complacency about a quick victory. George McClellan and other early Union generals proved unable to defeat the tactically brilliant Confederate armies under Lee. The Union naval blockade put a slow but devastating economic noose around the South.  The political and diplomatic dimensions of the war quickly became critical. In order to retain the Border States, Lincoln first deemphasized any intention to destroy slavery. But the Battle of Antietam, in 1862, enabled Lincoln to prevent foreign intervention and turn the struggle into a war against slavery. Blacks and abolitionists joined enthusiastically in a war for emancipation, but white resentment in part of the North created political problems for Lincoln.  The Union victories at Vicksburg in the West and Gettysburg in the East finally turned the military tide against the South. Southern resistance remained strong, but the Union victories at Atlanta and Mobile assured Lincoln’s success in the election of 1864 and ended the last Confederate hopes. The war ended the issues of disunion and slavery, but at a tremendous cost to both North and South. | Chapter 20  1.Clement L. Vallandigham  2.Andrew Johnson  3.John Wilkes Booth  4.Robert E. Lee  5.Thomas J. Jackson  6.Ulysses S. Grant  7.George B. McClellan  8.William T. Sherman  9.George B. Meade  10.Salmon P. Chase  11.David G. Farragut  12.George Pickett  13.Edward Everett Hale  14.Merrimack (the Virginia)  15.Monitor  16.Emancipation Proclamation  17.Thirteenth Amendment  18.Copperheads  19.Union party  20.First Battle of Bull Run  21.Second Battle of Bull Run  22.Battle of Antietam  23.Peninsula Campaign  24.Battle of Fredericksburg  25.Battle of Chancellorsville  26.Battle of Gettysburg  27.Battle of Vicksburg  28.Gettysburg Address  29.Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War  30.Ford's Theater  31.The Man Without A Country  MAP WORDS  32. \_\_\_\_\_ Vicksburg  33. \_\_\_\_\_ Gettysburg  34. \_\_\_\_\_ Fort Sumter  35. \_\_\_\_\_ Atlanta  36. \_\_\_\_\_ Antietam  37. \_\_\_\_\_ Montgomery  38. \_\_\_\_\_ Richmond |

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| http://www.historyteacher.net/AmericanHistoryAndGovernment/Images/Banner-CivilWarBegins.gif | |
| **http://www.historyteacher.net/AmericanHistoryAndGovernment/Images/AmericanHistoryText-Sources.gifTextbook --> Chap 19 and 20** | |
| **http://www.historyteacher.net/AmericanHistoryAndGovernment/Images/AmericanHistoryText-Questions.gif**   1. **What was President Lincoln's initial dilemma concerning the growing tensions over Fort Sumter in the early spring of 1861?** 2. **Why did Jefferson Davis choose to go to war?** 3. **What was the response of the border states to the outbreak of Civil War?** 4. **Fill out the** [**CHART**](http://www.historyteacher.net/AmericanHistoryAndGovernment/Charts/CivilWar-NoSo-AdvsDisadvs.htm) **analyzing the advantages and disadvantages that both sides had in terms of their readiness for war in 1861.** 5. **What were the general military strategies adopted by each side?** 6. **What did the Battle of Shiloh show about the future course of the Civil War?** 7. **Explain the significance of the Union's success at New Orleans.** 8. **By 1862, what had Union General Grant and Admiral Farragut accomplished?** 9. **Why was General Grant a more effective leader than General McClellan?** 10. **How was General Robert E. Lee's military style and personality different from General McClellan's?** 11. **Why was the Battle of Antietam considered a turning point in the Civil War?** 12. **Do you think that Lincoln's decision to fire McClellan was a good one?  Explain your position.** | |
| http://www.historyteacher.net/AmericanHistoryAndGovernment/Images/Banner-PoliticsOfWar.gif |
| **http://www.historyteacher.net/AmericanHistoryAndGovernment/Images/AmericanHistoryText-Sources.gifTextbook --> Chap 20** **The Emancipation Proclamation.** | | |
| **http://www.historyteacher.net/AmericanHistoryAndGovernment/Images/AmericanHistoryText-Questions.gif**   1. **What was the position of Great Britain and other European countries to the American Civil War?** 2. **How did the *Trent* incident and the *Alabama* claims create serious tensions between the United States and Great Britain during the Civil War?** 3. **What were Lincoln's views of slavery at the beginning of the Civil War?** 4. **How did his views evolve or change while the war progressed?** 5. **What were the provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation?  Describe Northern, Southern, and European responses to this document.** 6. **How was the Emancipation Proclamation a part of Lincoln's military strategy?** 7. **Why was compromise between the North and the South no longer possible after the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation?** 8. **Define the term *writ of habeas corpus*.  Analyze Lincoln's suspension of the writ during the Civil War.** 9. **Explain the Supreme Court's decision in the case *Ex parte Milligan.*** 10. **How did Lincoln deal with dissent?  Did Jefferson Davis use similar tactics?** 11. **Identify the important pieces of law enacted by Congress between 1862 and 1863 and explain how each of these laws strengthened the authority of the central government.** 12. **Why did conscription become a problem for both the North and the South?** 13. **What factors played a part in the 1863 draft riot in New York City?** | | |
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