Civil War Study Guide – Part II

This test will cover:

**SOL 9d: Who’s Who in the Civil War**
- Who are considered leaders of the Civil War?
- How did Lincoln’s view of the nature of the Union differ from Lee’s?

**SOL 9e: Major Events of the Civil War**
- Where did critical events of the Civil War take place?
- Where were the major battles fought?
- What are the ways location and topography influence important developments in the war, including major battles?

**SOL 9f: Effects of the Civil War**
- What hardships were experienced during the Civil War?
- How did the Civil War change the lives of soldiers, women and slaves?

PART 1 – PEOPLE

1. **Abraham Lincoln**
   President of the Union during the Civil War

2. **Jefferson Davis**
   President of the Confederacy

3. **Ulysses S. Grant**
   Commander of the Union forces who accepted Lee’s surrender

4. **Robert E. Lee**
   Commander of the Confederate Army; was offered command of the Union Army by Lincoln at the beginning of the war

5. **Frederick Douglass**
   Former enslaved African American who escaped to the North and became an abolitionist

6. **Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson**
   Confederate general who was accidentally shot by his own men at Chancellorsville, Virginia. Considered to be Lee’s right arm

7. **Clara Barton**
   Nurse during the Civil War known as the “Angel of the Battlefield.” She started the American Red Cross.

8. **Robert Smalls**
   African American Confederate boat pilot that escaped and became a Union naval captain and a congressman after the Civil War.
PART 2 – PLACES

9. __Washington, D.C._________ Capital of the Union
10. __Richmond, VA_________ Capital of the Confederacy
11. __Fort Sumter, S.C._________ Where the first shots of the Civil War were fired
12. __Bull Run (Manassas)_________ First major battle; The Confederacy won here twice
13. __Antietam_________ The bloodiest day of fighting during the Civil War
14. __Gettysburg_________ Battle that was the “turning point” of the war; the Union had the advantage of defending high ground
15. __Vicksburg_________ Last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River that gave the Union control of the river, thereby dividing the South
16. __Appomattox Court House_________ Robert E. Lee surrendered here ending the Civil War
17. __West Virginia_________ The western counties of Virginia that refused to secede from the Union.
18. __South Carolina_________ First state to secede from the Union
19. __Union_________ Won the Civil War

PART 3 – THINGS

20. __Blockade_________ This Union naval tactic that prevented port cities such as Savannah, Charleston, and New Orleans from getting needed supplies and exporting cotton.
21. __Unity_________ Lincoln’s primary purpose in fighting the Civil War
22. __Emancipation Proclamation_________ Document that ended slavery in the Confederate states
23. __Gettysburg Address_________ Lincoln’s speech that said the Civil War was fought to preserve the government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”
24. **Disease** ____________________  Caused more deaths during the Civil War than face-to-face combat

PART 4 – Complete the chart by putting a check in the box for the North or the South for each description.

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Match the following events to their description.

1. ___B____ Fort Sumter  
2. ___F____ Battle of First Manassas or Bull Run  
3. ___C____ Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation  
4. ___A____ Battle of Vicksburg  
5. ___E____ Battle of Gettysburg  
6. ___D____ Appomattox Court House

a. battle in which the North took control of the Mississippi River and thus split the South in two  
b. firing here began the Civil War  
c. made freeing the slaves the new focus of the Civil War  
d. site of Lee’s surrender to Grant that ended the Civil War  
e. where the North repelled Lee’s invasion; battle was the turning point of the war  
f. first major battle of the Civil War
Put the following events in the order they occurred by placing a 1 by the first, 2 by the second, and so on to 6 for the last event.

7. ___6____ Appomattox Court House surrender
8. ___3____ Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation
9. ___5____ Battle of Gettysburg
10. ___1____ Fort Sumter
11. ___2____ Battle of First Manassas or Bull Run
12. ___4____ Battle of Vicksburg

Match the following to their description.

13. ___D____ blockade
14. ___C____ control of the Mississippi River
15. ___A____ Richmond and Washington D.C.
16. ___B____ control of the high ground

   a. Confederate and Union capitals; battle locations were influenced by both sides attempts to capture the other side's capital
   b. Union victory in the Battle of Gettysburg relied on this tactic
   c. Union victory in the Battle of Vicksburg split the South in two by doing this
   d. Union navy prevented trade into or out of Southern port cities such as Savannah, Charleston, and New Orleans
African Americans fought in both armies. The Confederacy often used _______slaves____________ as naval crew members and soldiers. The Union Army also tried to _______enlist________________ African American ______soldiers_______________________ early in the war. The African American soldiers were paid ______less____________ than white soldiers and were ______________discriminated against________________________ and served in __________segregated________________ units under the command of ______white________________________ officers. One famous African American was ______Robert Smalls__________________________, a naval captain who received high honors for bravery and heroism. After the Civil War he became a U.S. ______Congressman________________.
Effects of the Civil War - USI 9f

Determine if each statement is true or false regarding the effects of the Civil War.

1. ___T_____ combat was brutal and often man-to-man
2. ___F_____ the Northern troops were increasingly younger and poorly supplied
3. ___F_____ Confederate money became very valuable
4. ___T_____ families and friends were often pitted against one another
5. ___F_____ Sojourner Truth created the American Red Cross
6. ___F_____ much of the North was devastated; Washington D.C. and Philadelphia were burned
7. ___T_____ women were left to run Northern businesses and Southern farms and plantations
8. ___T_____ the Southern troops were younger and more poorly equipped and clothed
9. ___F_____ women served in both the Union and Confederate armies
10. ___T_____ Confederate money became worthless
11. ___T_____ disease was a major killer
12. ___T_____ Clara Barton created the American Red Cross
13. ___F_____ disease was not a major killer
14. ___T_____ much of the South was devastated; Atlanta and Richmond were burned
### Civil War Leaders

**Who Am I…???

1. **B** I was president of the Confederate States of America.
2. **C** I was the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia.
3. **F** I was a former slave who escaped to the North.
4. **H** I was a slave who became a Civil War hero.
5. **D** I became the leading Union general in 1863.
6. **C** I surrendered at Appomattox Court House to General Grant.
7. **A** I was the president of the Union during the Civil War.
8. **A** I issued the Emancipation Proclamation after the Battle of Antietam.
9. **C** I was offered command of the Union forces at the beginning of the war, but chose not to fight against my home state of Virginia.
10. **E** I was a skilled Confederate general from Virginia who was Robert E. Lee’s “right hand man.”
11. **F** I was a black abolitionist who had a newspaper called the “North Star.”
12. **G** I started the American Red Cross.
13. **D** I captured Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House.
14. **H** I was a sailor and later became Union naval captain and was honored for my heroism.
15. **H** I helped to start the 54th Massachusetts regiment (an all black Union regiment). *NOT ON TEST*
16. **C** I opposed secession but did not believe the Union should be held together by force.
17. **G** I was a Civil War nurse that helped to bring the hospital to the battlefield.
18. **B** I was from the state of Mississippi and helped to move the Confederate capital to Richmond, VA. *NOT ON TEST*
19. **E** I was a Confederate general at the First Battle of Bull Run, where I earned my nickname.
20. **A** I wrote the Gettysburg Address.
21. **A** I opposed the spread of slavery and wanted to keep the Union together, even by force if necessary.
22. **G** I was sometimes called the “Angel of the Battlefield.”
23. **C** I urged Southerners to accept defeat at the end of the Civil War and reunite as Americans.
24. **D** Abraham Lincoln appointed me as his top general after my victory at Vicksburg.
25. **F** I escaped from slavery in Maryland and became a famous anti-slavery speaker.

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**Answer Choices**

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
- f. Frederick Douglass
- g. Clara Barton
- h. Robert Smalls