

Guided Reading Activity 16-5

Civil War Sec 5: The Way to Victory p485-491

Name _____

Date _____ Hour _____

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the boxes.

Southern Victories:

Fredricksburg

Robert E. Lee

Confederates

On December 13, 1862, at the Battle of (1)_____, Union General Ambrose Burnside clashed with General (2)_____. The (3)_____ were victorious there as well as at Chancellorsville.

The Tide of War Turns:

Gettysburg

November 19, 1863

Gettysburg Address

Pickett's Charge

George Meade

Vicksburg, Mississippi

In July 1863 the three-day battle of (4)_____ ended in a victory for Union forces led by General (5)_____. The last attack in this battle was (6)_____. At the same time, a battle took place at (7)_____. On (8)_____, Abraham Lincoln delivered a two minute speech called the (9)_____.

Final Phase of the War:

commander

Virginia

Savannah, Georgia

Ulysses S. Grant's victories impressed Lincoln, who named Grant (10)_____ of all Union armies. According to Grant's plan, The Army of the Potomac would try to crush Robert E. Lee's army in (11)_____; the western army would advance to Atlanta, Georgia. William Tecumseh Sherman led his troops on a historic "march to the sea" to (12)_____.

Victory for the North:

600,000

Appomattox Court House

April 2, 1865

Enslaved African Americans

Southerners

On (13)_____, Grant defeated the Confederates at Petersburg. Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865, in a village called (14)_____. More than (15)_____ soldiers died in the war. The war caused bitter feelings among the defeated (16)_____ that lasted for generations. The war freed millions of (17)_____.

**Section Quiz 16-5**

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match the items in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Robert E. Lee's opponent at Fredericksburg
- _____ 2. set up in a strong position
- _____ 3. site of Pickett's Charge
- _____ 4. commander of the Union armies
- _____ 5. took place on July 4, 1863

Column B

- A.** Battle of Gettysburg
- B.** Ulysses S. Grant
- C.** entrenched
- D.** surrender of Vicksburg
- E.** Ambrose Burnside

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

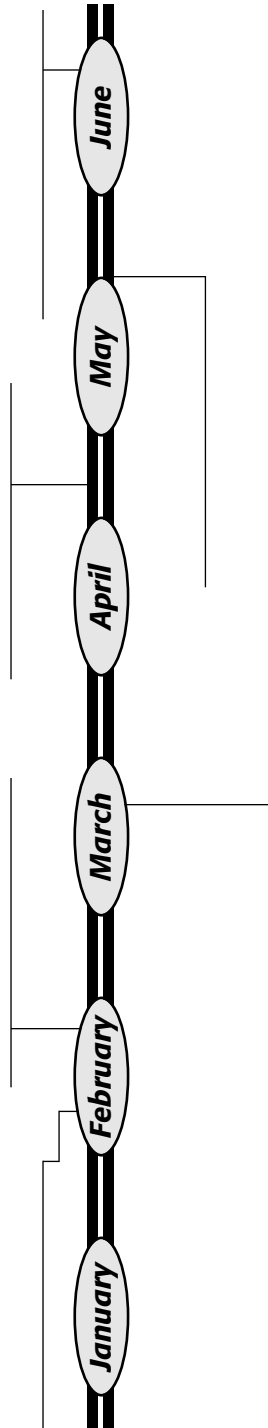
- _____ 6. President Abraham Lincoln's address at what battlefield helped war-weary Americans focus on their shared ideals?
 - A.** Vicksburg
 - B.** Chancellorsville
 - C.** Shiloh
 - D.** Gettysburg
- _____ 7. A nine-month siege resulted from Ulysses S. Grant's assault on the railroad center of
 - A.** Petersburg.
 - B.** Richmond.
 - C.** Vicksburg.
 - D.** Shiloh.
- _____ 8. What helped Lincoln win the 1864 election?
 - A.** Lee's surrender
 - B.** winning at Gettysburg
 - C.** William T. Sherman's capture of Atlanta
 - D.** promotion of Grant
- _____ 9. Sherman's march to Savannah was called
 - A.** cold war.
 - B.** undeclared war.
 - C.** total war.
 - D.** malicious war.
- _____ 10. General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant in a small Virginia village called
 - A.** Richmond.
 - B.** Appomattox Court House.
 - C.** Vicksburg.
 - D.** Gettysburg.

★ **Time Line Activity 16**

The Last Year of the Civil War

DIRECTIONS: Read the following background information about the end of the United States Civil War and enter the events in the appropriate places on the time line. Include the date for each event.

EVENTS OF 1865



<p>EVENTS OF 1865 Background In the last phases of the war, strategic events sealed the fate of both Abraham Lincoln and the Confederacy. On January 31 the House of Representatives passed the Thirteenth Amendment, effectively abolishing slavery. On February 6 General Robert E. Lee took over command of the Confederate armies. On March 4 Lincoln concluded his second Inaugural Address by urging the country "to</p>	<p>bind up the nation's wounds." With Lincoln's assassination on April 14, Andrew Johnson became the seventeenth president. Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was captured on May 10. Confederate prisoners of war were released on June 6 by President Johnson.</p>
<p>LANDMARK DATES IN 1865</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery is passed. • General Robert E. Lee becomes general in chief of Confederate armies. • Abraham Lincoln wants nation to "heal" in his second Inaugural Address. • President Lincoln is assassinated. • Confederate president Jefferson Davis is captured. • Confederate prisoners of war are released. 	

★ Enrichment Activity 16-5



Deaths in Battles

Hundreds of thousands of people died as a result of the Civil War. Deaths from diseases greatly exceeded combat deaths. The table below shows financial costs and battle deaths of major United States wars.



Battle Deaths and Costs of Major Wars Fought by the United States (estimated)

	Number of Battle Deaths	Total Costs (Millions of Dollars)	Original Costs (Millions of Dollars)
Vietnam War (1959–1983)	47,318	352,000	140,600
Korean War	33,629	164,000	54,000
World War II	291,557	664,000	288,000
World War I	53,402	112,000	26,000
Spanish-American War	385	6,460	400
Civil War	Union only	140,414	3,200
	Confederacy (est.)	94,000	1,000
Mexican War	1,733	147	73
War of 1812	2,260	158	93
American Revolution	6,824	190	100

DIRECTIONS: Analyzing Information Use the table to complete the fact list.

- Total number of battle deaths in the Civil War _____
- The North's percentage of Civil War battle deaths _____
- The war with the highest total cost _____
- The war whose total cost least exceeded its original cost _____
- The war with the highest number of battle deaths _____
- The difference between the number of battle deaths in the American Revolution and the Civil War _____

Activity

DIRECTIONS: Making an Oral History Book In addition to the costs in money and health, wars have emotional costs. With your classmates prepare an oral history book of Americans' war experiences. Pick one of the wars for which the United States still has living veterans, such as World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Gulf War. Interview a veteran and ask about the emotional costs of the war. Share your findings with the class.