Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

APUSH Review: Video #34: The Civil War (Key Concept 5.3, I, A-D)

**Causes of the War (Historical Context)**

* Long-term:
	+ Expansion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Uncle Tom’s Cabin
	+ Popular Sovereignty
* Short-term:
	+ Election of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Lincoln sought to keep slavery from expanding (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Beginning Of The War**

* April 12, 1861:
	+ Attack on Fort \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (South Carolina)
* Both the North (Union) and South (Confederacy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their economies and societies
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Draft) was instituted in both regions
		- Could pay $ for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Opposition persisted in both regions:
	+ North:
		- Maryland newspapers were shut down by Lincoln
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - “rich man’s war, but a poor man’s fight”
	+ South:
		- Many farmers refused to fight, would not let slaves fight

**Border States**

* What were they?
	+ Slave states that did NOT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the Civil War
* Which states did this include?
	+ Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland Delaware, and West Virginia (later)
* Their siding with the Union was a major factor in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the war

**Lincoln’s Goals**

* In the beginning, the war was fought to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Union
* September 22, 1862 - Emancipation Proclamation:
	+ Declared that all slaves in areas of ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** would be free
	+ Helped change the purpose of the war
	+ Kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries from supporting the Confederacy
		- Slavery was banned in Europe, Europeans would not support the Confederacy
		- Many African Americans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Union Army
			* Fought in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ units, paid less than whites

**Gettysburg Address**

* Issued in 1863
	+ Civil War goals changed from preserving the Union to ending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Referenced a “new birth of freedom” - sought to ensure that all men are truly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Why Did The Union Prevail?**

* Improvements in leadership and strategy:
	+ Sherman and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Plan - blockade of the South
* Key Victories:
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - tie, strategic victory for the North (morale boost, kept Europe out of the war)
		- Emancipation Proclamation was issued after this battle
	+ Gettysburg - issuance of the Gettysburg Address
* Greater Resources:
	+ Larger population and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Destruction of the South’s infrastructure:
	+ Sherman’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**Personal Liberties During The War**

* Habeas Corpus:
	+ Cannot be held in jail without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brought against you
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suspended Habeas Corpus
		- Only Congress can suspend Habeas Corpus
* Ex Parte Merryman (1861)
	+ Supreme Court ruled the President could not suspend Habeas Corpus, Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the decision

**African Americans During The War**

* Beginning in 1862, African Americans could enlist in the war
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Regiment
	+ “Glory”
* Fought in segregated units
* Often did manual labor
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less than whites

**Women During The War**

* Employment opportunities increased:
	+ Teachers, factories, nursing
* National Women’s Loyal League:
	+ Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony
	+ Hoped to abolish slavery and gain female \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Clara Barton:
	+ Helped distribute medical supplies during the war
	+ Later founded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Quick Recap**

* Long-term and short-term causes of the war
* Mobilization of economies
* Opposition to the war
* Importance of Border States
* Lincoln’s evolving purpose of the war
* Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysburg Address
* Reasons for Union Victory
* Personal liberties during the war
* African Americans during the war
* Women during the war