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

**CIVIL WAR TIMELINE (1860-1865)**

Directions: For each event on the timeline, explain why it is significant or important to remember in your own words. **Underlined words** are key terms for this unit.

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| **Event** | **Why is this event significant/important to remember?** |
| **November, 1860- Abraham Lincoln elected president**, a Republican who had declared “Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free…” (Sworn in March 4) | * South Carolina secedes from the Union because Lincoln got elected without a “single southern vote”. * Followed by MI, FL, AL, GA, LA, TX |
| **April 12, 1861- 4:30 A.M. Confederates open fire upon Fort Sumter** in Charleston, South Carolina. |  |
| **1861: General Winfield Scott constructs the Anaconda Plan** (a plan to choke out the Confederacy and win the war).   1. **Capture Richmond**/Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy 2. **Blockade the southeast ports** 3. **Take control of the Mississippi** and split the Confederacy in two. |  |
| **May 1861- Great Britain declares its official neutrality in the war.** |  |
| **May 25th 1861, Abraham Lincoln suspends the writ of habeas corpus**. Habeas Corpus is a prisoner’s right to be presented with evidence about what they are being charged with. Lincoln argues that this measure is necessary to put down the rebellion in the south. |  |
| **July 21, 1861- First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)**, 25 miles southwest of Washington. Union defeat; President Lincoln realizes the war will be long. “It’s damned bad”, he comments. |  |
| **March 8/9, 1862- The Confederate Ironclad “Merrimac”** sinks two wooden Union ships then battles the Union Ironclad “Monitor” to a draw. |  |
| **September 17, 1862- Antietam**: the bloodiest single day in U.S. military history. General **Robert E. Lee** and the Confederate armies are stopped. 26,000 men are dead, wounded or missing. |  |
| **January 1, 1863: Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation** frees all slaves in territories held by Confederates and emphasizes the enlisting of black soldiers in the Union Army. | * The war to preserve the Union now becomes a war about the abolition of slavery. * Lincoln also passes the Proclamation as a **WAR MEASURE**. He only frees the Confederate states and not the Border States. * Union gets access to black soldiers, who are motivated and passionate to fight. |
| **March 3, 1863**- **Draft Riots**. The U.S. Congress enacts **conscription** (draft), affecting male citizens aged 20 to 45, but also exempts those who pay $300 or provide a substitute. “The blood of a poor man is as precious as that of the wealthy”, poor Northerners complain. |  |
| **April 3, 1863- Battle of Chancellorsville,** major Confederate victory but Stonewall Jackson is mortally wounded by friendly fire during the battle. |  |
| **June 3, 1863-** **Gettysburg**; General Lee with 75,000 Confederates launches his second invasion of the North; July 1-3, 1863- Gettysburg is a 3 day long battle in PA that proves to be the bloodiest battle of the war. |  |
| **1863- Failure of King Cotton Diplomacy.** By 1860, Britain’s wait-and-see approach has turned into definite stance of neutrality. |  |
| **July 4, 1863- Vicksburg**, the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River is captured after a six-week siege. |  |
| **July 13-16, 1863- Anti-draft riots in New York** City include arson and the murder of blacks by poor immigrants. At least 120 persons, including children, are killed and $2 million in damages caused until Union soldiers returning from Gettysburg restore order. |  |
| **July 18, 1863- “Negro Troops” of the MA 54th regiment** under Robert Gould Shaw assault fortified Rebels at Fort Wagner, South Carolina. Col Shaw and half of the 600 men are killed**.** |  |
| **July 18, 1863- Gettysburg Address**:  President Lincoln delivers a two minute address at a ceremony dedicating the battlefield as a National Cemetery. |  |
| **September 2, 1864- Atlanta is captured by William Tecumseh Sherman’s** Army. “Atlanta is ours, and fairly won”, Sherman telegraphs Lincoln. |  |
| **November 8, 1864-Lincoln is re-elected president**, defeating Democrat **George B. McClellan**. Lincoln carries all but three states. |  |
| **November 15, 1864**- After destroying Atlanta’s warehouses and railroad facilities, Sherman, with 62,000 men begins a **March to the Sea**. President Lincoln on advice from Grant approved the idea. Sherman then begins his march to Savannah. |  |
| **April 2, 1865- The Confederate capital, Richmond, is evacuated**. The next day, Union troops enter and raise the Stars and Stripes. Two days later, Lincoln tours Richmond where he enters the Confederate White House.  April 9, 1865- General Robert E. Lee surrenders his Confederate Army to General Ulysses S. Grant at the **Appomattox Court House** in Virginia. |  |
| **April 14- 1865**- **Lincoln goes to a play.** The Stars and Stripes are ceremoniously raised over Fort Sumter. That night, Lincoln and his wife Mary go to see a play. **John Wilkes Booth**, **a Confederate sympathizer, shoots the president in the head.** |  |

Advantages of the North and South

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | North | South |
| Advantages |  |  |
| Disadvantages |  |  |

**Civil War Leaders**

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| --- | --- |
| **Union (U.S.A.)** | **Confederacy (C.S.A.)** |
| Abraham Lincoln:  Ulysses S. Grant:  William T. Sherman: | Jefferson Davis:  Robert E. Lee:  Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson: |