

Remote Learning Packet

Please submit scans of written work in Google Classroom at the end of the week.

Week 7: May 11-15, 2020

Course: U.S. History to 1877

Teacher(s): Mrs. Jimenez (margaret.cousino@greatheartsirving.org)

Weekly Plan:

Monday, May 11

- Read Chapter 18 Lesson 4 (pgs. 524-530)
- Read and annotate the Gettysburg Address (in packet)
- Answer reading questions (worksheet)
- Optional: Watch video on Vicksburg - <https://safeYouTube.net/w/Gp2B>

Tuesday, May 12

- Read and annotate Lesson: Gettysburg to Appomattox (1863-1865)
- Answer reading questions (worksheet)
- Complete Confederate/Union map (quiz next Wednesday, 5/20)
- Optional: Watch video on Battle of Gettysburg - <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/videos/battle-gettysburg>

Wednesday, May 13

- Read Chapter 18 Lesson 5 (pgs. 531-537)
- Answer reading questions (worksheet)
- Review Confederate/Union map
- Optional: Watch video on Atlanta campaign: <https://safeYouTube.net/w/ny2B>

Thursday, May 14

- Read Chapter 19 Lesson 1 (pgs.541-547)
- Answer reading questions (worksheet)
- Complete Confederate/Union practice map (quiz next Wednesday)
- Watch Mrs. J's video on Google Classroom (not optional)

Friday, May 15

- Attend office hours & Zoom class discussion
- Catch-up or review the week's work

Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

Student Signature

Parent Signature

Monday, May 11

1. Read the assigned pages (524-530)
2. Read and annotate the Gettysburg Address (in packet)
3. Answer the questions on these readings in this week's worksheet for Monday. Restate the question and respond in complete sentences. If you are not able to print the sheet, you may write your answers on a piece of lined paper. Be sure to include your heading and clearly mark the chapter, lesson, and question numbers.

Tuesday, May 12

1. Read and annotate today's Lesson: Gettysburg to Appomattox
2. Answer the questions on these readings in this week's worksheet for Tuesday. Restate the question and respond in complete sentences. If you are not able to print the sheet, you may write your answers on a piece of lined paper. Be sure to include your heading and clearly mark the lesson name and question numbers.
3. Complete the Union/Confederate map. You will have a quiz on this next Wednesday, May 20.

Wednesday, May 13

1. Read the assigned pages (531-537)
2. Answer the questions on these readings in this week's worksheet for Wednesday. Restate the question and respond in complete sentences. If you are not able to print the sheet, you may write your answers on a piece of lined paper. Be sure to include your heading and clearly mark the chapter, lesson, and question numbers.
3. Review the Confederate/Union map from Tuesday

Thursday, May 14

1. Read the assigned pages (541-547)
2. Answer the questions on these readings in this week's worksheet for Thursday. Restate the question and respond in complete sentences. If you are not able to print the sheet, you may write your answers on a piece of lined paper. Be sure to include your heading and clearly mark the chapter, lesson, and question numbers.
3. Complete the Union/Confederate map. You will have a quiz on this next Wednesday, May 20.

Friday, May 15

Catch up on is week's work and attend Zoom office hours/discussion

Name/Section:
US History to 1877
Mrs. Jimenez
May 11-15, 2020

Conclusion of the Civil War

Be sure to restate the questions and respond in complete sentences.

Monday: Chapter 18 Lesson 4 (524-530)

1. Why was Lincoln frustrated with the Union generals? Why did he keep replacing the commanding general of the Union Army?

2. Why was the Battle of Chancellorsville important?

3. Why do you think some leaders called for African Americans to be allowed to fight in the Civil War?

4. Why was Gettysburg a turning point for the South?

5. In the Gettysburg Address, what does Lincoln say are the two fundamental principles of the United States, the principles that are at stake in the Civil War?

6. In the Gettysburg address, what is the "unfinished work" which the soldiers died for and which the living must continue?

Tuesday: Gettysburg to Appomattox (1863-1865)

1. How did the events at Vicksburg and Port Huron change the tide of the war?

2. How did Grant's leadership and promotion help the North?

3. Was Sherman's march to the sea and total war justified? Why or why not?

4. How did Grant's campaign in Virginia and the pressure he put on Lee eventually lead to the end of the war?

5. Why is the surrender at the Appomattox Courthouse significant?

Wednesday: Chapter 18 Lesson 5 (531-537)

1. How did total war affect civilians of the Confederacy?

2. In the early part of 1864, why did it seem unlikely that Lincoln would be reelected? How did events on the battlefield affect Lincoln's reelection?

3. Why did Sherman burn and destroy the South's land?

4. Why did General Lee finally surrender?

5. Why did the war leave the U.S. government stronger than ever before?

Thursday: Chapter 19 Lesson 1

1. Explain the meaning of the term *Reconstruction*. Why was it necessary to have a period of “reconstruction” after the Civil War?

2. Why did leaders in the South disagree about the South’s rejoining the Union?

3. How did Lincoln's assassination at the end of the Civil War affect the debate over Reconstruction?

4. What were the three requirements for rejoining the Union, as stated in the Wade-Davis Bill? As expressed in the Wade-Davis Bill, what did the Radical Republicans hope to accomplish through their plan for Reconstruction?

5. What did the Thirteenth Amendment accomplish?

Monday's Lesson: The Gettysburg Address

Lincoln's Address dedicating a soldier's cemetery at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

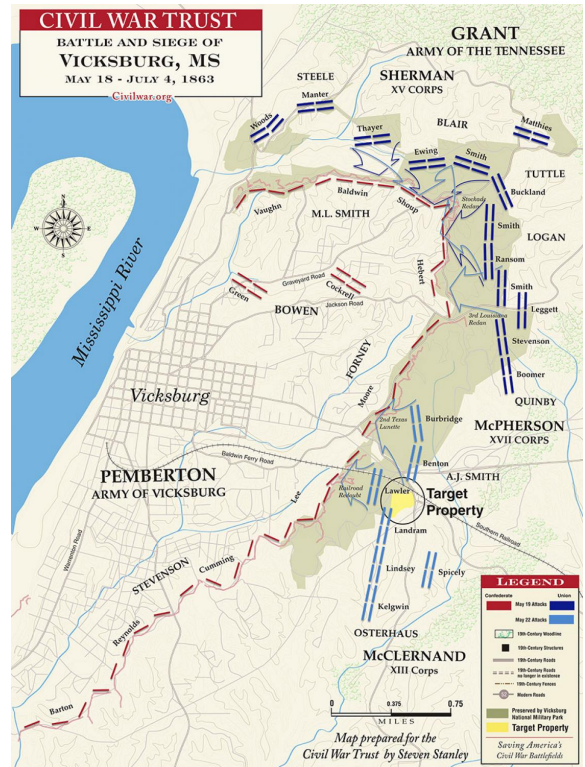
But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Tuesday's Lesson: Gettysburg to Appomattox (1863-1865)

In 1863, the war was reaching its climax. In the western theater, Grant led one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war. At the beginning of May 1863 he cut his army loose from its supply lines. While living off the land, the troops fought five battles in three weeks, isolating Vicksburg, MS, and on May 22 began the siege of the South's last stronghold on the Mississippi River.

In the East, General Lee defeated another Union general, "Fighting Joe" Hooker, in the Battle of Chancellorsville (May 2-4, 1863) in northeastern Virginia. But that victory could not balance Lee's loss of his most valued general, the powerhouse "Stonewall" Jackson, not yet 40 years old, shot and killed by mistake by his own men.

Confederate President Davis and General Lee now decided to move north. Lee hoped that by invading Pennsylvania he might demoralize the North and bring foreign recognition of the Confederacy.

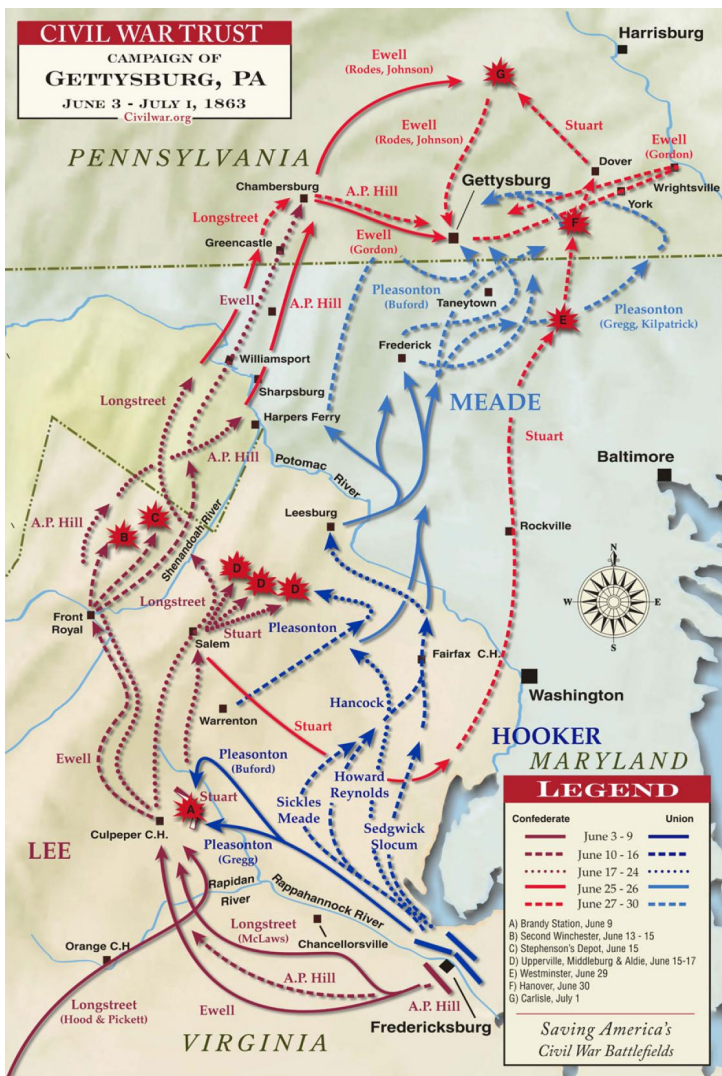


The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863)

Lee crossed the Potomac on June 15, 1863, leading an army of 70,000 men. The Union army under sound, steady George Gordon Meade followed the Confederates. Units of the two armies stumbled into each other at the sleepy little town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Both armies then hastened to the spot. Here 165,000 men were to fight the greatest single battle ever to take place in the Western Hemisphere. Nearly twice as many Americans were to die at Gettysburg as were lost in the entire American Revolution.

Lee had the advantage on the first day, July 1, before Meade had securely established his forces on high ground. Southern hesitation enabled the North to hold key points--Culp's Hill and Little Round Top--the loss of which might have led to a Northern defeat. If the bold Stonewall Jackson had been there, the result might have been quite different.

The South needed a victory, not another inconclusive battle. So on the third day, Lee made a desperate bid. He sent 15,000 infantry, including General George Pickett and his brave Virginians,



against the middle of the Union line. But the artillery and the fire of Northerners protected by defensive works was too much. A hundred men reached the Union line, but they were all captured or killed. The Battle of Gettysburg was over.

On the afternoon of the next day, July 4, 1863, Lee began his retreat. He had lost 28,000 killed, wounded, or missing.

The South divided

On that same day, though Lee did not know it, there was another critical defeat of the South. General Pemberton surrendered to Grant the great stronghold of Vicksburg--the key to control the Mississippi. With the loss of that city went 170 cannon, 50,000 small arms, and 30,000 Southern soldiers as prisoners of war.

Five days later Port Hudson, the last Confederate post on the river, gave up. As Lincoln said, "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea." The Confederacy was cut in two between East and West. The supply line over which had come meat and munitions from Texas and Mexico was closed.

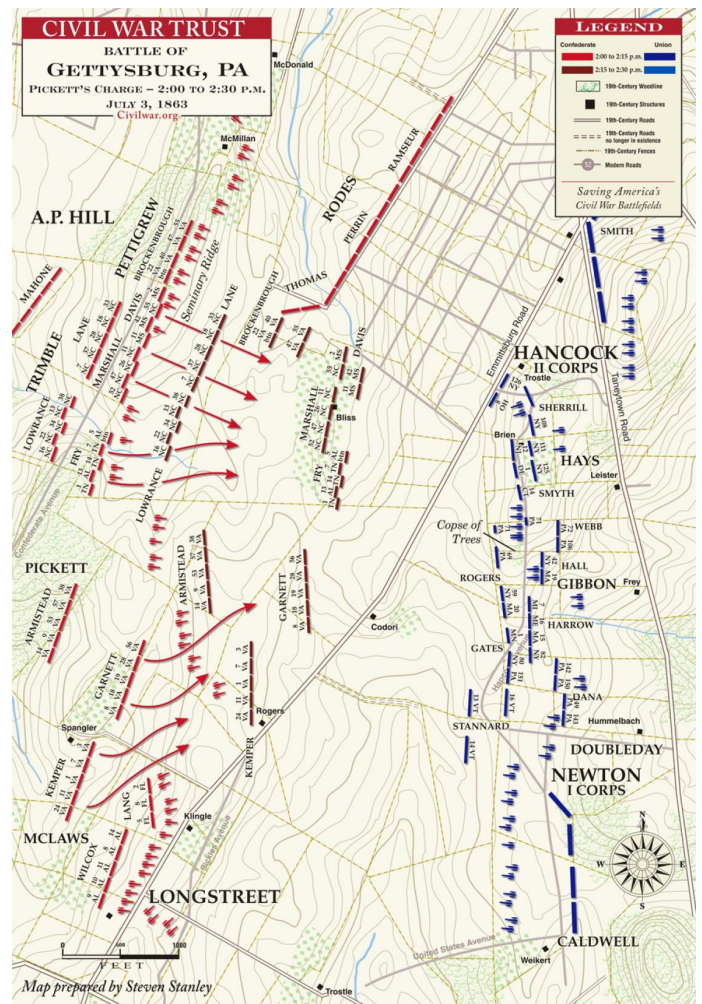
After Gettysburg and Vicksburg the death of the Confederacy was only a matter of time. But still the war went on. In fact, it would last for nearly two more years. Many thousands more would die so that (as Lincoln said at Gettysburg) "this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The North's victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg were followed by Southern successes at Chickamauga Creek near Chattanooga, Tennessee, in September 1863. The defeated Union troops then retreated into Chattanooga where they were trapped. At last, Grant's skill was recognized when he was made commander of all the Union forces in the West. At the end of November, assisted by reinforcements rushed 1200 miles by rail from the East, Grant defeated and pushed back the Southern troops surrounding Chattanooga, in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Now the North was in a position to strike for Atlanta and then split off another large section of the South by driving for the sea.

The drives for Petersburg and Atlanta

On March 9, 1864, Lincoln promoted Grant to Lieutenant General--a rank last held by George Washington--and then gave him command of all the armies of the United States. Grant had finally figured out how this war had to be fought. Only if everybody attacked the South at the same time could its ability to fight back be destroyed. Lincoln immediately understood: "Those not skinning can hold a leg."

In May 1864 began the final, brutal, bloody battles of exhaustion. Grant's forces suffered enormous losses, but he knew that he could afford them while Lee could not. In 40 days Grant, constantly fighting, moved around Richmond until he reached the important railway junction of Petersburg. The



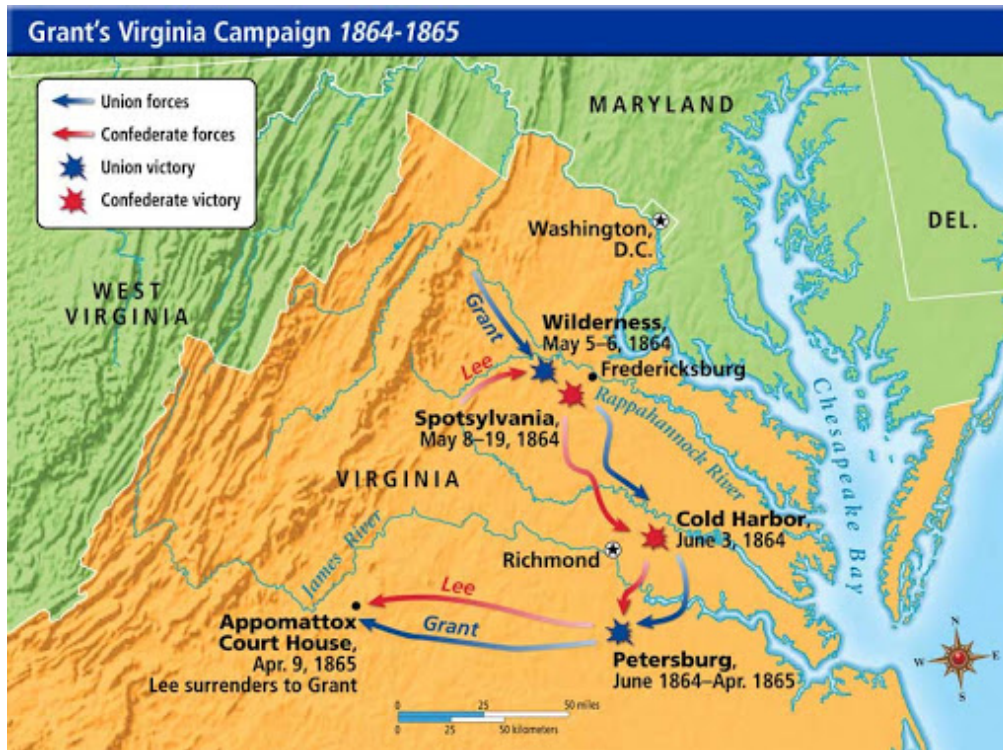
carnage of these days was beyond belief. Grant lost 55,000 dead and wounded to Lee's 30,000. But these losses weakened the Confederacy far more than the Union. Now Lee was pinned down. He could not leave Petersburg without giving up Richmond.

For Northerners the months of July and August 1864 were to be the darkest days of the war. The lists of Northern dead grew ever longer, but they seemed to bring no great victories. Would this war never end? Lincoln feared that he would be defeated in the fall elections by the Democratic candidate, General George McClellan.

Just then the tide miraculously turned. The general responsible was the profound but unbending

William Tecumseh Sherman, now in command of Union forces in the West. He understood that this really was everybody's war. When Sherman entered Atlanta on September 2, he told the mayor, "War is cruelty and you cannot refine it." Believing that the age of total war had come, he aimed to break the spirit of the civilian South.

In the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia the young and ruthless Philip



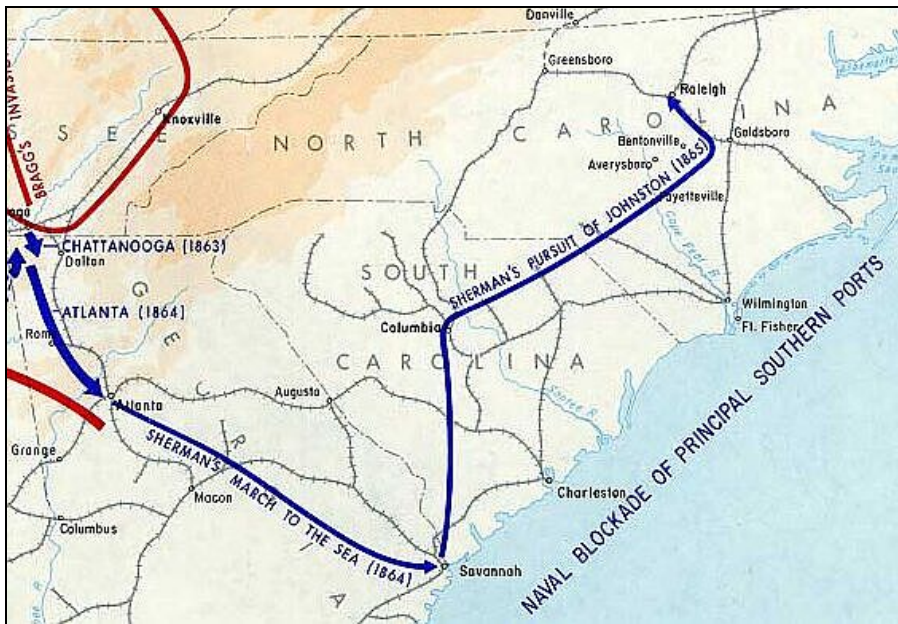
Sheridan, whose victories had made him a Union general when he was barely 30, was following Sherman's theory of the new warfare to its logical conclusion. He burned mills and barns and whatever his men could not carry. He told his men to leave the people "nothing but their eyes to weep with."

These advances helped bring Lincoln a heavy soldiers' vote from the field, and he decisively won reelection. He carried every state by New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky for 212 electoral votes to 21 for McClellan.

Sherman's March to the Sea

On November 14, 1864, while Grant still held Lee in Petersburg, Sherman abandoned his supply and communication lines (as Grant had done before striking Vicksburg). After he set fire to Atlanta and burnt down most of the city, he led his 60,000 men on a free-wheeling, march of devastation "from Atlanta to the sea." His army traveled light. He told his men to carry only their arms, for he expected them to loot food, blankets, and whatever else they needed along the way. This would help exhaust the enemy at the same time that it solved his own problems of supply. He ordered them to move fast, without waiting to protect their rear.

For three weeks wild rumors spread through the North concerning Sherman's "lost army." In the meantime it was cutting a swath some 60 miles wide and 300 miles long through the breadbasket of the



Confederacy. The newly gathered harvests were devoured or destroyed. Railroads were torn up. Barns, buildings, depots, machine shops, bridges, cotton gins, and stores of cotton were destroyed. Tens of thousands of horses and mules needed to pull the plows and wagons were taken. The civilian and military resources of the state were damaged beyond repair.

On December 10, after the 25-day march, Sherman reached Savannah. Two weeks later Lincoln received a telegram from him

announcing “as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton.”

On January 16, 1865, Sherman and his men began to head north through South Carolina, the state that more than any other they blamed for starting the war. The state capital, Columbia, and other towns were left in ashes. It did not seem possible, but this march was even more cruel and devastating than the one through Georgia.

The end--Appomattox Courthouse

Late in March, Grant renewed his attack on Petersburg. That stronghold fell on Sunday, April 2. Quickly, Jefferson Davis and other government officers left the Confederate capital, Richmond. Union troops entered the city the next day.

Lee tried to escape with his dwindling army to North Carolina, where he hoped to join forces with General Joseph E. Johnston, who was opposing Sherman. But Sheridan’s cavalry headed him off. On April 7 Grant wrote to Lee, “General, the result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance.”

On the afternoon of April 9, 1865, General Lee, accompanied only by his military secretary, rode his horse to a little white house in the town of Appomattox Courthouse in central Virginia. He went to arrange his surrender. There occurred one of the most remarkable and one of the most encouraging episodes in American history. It would show that, despite the monstrous indecencies of the war, the respect of one American for another had not been destroyed.

Grant, who had just come in from the field, was dusty and even more unkempt than usual. Confronting him in the living room of the house he had taken for his headquarters was General Lee--handsome, erect, in a spotless uniform, and wearing his dress sword. The men sat down and then exchanged recollections of their fighting together twenty years before in the Mexican War. The two great generals talked to each other calmly, with courtesy and respect.

Now that the fighting was over, it seemed that humanity had suddenly returned. Lee heard Grant’s terms of surrender. Grant was more generous than he needed to be. He allowed the Southern officers to keep their swords--the symbols of their honor--and he let the officers and men keep their horses so that

they could go home and plant their crops. Lee was touched. “This,” he said, “will have a very happy effect upon my army.”

A renewed nation, fused in the fires of war, would now seek its destiny in peace--though that road to peace would yet be a long and difficult one.



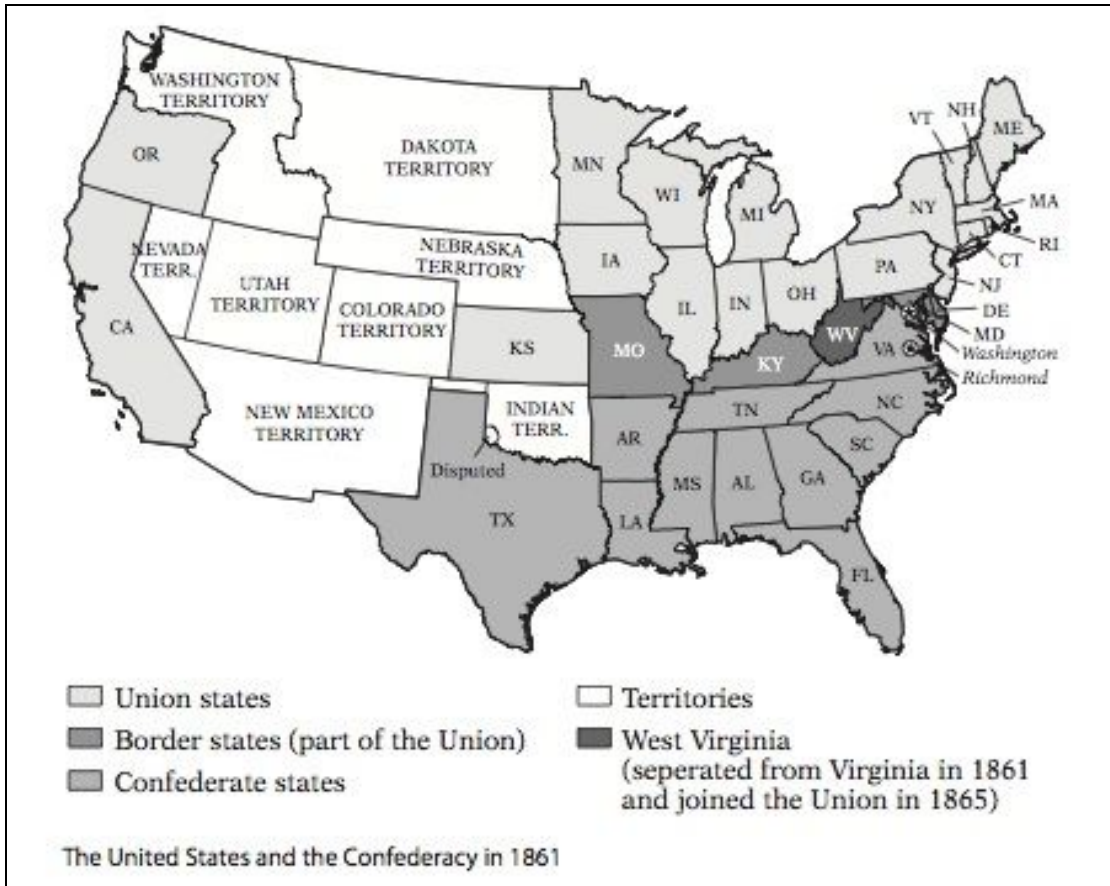
Sources:

A History of the United States by Boorstin and Kelley.

www.battlefields.org

Tuesday's Assignment: Confederate/Union Map

Study this map, then complete the blank one on the following page without looking at this one. Check and correct your work.



Union States:

Maine
 New Hampshire
 Vermont
 Massachusetts
 Rhode Island
 Connecticut
 New Jersey
 New York
 Pennsylvania
 Ohio
 Michigan
 Indiana
 Illinois
 Wisconsin
 Minnesota
 Iowa
 Kansas
 California
 Oregon
 Missouri*
 Kentucky*
 West Virginia*
 Delaware*
 Maryland*

*Border states = slave states that remained in the Union

Confederate States:

Texas
 Louisiana
 Arkansas
 Mississippi
 Alabama
 Tennessee
 Georgia
 Florida
 South Carolina
 North Carolina
 Virginia

Tuesday's Assignment: Confederate/Union Map Practice

Label each state with its name/abbreviation. Shade the Union and Confederate states with different colors or different styles (e.g. stripes and checked). Check and correct your work with the map from the previous page. (Notes: Include border states with Union. Don't need to worry about the territories!)

State names: California, Oregon, Texas, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York.



Thursday's Assignment: Confederate/Union Map Practice

Label each state with its name/abbreviation. Shade the Union and Confederate states with different colors or different styles (e.g. stripes and checked). Check and correct your work with the map from Tuesday. (Notes: Include border states with Union. Don't need to worry about the territories!)

State names: California, Oregon, Texas, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York.

