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| **Robert E. Lee; Stonewall Jackson; Ulysses S. Grant; Clara Barton; William Tecumseh Sherman; John Wilkes Booth; Mathew Brady** |
| Confederate general who led troops to win many battles; most notably Battle of Bull Run  |  |
| Famous photographer during the Civil War  |  |
| Founded the American Red Cross; was nurse during the Civil War  |  |
| Military leader of Confederate troops |  |
| Military leader of the Union troops |  |
| Shot and killed Abraham Lincoln |  |
| Union general who did a famous “march to sea” to help defeat Confederacy and captured Atlanta  |  |

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| **Anaconda Plan; Emancipation Proclamation; Militia Act; Homestead Act; Gettysburg Address; 13th Amendment; Land Grant College Act** |
| 1862 law that allowed African American soldiers to serve in the Union military |  |
| 1862 law that gave 160 acres of land to citizens willing to live on and cultivate it for five years |  |
| 1862 law that made money available to states to establish universities that taught agriculture and mechanical engineering  |  |
| 1865 constitutional amendment that abolished slavery |  |
| Decree by President Lincoln that freed enslaved people livning in Confederate states still in rebellion |  |
| Northern Civil War strategy to starve the South by blockading seaports and controlling the Mississippi River |  |
| Speech by President Lincoln in which he dedicated a national cemetery at Gettysburg and reaffirmed the ideas for which the Union was fighting  |  |

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| **blockade; border state; contraband; income tax; total war; bond; conscription; copperhead; habeas corpus; inflation** |
| Certificate bought from the government that promises to pay the holder back the purchase amount plus interest at a future date |  |
| Constitutional guarantee that no one can be held in prison without charges being filed |  |
| Drafting of citizens into military service  |  |
| Military strategy in which an army attacks not only enemy troops but the economic and civilian resources that support them |  |
| Military tactic in which navy prevents vessels from entering or leaving its enemy’s ports |  |
| Negative term given to antiwar northern Democrats during the Civil War |  |
| Rising prices  |  |
| Supplies captured from an enemy during wartime |  |
| Tax that must be paid by individuals and corporations based on money earned |  |
| Stayed in the Union but still had slavery |  |

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| **Shiloh; Antietam; 54th Mass. Regiment; Vicksburg; Gettysburg** |
| 1862 Civil War battle in which 23,000 troops were killed or wounded in one day; bloodiest day of the Civil War |  |
| 1862 Civil War battle where nearly 25,000 Union and Confederate troops were killed or wounded |  |
| All black unit led by Union Colonel Robert Gould Shaw during the Civil War |  |
| Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River that surrendered to Union forces in 1863 after a siege |  |
| Major turning point of the Civil War where Union troops win and was fought in the south-central Pennsylvania in 1863 |  |