

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 16: Georgia in the Civil War

Section 1 Georgia Goes to War

Directions: Use the information from page 386 - 401 to complete the following.

1. In early _____, Georgia joined with other southern states in a confederation whose main _____ became fighting a war to be independent from the _____.
2. In the early years, the _____ were in other states, but Georgia provided _____ and _____ for the war effort.
3. In the months between the election and the end of his term, President James _____ did not do anything to stop the states that _____ although he personally believed that secession was _____.
4. By the end of 1861, _____ states in the _____ had seceded.
5. All seven sent delegates to a special convention in Montgomery, Alabama, where they voted to join together in what they considered a new country called the _____ States of _____.
6. The delegates chose Jefferson _____ of Mississippi as president and Alexander Stephens of _____ as vice president.
7. In March, a few days after Abraham Lincoln became _____, Georgia's secession convention delegates met again, this time in Savannah.

8. The convention [in Georgia] accepted the _____ constitution without sending it to the _____ for their vote.
9. Georgia Governor Joseph E. _____, a strong believer in secession, had quickly started to make Georgia _____.
10. He called for volunteers for two _____ for Georgia's protection.
11. On January 3 [1861], even before secession, he had _____ Fort Pulaski from the _____ government and claimed it for Georgia.
12. After secession, he began to _____ other important federal government properties that were within Georgia's boundaries including the U.S. _____ (a factory that made gold and silver money) in Dahlonega and the U.S. _____ in Augusta.
13. In South Carolina, the commander of _____, located in Charleston harbor refused to _____ the fort.
14. President Lincoln had made it clear he was going to keep U.S. _____ that was within the borders of the states that seceded.
15. The fort was in desperate need of _____, so Lincoln sent a supply expedition.
16. In April 1862, the _____ government learned that the supplies were coming with an _____ escort. Confederate President _____ Davis gave the order to _____ the fort.
17. Since Major Robert _____, the fort's commander, would not surrender, the Confederates opened _____.

18. Lincoln now considered the Confederates to be in open rebellion _____ the government of the United States.
19. He called for state _____ to join him in putting down the _____. He asked for _____ days of service because he believed the rebellion would be over _____.
20. The _____ had begun. On both sides, _____ rallied behind their governments.
21. Many of the ordinary soldiers of the _____ were motivated by _____.
22. In the _____, ordinary Confederates, most of whom did not own _____, wanted to _____ their homes and families.
23. By spring 1862, the Confederate government had begun to _____ men to serve; the following year, the _____ did as well.
24. A draft is a _____ enrollment for military service.
25. Before the surrender of Fort Sumter, eight _____ states of the Upper South were still _____ of the Union.
26. _____ seceded very quickly, followed by North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas.
27. The western area of Virginia was so _____ about Virginia's secession that it voted to form a new state - _____ - and rejoin the United States.
28. The _____ had many _____ going into the war.

29. It had a much larger _____ and most of the _____ in the country.
30. Almost all _____ were made in the north.
31. The _____ belonged to the Union.
32. The North also had a _____ national government, an _____ in wartime.
33. The Confederacy had the advantage of fighting in _____ surroundings and having the support of the local population.
34. The Confederacy also hoped to get some _____ and, perhaps, military aid from the _____.
35. They thought the British would need southern _____ for their textile mills.
36. That is one _____ they thought they might be able to _____ the more powerful Union.
37. Georgia began to _____ as the state took part in the war.
38. Georgia leaders encouraged the growing of food _____ instead of cotton.
39. In fact, Georgia became one of the major _____ of food for the Confederate army.
40. The state also increased its _____.
41. Before the war, Georgia _____ most of the manufactured goods it needed from Europe or the _____.
42. Early in the war, the Union plan was to _____ (prevent access to) all Confederate ports.

43. Daring adventurers, called blockade _____, mostly private ships, made money and became _____ in the South, but their efforts were not enough.
44. After a search throughout the South, Colonel George Washington Raines chose Augusta as the site for the Confederate _____ Works, which manufactured _____ for the entire Confederacy.
45. Georgia had a good system of _____, but the lines now had to carry much more freight and many passengers as troops went to the battlefronts.
46. The home front in Georgia and other Confederate states was held together in large part by _____.
47. As men went off to war, women found themselves in far different _____ from their prewar duties. They took over _____, farms, and shops.
48. They did what they could to raise _____ needed for the cause, founded aid organizations to help _____ soldiers, and by the end of the war, were _____ men they had never met before, an unthinkable _____ before the war.
49. One of the major _____ the state and the entire Confederacy faced was the _____.
50. _____ for the war was a challenge.
51. The Confederate government passed a small tax on _____ at the beginning of the war.
52. The Confederacy also _____ money by issuing bonds, but many, including planters, were unwilling to _____ money to the government by buying the bonds.

53. A _____ is a document that serves as proof of a debt and requires the payment of the debt plus _____.
54. Most of the money to pay for the war was simply _____ up without anything at all, like _____ or _____, backing it up. This meant that the _____ of the money depended on the _____ people had in the Confederate government.
55. As the war continued and people became _____ that the Confederacy might win, the money became less _____.
56. _____ began demanding _____ of it [money] to pay for goods.
57. In other words, _____ began.
58. The decreasing value of the money made many farmers less willing to _____ their crops to the army if they were going to be _____ with Confederate money.
59. The _____ started simply _____ what it needed and leaving behind _____ that said the government owed the farmers' money.
60. The economy was also _____ by the Union blockade.
61. Not only did the blockade keep goods from coming _____ the state, it also prevented goods from _____.
62. So money that normally came into the state through _____ was cut off during the war.
63. Because goods were not coming in, _____ occurred.

64. Although Georgians were lucky that the actual fighting did not come their way until late 1863, many of the institutions of normal life were _____ early when so many of the _____ left the state for _____ in other states.
65. Before the war, Georgia under Governor _____ had just begun to set up a public _____ system; that effort stopped.
66. For the schools and academies that did remain open, more and more _____ became teachers. (Before the war, most teachers were _____.)
67. Like _____, teaching became an acceptable _____ for females during the war.
68. After the war, teaching and nursing became the two major _____ available to women.
69. The war also affected _____. In the beginning, both the Union and the Confederate sides thought _____ was on their side.
70. When the war began going badly for the _____, some ministers came to _____ that God was _____ because of the way slaves had been treated.
71. Georgia's first experience with _____ troops was near Savannah.
72. The commander at Savannah was Brigadier General William H. T. _____, a Georgian.
73. With the assistance of confederate General _____ E. Lee, the city built _____ (fortified structures for artillery) and _____ (embankments) and put stones and other obstructions in the river.

74. The major action of the war in the first _____ years happened away from Georgia.
75. In Tennessee in early 1862, Union General Ulysses S. _____ won two _____ before the Confederates slowed him down.
76. Meanwhile, Confederate General Robert E. _____ had just been appointed to head the Army of Northern Virginia at the beginning of June 1862.
77. Lee managed to hold off Union _____ in fierce fighting at what was called the _____ Battles from June 25 to July 1, 1862. That saved _____ from Union capture.
78. After winning a victory in the Battle of Second _____ (Manassas) in late August 1862, Lee went north into _____.
79. He needed _____ which he could get in Maryland.
80. He believed that a victory might " _____ " Maryland, a _____ state that remained in the Union.
81. Lee's forces, outnumbered _____ to _____, dug in for defense behind _____ Creek near the town of Sharpsburg.
82. Lee was opposed by Union Major General George B. _____ Army of the Potomac.
83. Despite _____ fighting, each army held its ground.
84. That day, _____ 17, 1862, was the _____ one-day battle of not only the _____, but all U.S. wars.
85. Almost _____ were killed and 17,000 _____ at the end of that day of _____ fighting.

86. In the summer of 1862, Abraham _____ had made the decision to _____ down the institution of slavery.
87. During the summer, Lincoln drafted the _____. (_____ is the act of freeing enslaved people.)
88. The Emancipation Proclamation said that, on January 1, _____, slaves in the areas still in rebellion would become _____.
89. However, it did not apply to slaves in the _____ states that had remained in the Union.
90. To make sure that other states did not bring _____ back after the war, Congress and Lincoln supported a permanent _____ to the U.S. Constitution that would make slavery _____.
91. In the West, _____ General Ulysses S. Grant had _____ to take Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the _____ attempt in the winter of 1862 - 1863.
92. When they attacked Vicksburg (the second time), however, they still could not take the heavily _____ town. They instead began to dig in and, for the new few weeks, laid _____.
93. The town finally _____ on July 4, 1863, after _____ weeks of being bombarded by _____ fire.
94. This important victory gave the Union control of the _____ River.

95. Meanwhile, in the East, the _____ had won a major victory in _____ in May, when General Robert E. Lee's troops defeated a Union force almost twice as large at _____.
96. Confident of his troops after such a _____, Lee decided to try once again to _____ Union territory, this time in _____.
97. Lee hoped that a victory in the _____ might make the Union less will to continue _____.
98. In June 1863, Lee's army of _____ men headed north though Maryland into Pennsylvania.
99. The Battle of _____ was a _____ point in the Civil War.
100. The newly appointed commander of the Union Army of the Potomac, General George Gordon _____, had been sent to protect _____ and Baltimore.
101. On the _____ day of the battle, perhaps the best-known fighting took place.
102. General George E. _____ led over 14,000 _____ troops across an open field toward the Union forces on _____ Ridge.
103. In less than an hour, _____ Confederates had become _____ (those killed, wounded, or missing), and the attack - forever known as Pickett's _____ - was history.
104. _____ was forced to retreat into Virginia, ending the _____ of the Confederacy for victory.

105. In November of that year [1863], _____ Lincoln went to the
battlefield [Gettysburg] to dedicate it as a national _____ cemetery.

106. Lincoln's famous _____-minute speech is known as the _____
_____.

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 16: Georgia in the Civil War

Section 2 The War Comes to Georgia

Directions: Use the information from page 404 - 412 to complete the following.

1. As the _____ rate of soldiers rose due to battle and to _____ in the army camps, many Georgians became _____ with the war.
2. In 1862, the Confederate government had begun _____ soldiers into the army. The _____ could afford to _____ people to go as their _____, but middle-class _____ could not.
3. During the first two years of the war, the _____ had been fought in the West and in the upper South, especially _____.
4. With the exception of the taking of Fort Pulaski, the _____ of Savannah and Georgia's coast, and the _____ on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the _____ aspect of the war had not come to Georgia.
5. In late 1863, however, the fighting did come to _____ Georgia.
6. Union General William Tecumseh _____ brought the war into Georgia that summer with his campaign to take first _____, then _____.
7. The areas along Sherman's path were in _____ when the war finally ended in the spring of _____.
8. While _____ had been working to take _____, Union General William _____ had begun moving toward middle Tennessee on June 24, 1863.

9. Opposing him was Confederate General Braxton _____, who had retreated all the way to _____.
10. Lincoln had wanted Rosecrans to _____ Chattanooga immediately, but Rosecrans waited until mid-August.
11. Confederate President Jefferson _____ ordered _____ to attack Rosecrans and sent help.
12. Confederate reinforcements under General Joseph _____ arrived from Mississippi, and Georgian James _____ headed through the Carolinas and Georgia to join them.
13. The real battle began on September 18 near _____ Creek.
14. The _____ of Chickamauga lasted _____ days.
15. Because Bragg forced the _____ out of Georgia, he was considered the _____.
16. But the losses on both sides were _____: _____ Union soldiers and almost 20,000 _____ men were killed, wounded and missing.
17. Bragg's officers wanted to immediately follow the _____ Union troops and _____ the army. Instead he decided to lay _____ to Chattanooga.
18. In October, Lincoln had decided to put General _____ in charge, and he arrived on October 23 [outside of Chattanooga].

19. On November 24-25, Union troops _____ the Confederates first from Missionary Ridge (southeast of Chattanooga) and then back into _____.
20. As the troops wintered in Tennessee in 1863-1864, President Lincoln decided to place General Grant in _____ of all the union armies.
21. Grant believed in new strategies, including the idea of "continuous _____," even when the loss of life might be great.
22. He believed that the South had to give up the _____ to fight.
23. Union General George _____ received orders to advance on Confederate General Robert E. _____ in Virginia, and Grant chose General _____ Sherman to command the _____ of Georgia.
24. During the first two years of the war, most battles had been _____, some only a day, with long periods between fighting.
25. Battles [now] lasted _____, with sometimes very few days to rest in between.
26. Another change in the strategy in 1864 was that the war was taken to the _____ population.
27. Rather than relying on _____ being brought to them from behind, the Union soldiers lived off the _____ and the _____.
28. When Sherman began his campaign for Atlanta, he had 98,000 troops to face the 65,000 troops of Confederate General Joseph E. _____, who replaced _____ after the Chattanooga disaster.

29. As Sherman marched through north Georgia toward Atlanta, Johnston was repeatedly forced to _____ from his defensive position as Sherman's men _____ around him. When the two armies met in a conventional battle on June 27 at _____ Mountain, Sherman's troops had five times the number of _____ as Johnston's.
30. Johnston's defensive tactics led Confederate President Jefferson Davis to replace him with General John B. _____.
31. Sherman continued to fight toward _____, and by late July he was on the outskirts.
32. Sherman, however, could _____ take the city from its defenders, who were led by General Hood.
33. The war was becoming _____ in the north, and many thought President Lincoln might lose the _____ in the fall of 1864.
34. The _____ Party of the north was running against him on a _____ of opposing emancipation and trying to make _____ with the South.
35. (A _____ is a statement of the principles and policies that a political party supports.)
36. Georgia's Alexander _____ was still vice president of the Confederacy. He hoped that a Democratic _____ against Lincoln might bring a cease fire (_____) and perhaps even an end to the war, with the South recognized as an independent _____.
37. Hood's and Sherman's _____ fought the rest of July and August.

38. Finally, _____ pulled his troops from the trenches north of the city and sent them around the _____ of Atlanta to destroy the _____ and _____ Atlanta off from the rest of the South.
39. Hood at first went to northern Georgia, hoping to cut off the _____ Sherman and his men were getting from _____.
40. He [Hood] was unsuccessful and had to _____ to Alabama.
41. Sherman sent a _____ to Lincoln; "_____ is ours..." Thanks, in part, to Sherman, Lincoln _____ reelection in the North.
42. General Hood took his army through northern Alabama and then into Tennessee, hoping Sherman would _____ him.
43. Sherman, however, was determined to _____ through Georgia from Atlanta to the _____ Ocean.
44. His "_____ to the _____" was aimed at making "_____ so _____" that Georgia would want to _____ it.
45. His troops left a _____ Atlanta in mid-November and spread out over the countryside.
46. They _____ railroads and bridges, _____ food from Georgia's fields and _____ up the cotton crop.
47. In the Georgia state capital of _____, the Union soldiers held a _____ (pretend) session of the legislature and _____ Georgia's ordinance of secession.
48. As Union troops marched the _____ hundred miles to the sea, _____ Americans left the plantations and _____ them.

49. Sherman's march meant _____. However, they often encountered _____ from the northern troops.
50. (_____ is abusive or discriminatory behavior toward members of another race.)
51. Many northerners thought _____ was wrong, but they did not believe in the _____ of blacks and whites.
52. Sherman's troops reached _____ on December 21, 1864.
53. In February, Sherman's army left for _____ Carolina, the state where both _____ and the _____ had begun.
54. While most of Georgia's _____ Milledgeville had been spared _____ much of Columbia was _____ down.
55. These _____ in Georgia and South Carolina accomplished what Sherman had hoped. More and more _____ were ready for peace.
56. By 1864, the main Confederate _____ of war camp for _____ Union soldiers in Richmond had become overcrowded.
57. The Confederate government decided to build a new _____ camp deeper within the Confederacy. The site chosen was in Macon County in southwest Georgia near the railroad _____ of Andersonville.
58. The prison opened in February _____. In March, Captain Henry _____ took over command.
59. Unfortunately, _____ quickly became overcrowded. By August 1864, it held more than _____ Union prisoners.
60. This overcrowding led to _____ problems.

61. The creek [running through the prison] became _____ with sewage and garbage, _____ the drinking water. This caused _____ to sweep through the prison population.
62. _____ and other necessary items were difficult to get in a Confederacy dealing with _____, so prisoners became _____.
63. _____ and insects plagued the prisoners during the summer.
64. During the time of Andersonville's operation, almost _____ percent of those sent there _____. Captain Wirz was _____ for many of the problems although some have argued there was little he could do.
65. The last action in Georgia came when Union General James _____, with thirteen thousand men, came into Georgia from Alabama.
66. Georgia General Howell _____ and his three thousand _____ offered only weak _____.
67. Meanwhile in Virginia, Union General _____ laid siege to Petersburg and Richmond.
68. In April [1865], _____ was forced to abandon their [Petersburg and Richmond] defense.
69. He headed toward _____ Carolina.
70. Lee, seeing that further fighting would cost more _____ without any _____, surrendered on April 9, 1865, at _____ Court House, Virginia.
71. For _____ men and women, the end of the war meant _____.