US History H+ Name: Quang Huynh

Chapter 16

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Discuss the events that led to the firing of the first shots of the Civil War.** The events that led to the firing of the first shots in the American Civil war
2. **How did President Lincoln keep Missouri and Kentucky in the Union?** President Abraham Lincoln kept Missouri and Kentucky in the Union
3. **Describe how the war affected the home front in the North and in the South.** War affected the home front in both the North and the South by
4. **Explain why Gettysburg was a major turning point of the war.** Gettysburg was a major turning point of the war
5. **Discuss the factors, other than its superior resources and numbers, that contributed to the Union victory**. Factors that contributed to the Union victory were
6. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. **Jefferson Davis** – Jefferson Davis was the president of the Southern Confederate States that succeeded from the Union. Davis ran as the president from 1861 to 1865. Unlike the presidents in the Union, Jefferson Davis never had to compete with other candidates to become president. Initially, Davis was part of the United States Senate but resigned to become president of the Confederacy. Davis led and strategized the Confederate military but was a weak leader. Furthermore, Davis collapsed the Confederate economy by printing too much money to pay for the expense of the war.
   2. **Ulysses S. Grant** – Ulysses S. Grant was the military leader and general of the Union during the Civil War. Grant, with his brilliant strategy and commands, helped the Union to win the American Civil War. General Grant surrounded General Lee at the Appomattox Court House in 1865 that ended the Civil War. Moreover, Grant kept Kentucky as part of the Union and not let it succumb to the Confederacy. Grant was important in American history because he greatly helped America to win the Civil War.
   3. **Anaconda strategy** – The Anaconda strategy was a plan that was used by the Union military to overcome the seceding Southern states. This military plan was used by General Winfield Scott and planned to block the ports in the Confederacy to prevent them from getting resources. Then, the Mississippi River was blocked next, to weaken the Confederacy due to the lack of supplies. After that, the Union would attack the weakened Confederacy. The goals of the Anaconda strategy were to get control of the Mississippi River, block the Confederate ports and conquer Richmond, the capital city of the Confederacy. The Union blockade would end in 1865 after the end of the Civil War.
   4. **Robert E. Lee** – Robert E. Lee is
   5. **Radical Republicans** – The Radical Republicans were
   6. **Sherman’s “March to the Sea”** – Sherman’s “March to the Sea” was
   7. **54th Massachusetts** – The 54th Massachusetts was
   8. **Emancipation Proclamation** – The Emancipation Proclamation
7. How much power should a president have to limit civil liberties during wartime? Did Lincoln exercise his power appropriately in this regard?