Name: HR:_	
Date:	
Chapter 16: Early Stages of the War – Section 2 (pages 480-487) 1. Define: Tributary:	
<u>Ironclad:</u>	
<u>Casualty:</u>	
1. What was the South's secret weapon? Describe.	
2. First Battle of Bull Run: Date: Location: North: How many soldiers? Commander? South: How many soldiers? Commander?	
Describe the battle: Major points of battle, leaders, outcome.	
3. Why was it important for the Union to control the Mississippi River & its tributaries?	
4. How did General Grant get the nickname "Unconditional Surrender Grant"?	
5. What was an Ironclad? What was the South's famous Ironclad named? The North's?	
What was historic about the naval battles between these 2 ships?	
6. The Battle of Shiloh:	
Date:	
Location:	
North: How many soldiers? Commander?	
South: How many soldiers? Commanders?	
Describe the battle: Major points of battle, leaders, outcome.	

7. Why was it significant that the North won the battle at New Orleans?
8. Whose leadership helped the Confederacy win victories in the East (2 generals)?
9. In 1862, Confederate forces turned back the following –
George McClellan at
General John Pope at
General Ambrose Burnside at
10. Why did General Lee not attempt a direct attack on Washington D.C.?
11. The Battle of Antietam:
Date:
Location:
North: How many soldiers? Commander?
South: How many soldiers? Commanders?
Describe the battle: Major points of battle, leaders, outcome.
12. Why did President Lincoln at first hesitate to make the war about slavery? (2 reasons)
13. What were 3 reasons the Abolitionist's (including F. Douglas) argue to support making the war a fight to end slavery? 1.
2.
3.
14. What was the public opinion in England and France concerning slavery?
15. Lincoln knew the Constitution did not give him the power to end slavery, but what powers DID the Constitution allow him to do?
16. What is the Emancipation Proclamation? When was it signed?
17. Did the Emancipation Proclamation actually free any slaves? What did it apply to?
What was the impact in America?