



Civil War

1. **54th Massachusetts Regiment:** one of the first African American Regiment organized in the North; sent to fight at Ft. Wagner
2. **A. H. Foote:** flag officer who aided gunboats at Fort Donelson; was shot in the foot
3. **A.P. Hill:** fought against Buford on the first day of Gettysburg
4. **Abraham Lincoln:** Leader of the Union; Issues Emancipation Proclamation
5. **Albert Johnston:** Confederate general at the battle of Shiloh
6. **Ambrose Burnside:** Northern Commander who was known for his foolish attack on Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg; allows Lee to dig in for ten days
7. **Anaconda Plan:** Blockade ports; Control Mississippi & split the South; Capture Richmond
8. **Anand Dyavanapalli:** the creator of this study guide
9. **Andrew Johnson:** Lincoln's running mate; he was chosen to show how much Lincoln cared for Union
10. **Antietam Creek:** defensive war; Lee wants to bring war to north; bloodiest single day of war; draw
11. **Appomattox:** Lee surrenders; Grant provides generous terms
12. **Bounty Jumping:** Capturing deserters to bring them back to their draft sites
13. **Buster Kilrain:** Sergeant in the Battle of Gettysburg (Gettysburg)
14. **Cabot Forbes:** Robert Shaw's second in command (Glory)
15. **Chancellorsville:** Robert E. Lee defeats "Fighting Joe" Hooker; Stonewall Jackson dies from friendly fire
16. **Clara Barton:** volunteer who brought food, bandages, supplies to the wounded on the battlefield; founder of American Red Cross
17. **Conscription:** a draft issued by the south, and later the north
18. **Copperheads:** Northern democrats who advocated peace in response to the Emancipation Proclamation
19. **David Farragut:** Naval commander at the battle of New Orleans
20. **Edward Everett:** made a two-hour speech; was the principal spokesman at the Gettysburg Address
21. **Emancipation Proclamation:** Freed all slaves (but Lincoln had no control over south); changed the goal of war to slavery; ended confederate chance for foreign aid
22. **First Bull Run:** first battle; confederate victory
23. **Ford Donelson:** Union Victory by Grant
24. **Fort Henry:** Union Victory; need to control rivers
25. **Fort Sumter:** Start of Civil war; Confederacy begins to take southern union forts starting with this one
26. **Fort Wagner:** site of two American Civil War battles; the first major American military unit made up of black soldiers (Glory)
27. **Fredericksburg:** Burnside attacks Lee; confederate victory
28. **George McClellan:** West Point Graduate & Mexican war veteran; leader of Eastern Union Army; very cautious & indecisive
29. **George Meade:** Commanded the Union Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg
30. **Gettysburg:** 3 day battle; Huge victory for the Union; bloodiest battle of Civil War
31. **Gettysburg Address:** Main speaker was Edward Everett, spoke for 2 hrs; Lincoln's speech was 2 minutes, showed Lincoln's view of the Union
32. **Habeas Corpus:** Lincoln suspends this, creates precedent for doing so in a war to take northern Confederacy supporters into jail
33. **Irwin McDowell:** led 30,000 troops to capture Richmond
34. **James Kemper:** Confederate General at the Battle of Gettysburg (Gettysburg)
35. **James Longstreet:** Lee's second man in command after the death of Stonewall Jackson; fought at the the battle for Little Round Top
36. **James Montgomery:** commander under whom Shaw and his black regiment to plunder and destroy civilian property (Glory)
37. **Jefferson Davis:** President of the Confederacy
38. **John Buford:** commander of the Union Cavalry at Gettysburg, slowed down confederates; held high ground at cemetery ridge

39. **John Mason:** confederate diplomat aboard the Trent
40. **John Pope:** replaces McClellan before the second battle of bull run
41. **John Rawlins:** African-American gravedigger who was promoted to the rank of Sergeant Major (Glory)
42. **John Slidell:** A diplomat sent by Polk to buy California, New Mexico, and Texas from the Mexicans; was a confederate diplomat aboard the Trent
43. **Joseph Hooker:** United States general in the Union Army who was defeated at Chancellorsville by Robert E. Lee; known for his acceptance of certain "services" by lonely women
44. **Joshua Chamberlain:** Union officer that ordered a bayonet charge and held Little Round Top (Gettysburg)
45. **Jupiter Sharts:** An eccentric, stuttering young African-American man who volunteers for the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (Glory)
46. **Lewis Armistead:** Confederate general that was mortally wounded at Pickett's Charge; friend of Hancock (Gettysburg)
47. **Matthew Brady:** Civil War Photographer
48. **Merrimac & Monitor:** an iron-clad vessel built by the Confederate forces in the hope of breaking the blockade imposed by the North; North tried to stop this vessel with their own
49. **Mulcahy:** The Irish Baron Von Steuben of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (Glory)
50. **New Orleans:** Captured by David Farragut; cut confederate supply routes
51. **NYC Draft Riot:** Mostly Irish who opposed the draft; largest incident in draft violence
52. **Petersburg:** Grant & Sherman put this place under siege for ten months
53. **Pickett's Charge:** George Pickett lead his 15,000 men against the union; 6000 were dead in 15 minutes
54. **Port Hudson:** Confederate fort on the Mississippi River that was the site of the longest siege of the Civil War; fell to Union forces in July 1863
55. **Presidential Election of 1864:** McClellan vs. Lincoln; Lincoln had a dream that he wouldn't win, but due to many military victories, Lincoln won
56. **Radical Republicans:** Harsher Reconstruction Plan (John Frémont was candidate)
57. **Richmond:** Capital of Confederacy; capturing it was third part of anaconda plan; Jefferson Davis fled from here to run the government on a train
58. **Rifles:** Accurate; long ranging; could inflict heavy casualties
59. **Robert E. Lee:** The leading general for the Confederacy; West Point Graduate; a genius strategist
60. **Robert Gould Shaw:** Union commander of the first African American volunteer regiment in 1863
61. **Second Bull Run:** John Pope is attacked by Lee and Stonewall Jackson; confederate victory
62. **Sherman's March:** Atlanta to Savannah; destroyed everything in the army's path
63. **Shiloh:** Grant vs. Albert Johnston; Union Victory with heavy losses
64. **Silas Trip:** escaped African-American slave; joined the volunteer 54th Massachusetts Regiment (Glory)
65. **Special Order #191:** Lee's Battle plan is leaked into hands of McClellan; McClellan hesitates, and is later fired for this
66. **Thomas Jackson:** Robert E. Lee's right hand man; also known as Stonewall
67. **Thomas Searles:** Free, educated African-American; Robert Shaw's childhood friend; first to volunteer for the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (Glory)
68. **Trent Affair:** Union captured ship with two Confederate diplomats; British are angry, as it was their ship; Confederacy was trying to form an alliance with Great Britain
69. **Ulysses Grant:** Union general during the Civil War who commanded generally in the West; later became General of Union Army
70. **Vicksburg:** Last confederate outpost on Mississippi River; Grant succeeded after 2 years of being repelled
71. **William Tecumseh Sherman:** Union General; Father of Total War; captured atlanta
72. **Winfield Scott:** advocated the Anaconda plan and disagreed with Irwin McDowell
73. **Winfield Scott Hancock:** Fought in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, Battle of Gettysburg, he contributed greatly to the Union effort, and was seriously wounded; Friend of Armistead (Gettysburg)