**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Group Member Names: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**1863- The Turning Point of The US Civil War**

**Directions:** You must turn in this Worksheet (either share in google folder or print it out) for 10 points. It is due at start of next class. Work with your teammates to write the same answers. So DISCUSS the answers FIRST before you write anything down. ALWAYS DISCUSS FIRST- then write some notes second. (Part of your grade is your participation and discussion today with your group). Whatever you do not finish with your group in class today- then you must finish for homework.

1. 1861- The North's first strategy to win The Civil War is called The Anaconda Plan? Why is it called this? What is the goal of this strategy? Why does it not work?
2. 1862- Now both the North and the South's strategy is "The Peninsular Campaign" to capture each other's capitals.

What is each's capital? How far apart are they?

This strategy will lead to INCREDIBLE DEATH COUNTS on both sides and a STALEMATE. WHY?

One famous example of this is The Battle of Antietam. Give some details about this battle?

1. 1861-1862: Both sides start out very excited to fight. They think this war will be a fun adventure. However, common soldiers soon discover HORRIBLE conditions. Why? Explain?
2. NOW WE COME TO A GREAT ESSAY QUESTION!- Why was 1863 a TURNING POINT in the US Civil War? We will talk about many SUPPORT REASONS why 1863 is a turning point in the war.
3. **SUPPORT #1: "The Emancipation Proclamation".**

Some argue that President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863 to turn the tide of the Civil War. Why? How? Explain how this Proclamation could be an important turning point in the US Civil War?

1. **SUPPORT #2: The Rise of North General U.S. Grant and The Battle of Vicksburg**

Some argue that another turning point in 1863 is that President Lincoln finally found a top Military General- Ulysses S. Grant- and Grant is able to conquer a super-important part of the USA that changes the tide of the war.

-Now each person **read page 360** "Grant Wins at Vicksburg" only. After you read, discuss with your team and answer: Why is the Battle of Vicksburg so important and help turn the tide of the war?

1. **SUPPORT #3: Robert E. Lee Change of Strategy for the South Confederacy**

1863 also marks a turning point in Robert E. Lee's Overall Strategy. In 1862 Lee has been somewhat successful in using more guerrilla warfare tactics against the North army. However, the South is struggling to survive. There is not enough food and supplies and people are starving and suffering. Lee could continue to use "guerrilla warfare"; however, this could only make things worse for people and take a very long time. President Jefferson Davis tells General Lee that Lee needs to go on the offensive and win some big, major traditional battles to motivate the South to fight on.

Robert E Lee must make a decision in 1863. Should he….

1. Continue to develop 'guerrilla warfare' as the South's overall strategy? Do not engage the North in major battles; instead, use guerrilla tactics until the North gives up.
2. Go on the Offensive Attack! Gather up all your Confederate soldiers together in 1 giant marching force and attack the North!
3. Do something else?

Discuss with your team what you think General Lee should do and write a few reasons why:

1. Who paid attention in Middle School History class? What option does General Lee decide to do?
2. **SUPPORT #4: THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG**

-So if you don't know yet, General Lee decided to go with option b: he assembled all the South soldiers in 1 giant army force and decides to attack the North! At first he is successful at The Battle of Chacellorsville; however, Lee's attack of Northern soil in Pennsylvania at The Battle of Gettysburg will destroy Lee's Confederate Army. Most historians will say this is maybe the biggest turning point of 1863 and the Civil War.

-Open your textbook and **read pages 357-360** about The Battle of Gettysburg.

-After you each read pages 357-360, DISCUSS with your TEAM and write a few notes here about what happens at the Battle of Gettysburg and WHY IT IS A TURNING POINT OF THE CIVIL WAR?

1. We now come to the most famous speech of The Civil War- and one of the most famous and important speeches in US History: **The Gettysburg Address!**

-Open your textbook to page 361 and read the introduction to the speech and read the actual speech- all on page 361.

-After you each **read page 361** DISCUSS with your team what are at least 3 different main ideas in this speech:

1. Now we come to the **end of The Civil War**. It is 1864. Most people think the war is basically over. Robert E. Lee's army is crushed after Gettysburg. The South is divided in half and surrounded by Union forces after Vicksburg. Europe has said it will no longer support the South financially. People in the South are starving and running out of basic supplies.

-President Lincoln and Top General US Grant have a decision to make:

1. Use "total war" to force the South to surrender now! The North Union army should burn and destroy EVERYTHING in the South to make sure they surrender as soon as possible and learn their lesson!
2. Wait for the South to surrender on their own. The North army should not engage in total war- especially against common people and their property.

DISCUSS with your TEAM- what should General Grant do and why? Write some ideas here:

1. Let's read about what really happens and its effects? Open your book and **read pages 363-364** (stop reading at The Election of 1864).

Discuss with your team and write some notes: What does General Grant decide to do?

What is **Sherman's March to the Sea?** Why will people in the South always remember Sherman's March to the Sea?

1. Finally- the end of the Civil War! **Read page 365.**

Discuss with your team and write notes:

What day does the Civil War end and how?

What attitude does Lincoln take towards the South Generals and soldiers? Why do you think he does that? Do you agree with this?