Section 2
1. Possible answers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>lacked good military leadership</td>
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<tr>
<td>larger population</td>
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<tr>
<td>controlled 90% of the nation’s manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>controlled most of the banks</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ more farms to provide food for troops</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ land contained most of the nation’s iron, coal, copper, and gold</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ controlled the seas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ extensive railroad lines to transport troops and supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln’s leadership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>excellent military leadership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ large territory made it difficult to invade and conquer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Southerners were defending their liberty, homes, and traditions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ the Confederacy could easily be split in two if the North took control of the Mississippi</td>
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<tr>
<td>few factories to produce guns or other military supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>limited transportation for troops and supplies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. Most students will identify the North as more likely to win because it had more strengths and fewer weaknesses than the South.

3. Lincoln: In his first inaugural address, Lincoln said his goal was to preserve the Union, a Union begun by the revolution and “matured and continued” by the Declaration of Independence.

   Davis: In his inaugural address, Davis said the South was fighting for the same freedom that was asserted by the founders in the Declaration of Independence.

Section 3
1. Step 1: Surround the South by sea to cut off its trade.

   Step 2: Divide the Confederacy into sections.

   Step 3: Capture Richmond and destroy the Confederate government.

2. The South won the Battle of Bull Run. Rose Greenhow was a spy who warned Southern military leaders of the Union plan to attack. “Stonewall” Jackson and his men refused to give way to the Union attack and held strong until reinforcements arrived.

3. Possible answers: running farms or businesses, factory work, nurses, teachers, government workers, messengers, guides, scouts, smugglers, soldiers, spies, tending sick and wounded soldiers.

Section 4
1. Step 1: By the end of 1861, the Union had blocked most Southern ports.

   Step 2: In 1862, the Union navy captured New Orleans and General Grant won victories in Kentucky and Tennessee.

   Step 3: In 1862, the Union attempted to capture Richmond, but failed.

2. Many soldiers called Antietam a defeat for both armies because of the numbers of dead and wounded. About 2,100 Union soldiers died, and about 10,300 were wounded or missing. For the Confederates, 2,770 died and 11,000 were wounded or missing.

3. Improved weapons made it easier to kill. Doctors operated in unsanitary conditions and infections spread rapidly. Unsanitary conditions in camps led to high rates of death from disease. (Students should circle the third reason.)

Section 5
1. Reasons for: Declaring an end to slavery would discourage Europeans opposed to slavery from supporting the Confederacy. Freeing slaves would take away a large part of the South’s workforce.
**Effects of:** No slaves are freed immediately. But the war becomes a crusade for freedom and living up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.

2. Possible answers:

*Before Gettysburg:* “If I can capture a Northern city, it might convince the North to end the war and seek peace. I know my boys are up to it.”

*After Gettysburg:* “Gettysburg is a horrible loss for our boys. One-third of my men have been killed. We must retreat to Virginia.”

3. Some Northerners were more interested in saving the Union than stopping slavery, while others were sympathetic to the Confederate cause. Lincoln sent troops to restore order when opposition turned violent and even suspended the right of habeas corpus.

4. Possible answer: “Dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal”; Lincoln wanted Americans to rededicate themselves to the ideals of liberty and equality in the Declaration so that soldiers killed at Gettysburg would have died for a worthy cause.

**Section 6**

1. Possible entries:
   - Railroads were used to transport supplies and troops.
   - Telegraphs were used to communicate with distant armies.
   - Photographs were used to record events.
   - Combat occurred between iron-plated steamships.

2. **Step 1:** The Union built enough iron-clad ships, like the Monitor, to maintain a naval blockade of the Confederacy.

   **Step 2:** On July 4, 1863, the city of Vicksburg surrendered and Union forces finally took complete control of the Mississippi, dividing the Confederacy in two.

3. Letters should include the following information:
   - Life in the South is very difficult for civilians. Goods are scarce due to the blockade at sea and very expensive. Invading Union forces cut railroad lines and destroy crops. Many people have little or nothing to eat.

**Section 7**

*White Union Soldiers:* Encouraged to enlist at the start of the war. Received regular pay. If captured in battle, would be treated as prisoners. Received regular training and equipment.

*African American Soldiers:* Were not allowed to enlist until 1862. Often received less pay. If captured in battle, could be killed or sold into slavery. Received less training and poorer equipment.

**Similarities:** Both fought bravely in Civil War. Both suffered high casualties.

**Section 8**

1. By total war, General Grant meant to wage war on the enemy’s will to fight and ability to support an army. Answers about whether this is an appropriate strategy will vary.

2. **Step 3:** Grant battered Lee’s army at Petersburg for nine months, finally breaking through and capturing Richmond.

3. Possible answer: Lee Surrenders to Grant—War Finally Over! On April 9, 1865, in Appomattox Court House, Virginia, General Robert E. Lee formally surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant. Grant ordered his men to treat the defeated Confederates with respect now that they were all countrymen again. Lee accepted Grant’s terms.

4. Possible answers:
   - It was the first modern war, using technologies of the Industrial Revolution such as railroads, the telegraph, and iron-clad ships.
   - It introduced the concept of total war—war between entire societies, not just armies.
   - It devastated the economy and environment of the South for generations.
   - It ended slavery in the United States.
   - It affirmed that the United States was a single nation, not a collection of sovereign states.