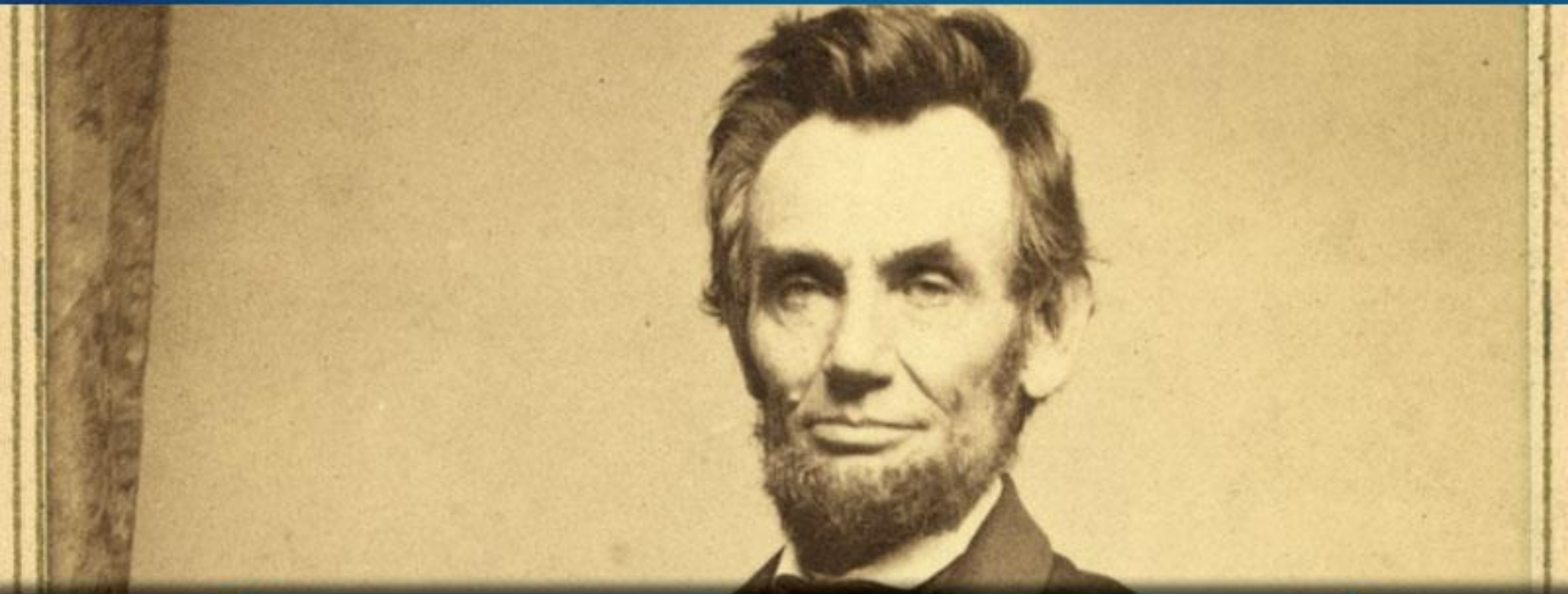


1863: Shifting Tides



THE Civil War Curriculum

by the CIVIL WAR TRUST | Civilwar.org/curriculum

Endorsed by



Shifting Tides

Date	Battle Name	Winner
Sept 17, 1862	Antietam a.k.a. Sharpsburg, MD	
April 12-13, 1861	Attack on Fort Sumter, SC	
April 30-May 6, 1863	Chancellorsville, VA	
Feb 6-16 ,1862	Fort Henry/Fort Donelson, TN	
Dec 13, 1862	Fredericksburg, VA	
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg, PA	
March-June, 1862	Jackson's Valley Campaign, VA	
July 21, 1861	First Manassas a.k.a. Bull Run, VA	
August 28-30, 1862	Second Manassas a.k.a. Second Bull Run, VA	
Oct 8, 1862	Perryville, KY	
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh a.k.a. Pittsburg Landing, TN	
May 18 – July 4 1863	Siege of Vicksburg, MS	
Dec 31, 1862-Jan 2, 1863	Stones River a.k.a. Murfreesboro, TN	



At the top of your Timeline and Map Worksheet is a chart listing the battles including their location and date.





Activity

Place the events on the timeline in chronological order.





On the other side of your worksheet is a map showing the battles on your chart.





Activity: Shifting Tides

Each note card contains the following:

- Name of the Battle
- Date of the Battle
- A Summary of the Battle
- Battle Casualties
- The Victor





Activity: Shifting Tides

Each team will come to the front of the room in chronological order.

1. One member of the team will point out the location of the battle on the projected map.
2. When the image of the battle is shown, the other member of the team will read the fact sheet.



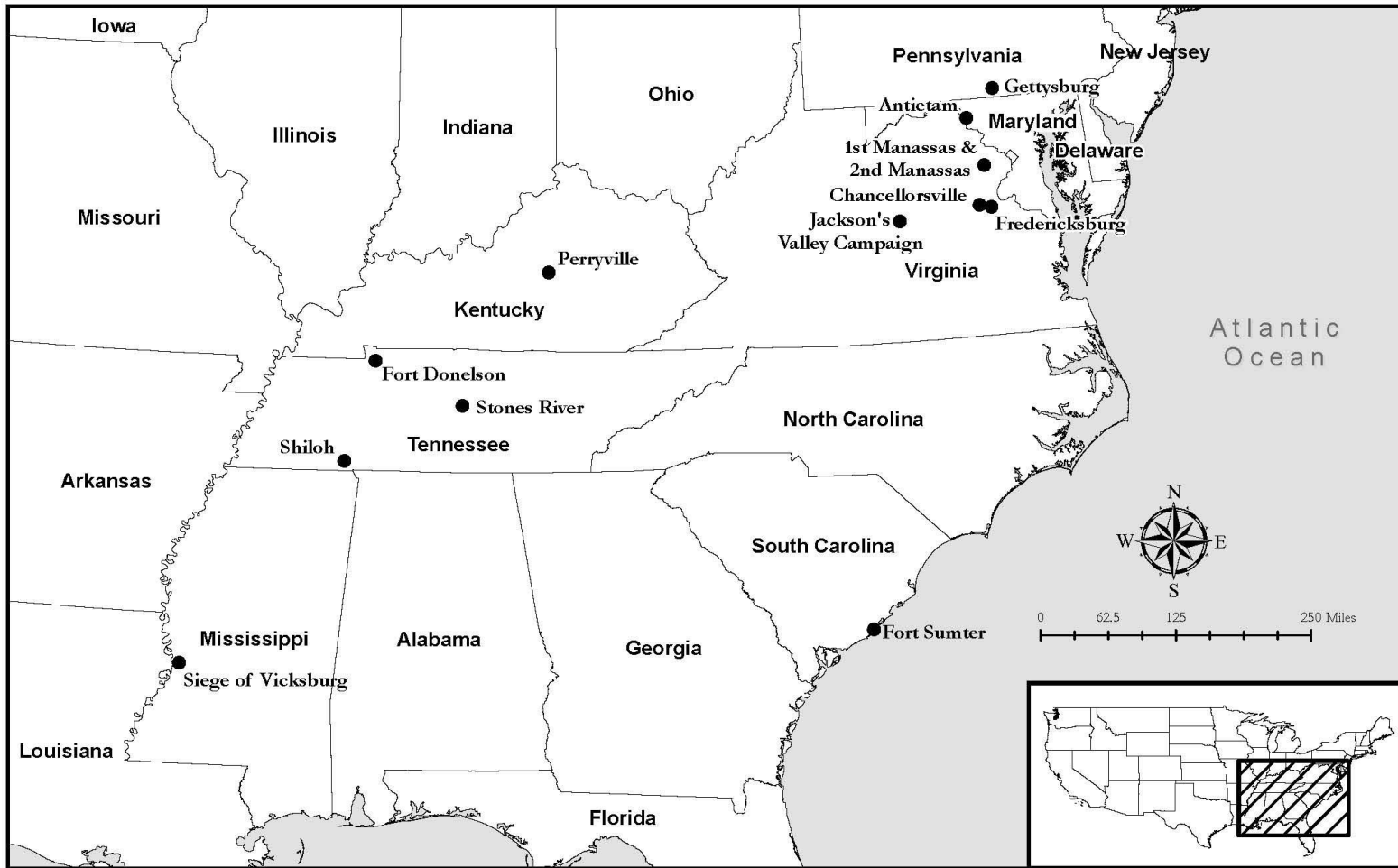


Activity: Shifting Tides

Students in the audience:

1. Will locate the battle on their own map.
2. Depending on who won, draw a blue or grey star in that location.
3. Write the date of the battle.
4. On your chart on write down the winner, in the “winner” column.
5. When the map is complete, tally the victories for each side.





**Battles of the Civil War
1861- 1863**

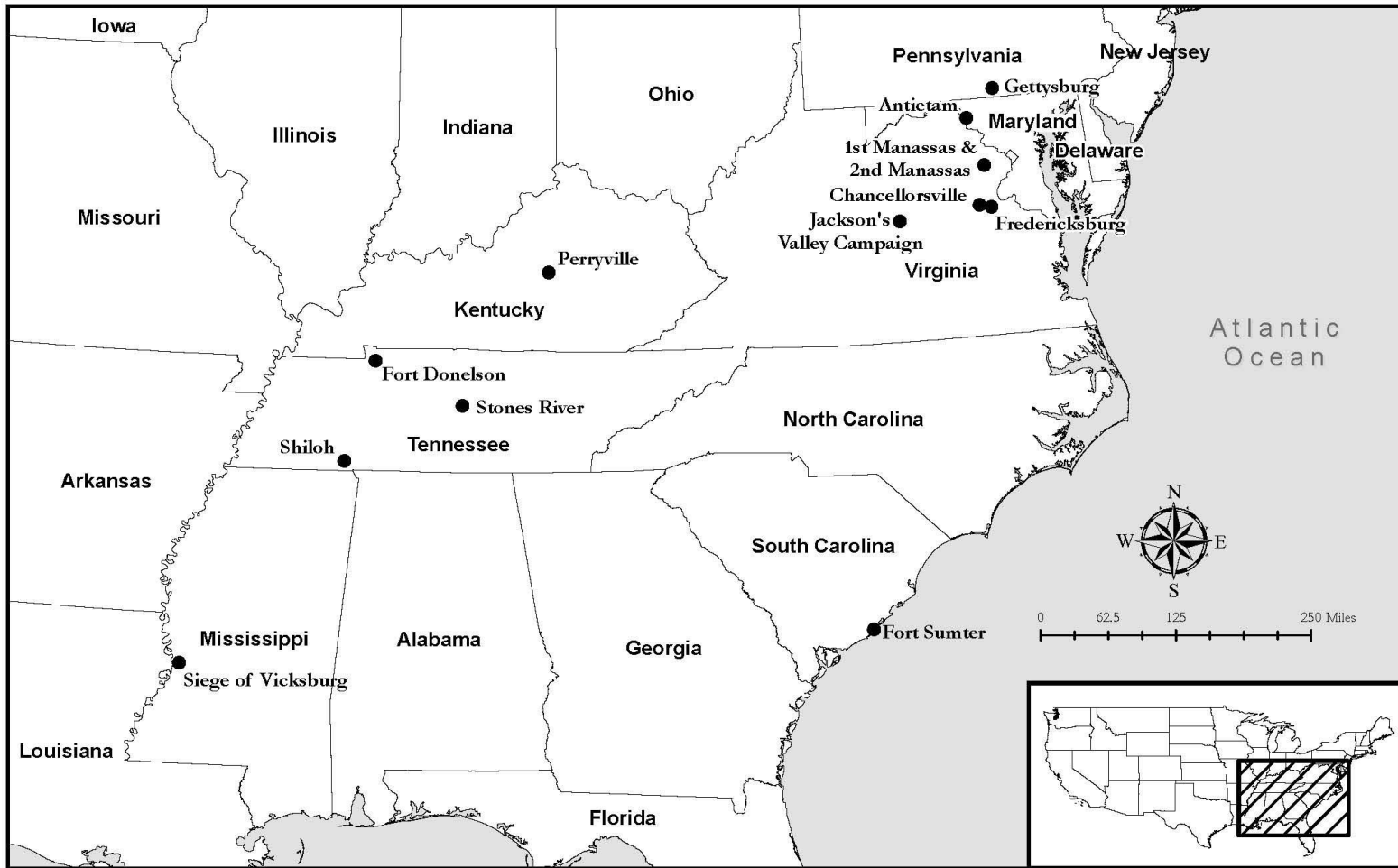
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Fort Sumter





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1861- 1863**

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First Manassas (Bull Run)





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Forts Henry and Donelson





**Battles of the Civil War
1861- 1863**

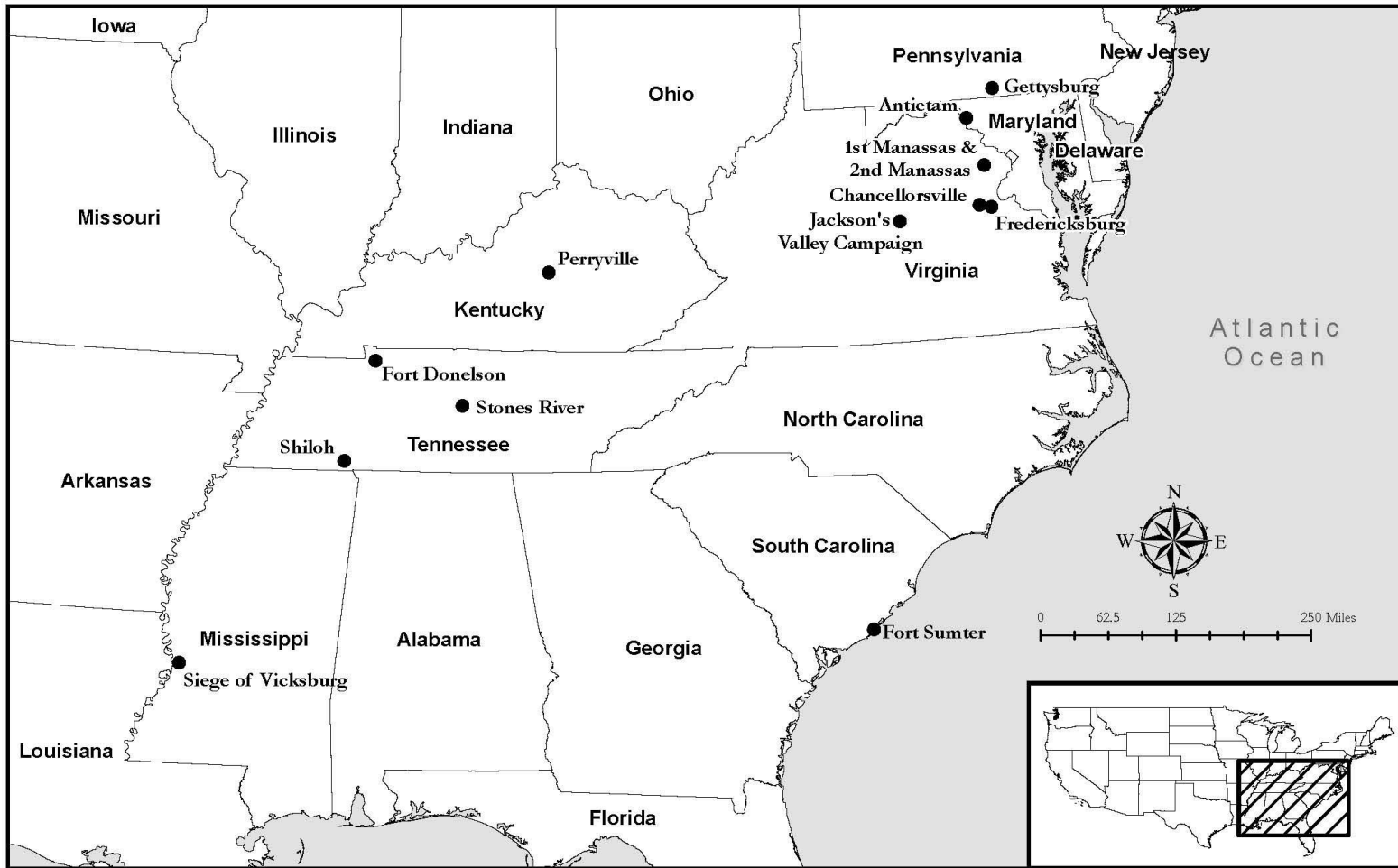
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Shiloh





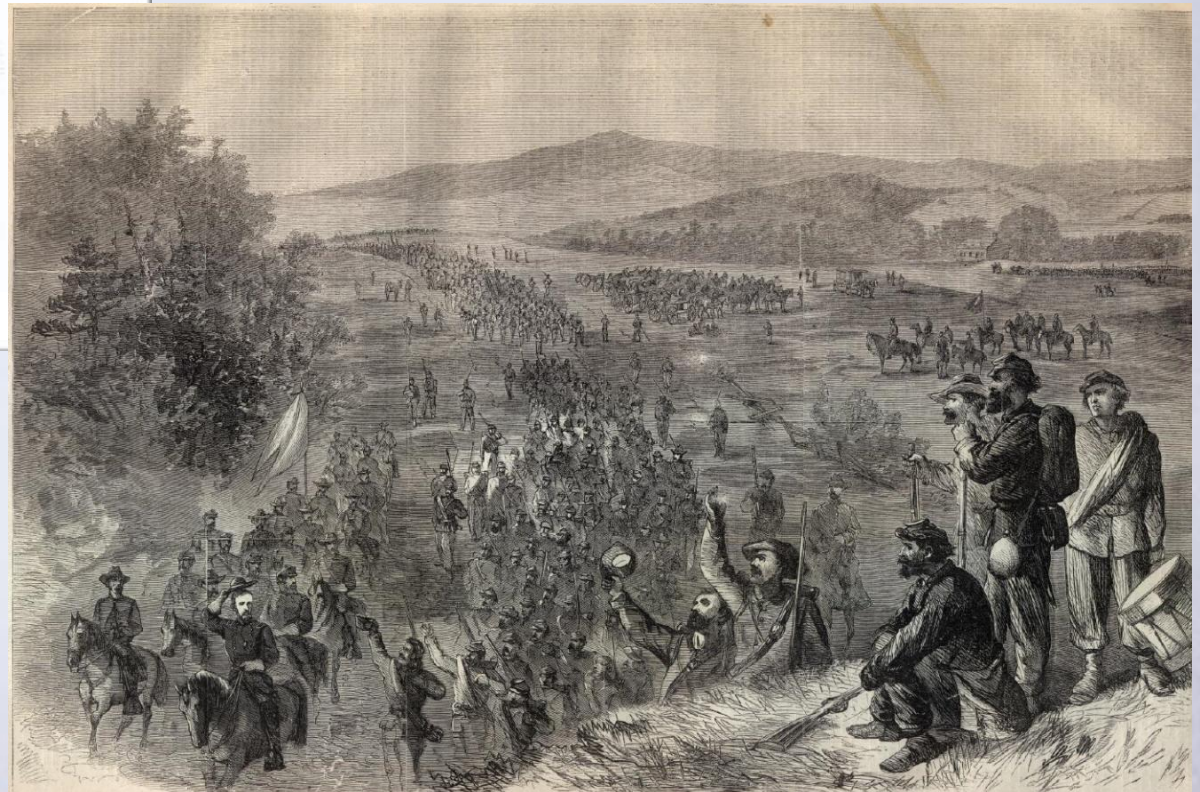
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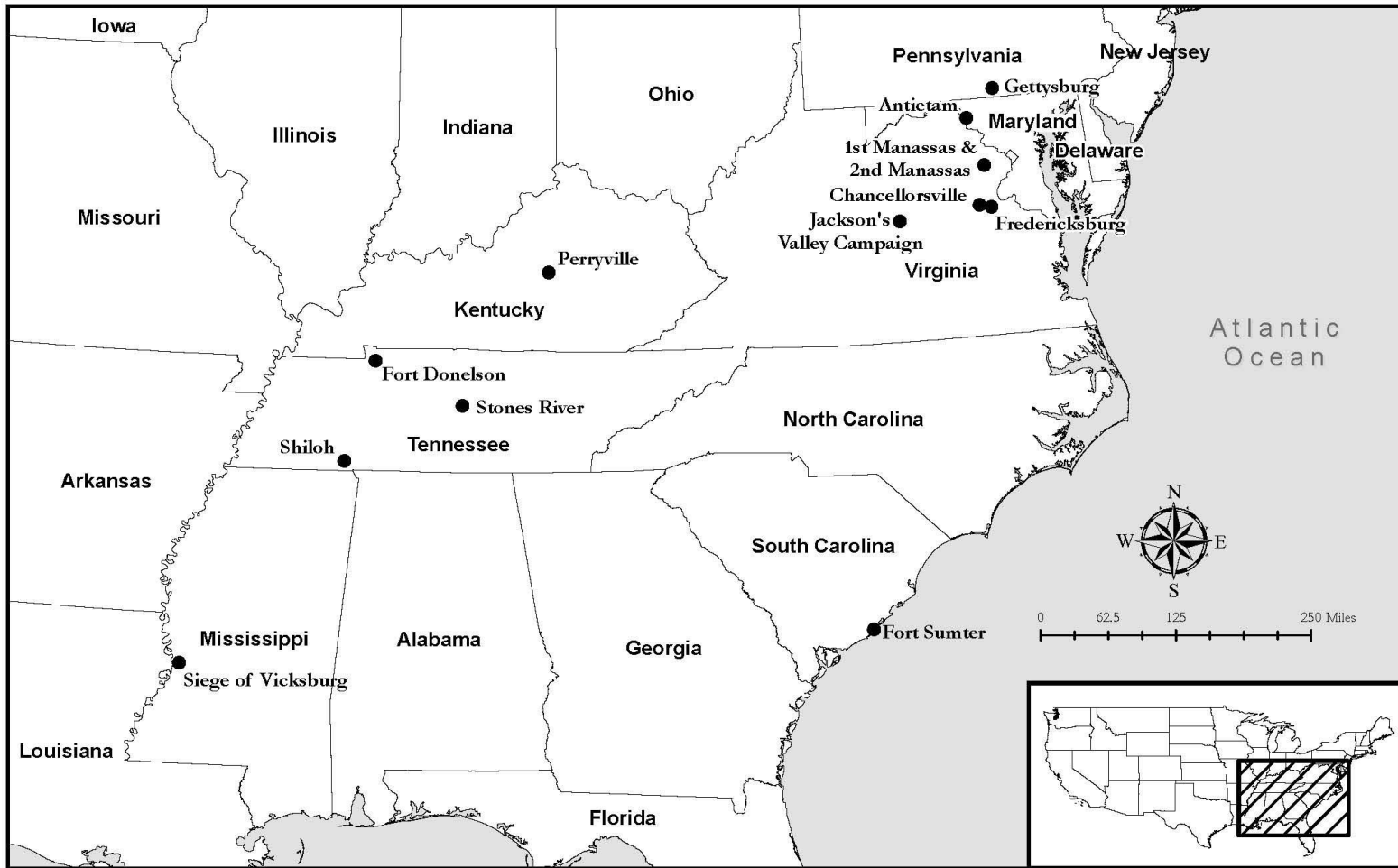
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Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign





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Second Manassas (Second Bull Run)





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Antietam (Sharpsburg)





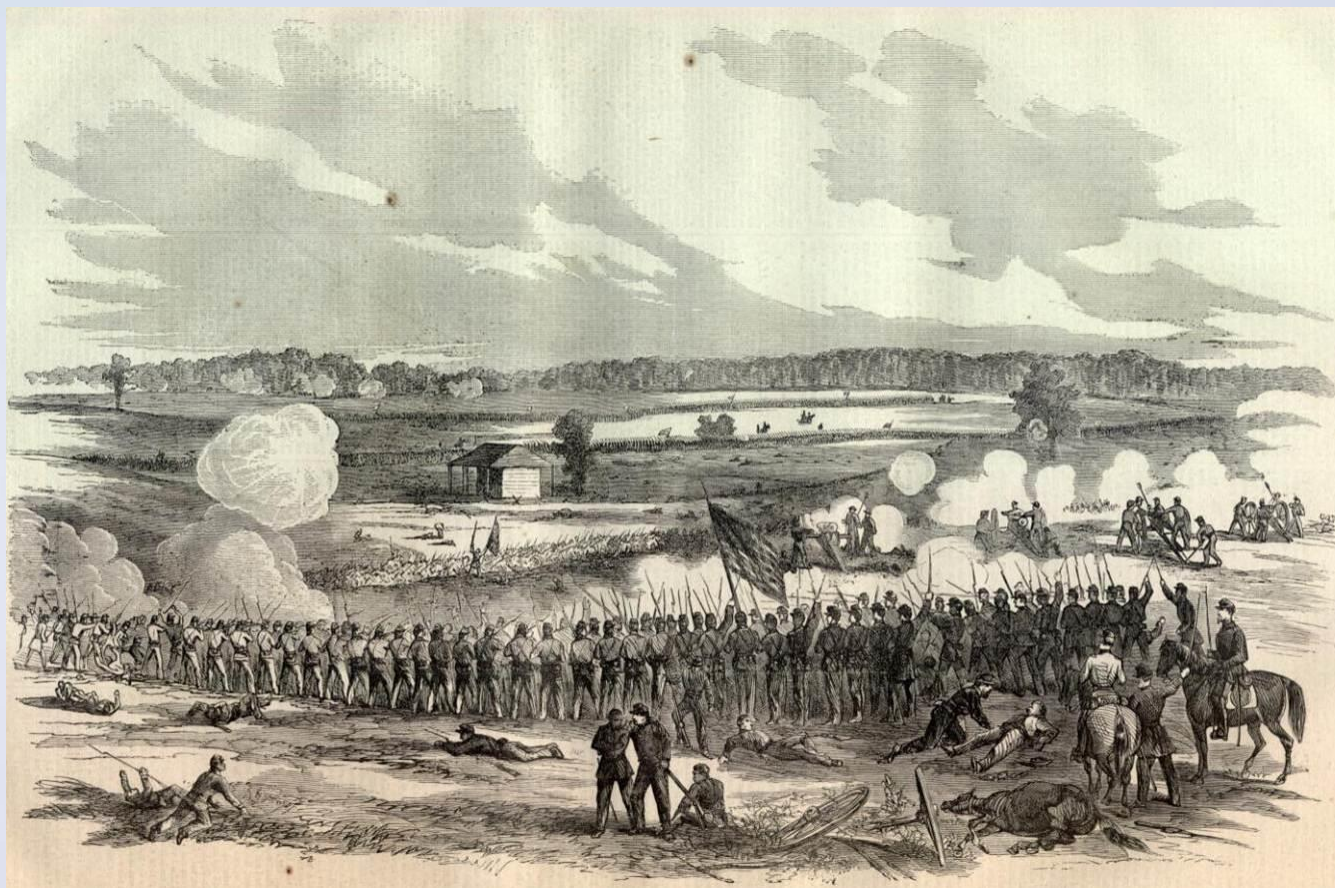
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Perryville





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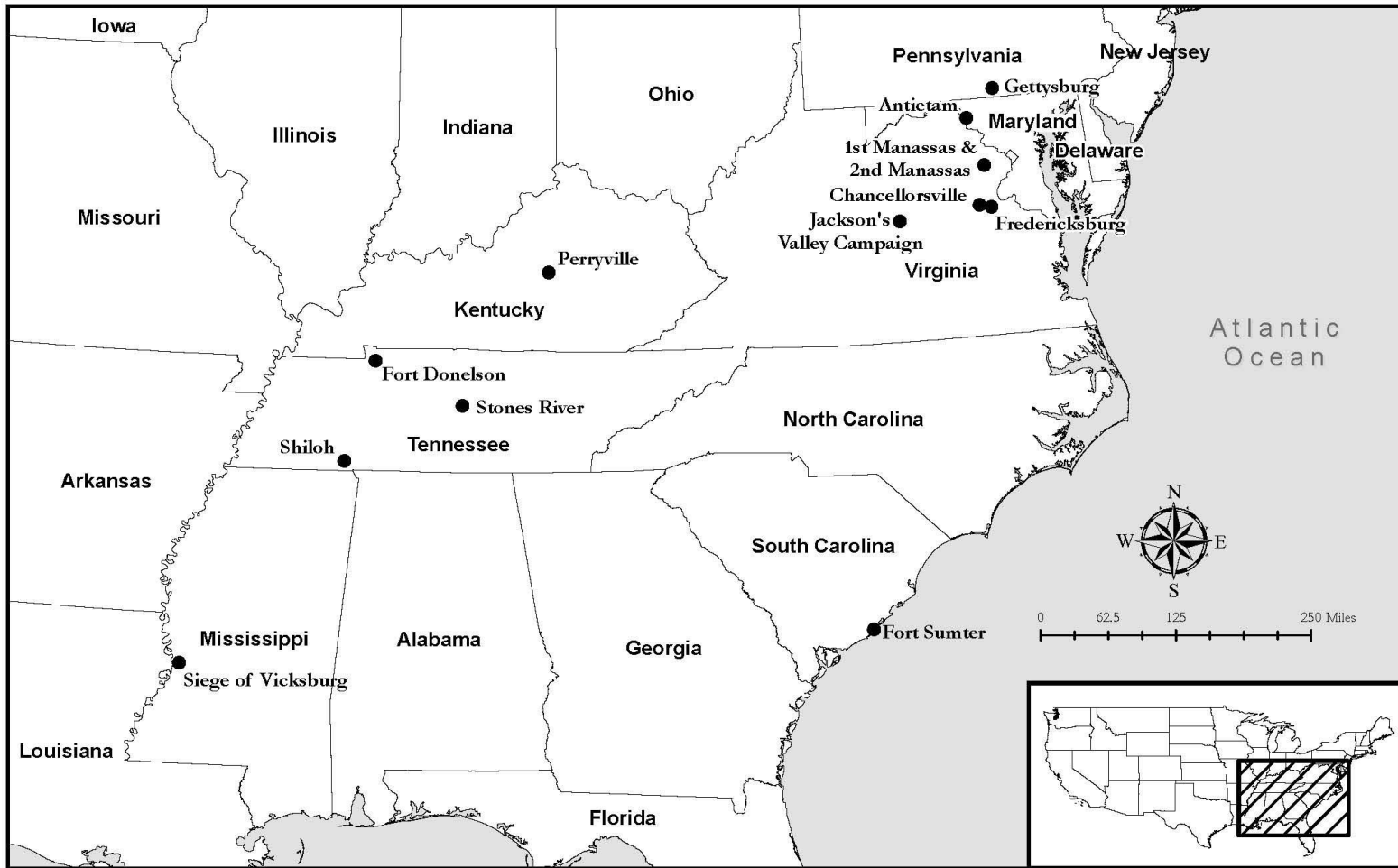
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Fredericksburg





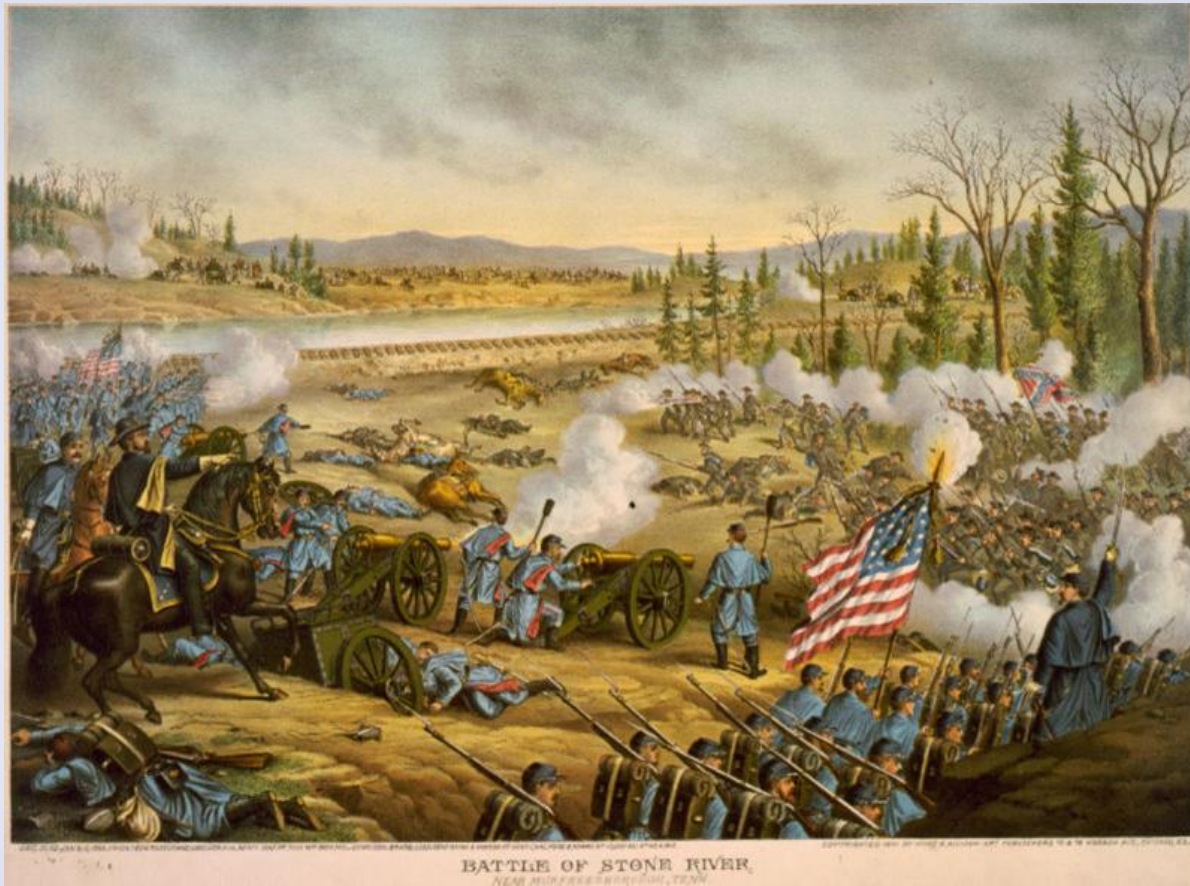
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Stones River (Murfreesboro)





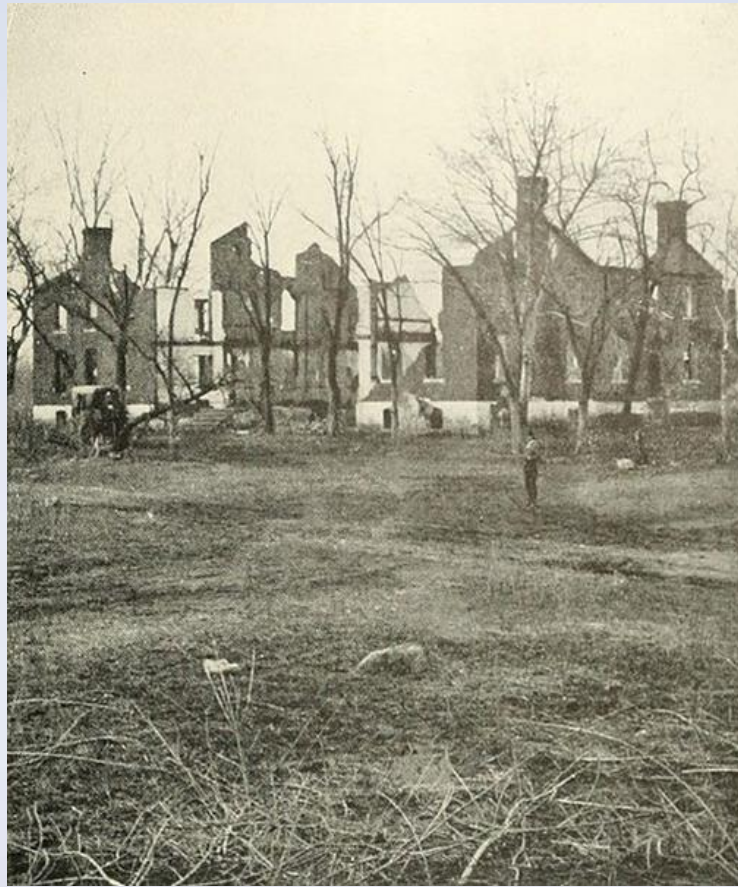
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Chancellorsville





Activity: Shifting Tides

Let's take a moment to look at our maps and timeline.

- Where are most of the Confederate victories?
- Where are most of the United States' victories?



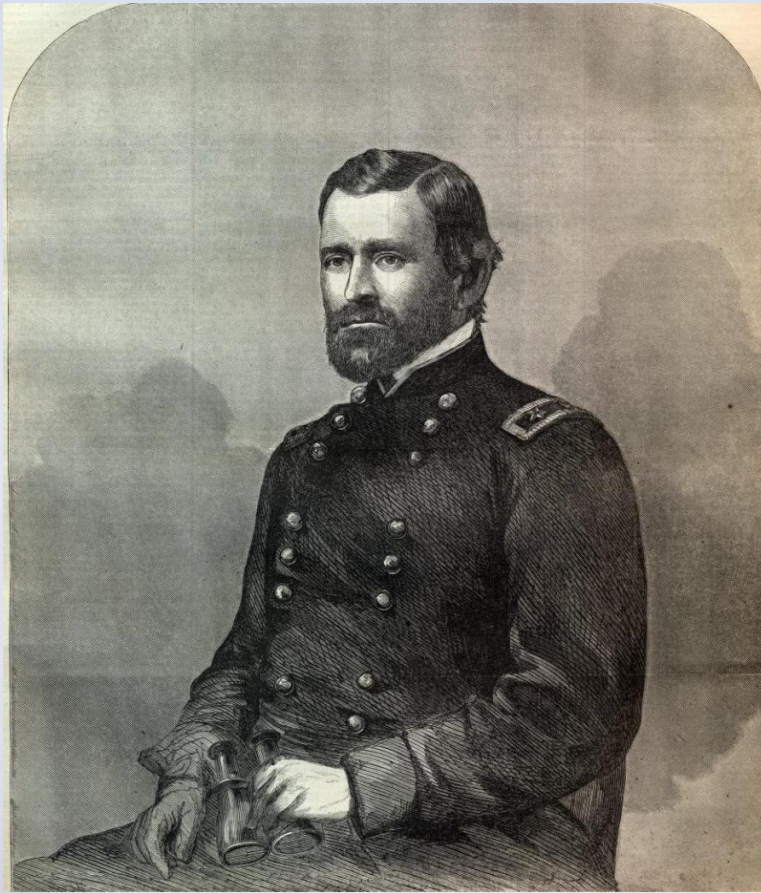
Shifting Tides



Even though there were more Union victories in the west, many people placed more importance on the east because that is where the capitals of the United States and the Confederate States were located.



The Situation as the Summer of 1863 Arrives

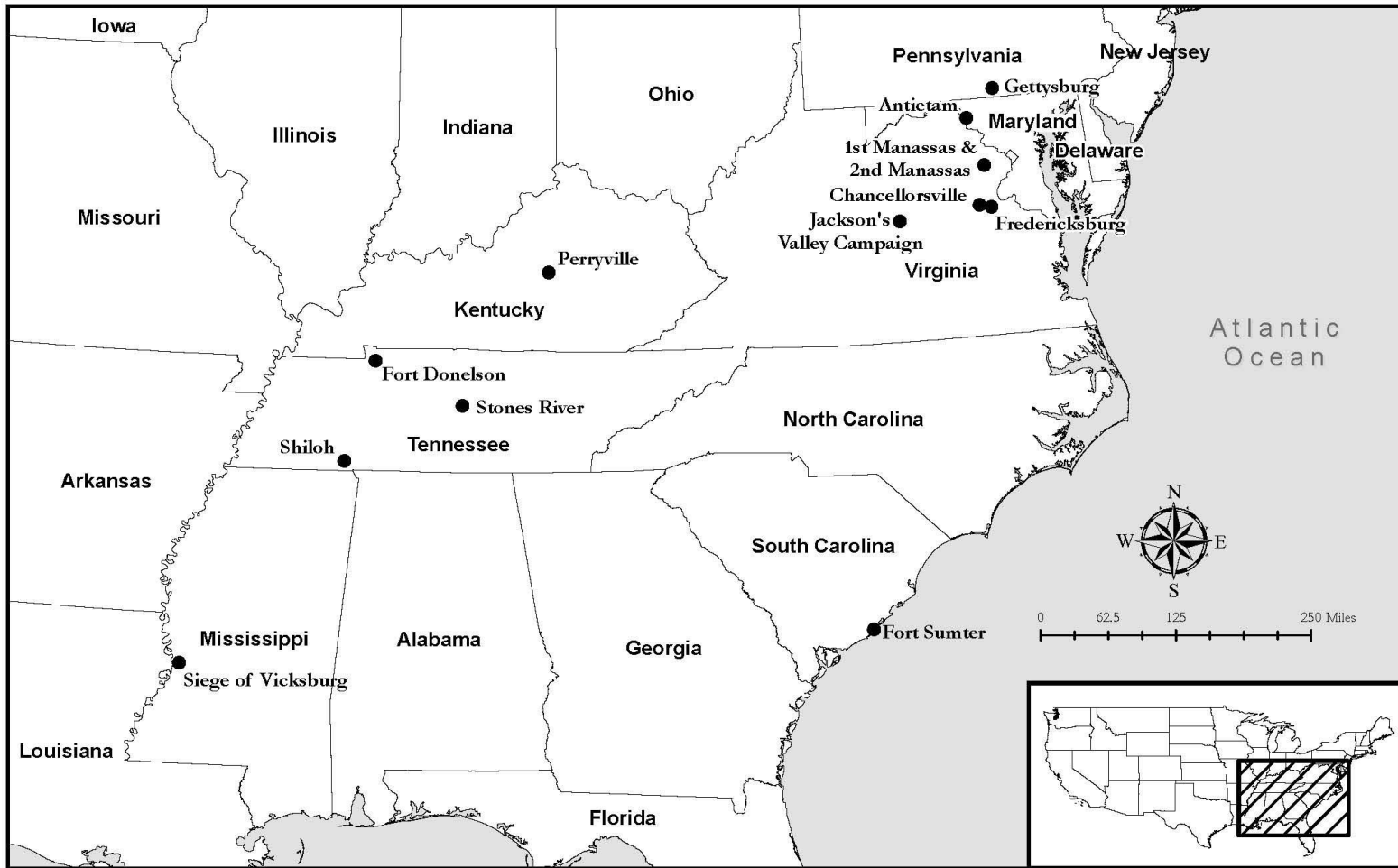


In the West, United States military forces under Ulysses S. Grant have surrounded Vicksburg, Mississippi, which was a significant point that controlled access to the Mississippi River.



The Situation as the Summer of 1863 Arrives





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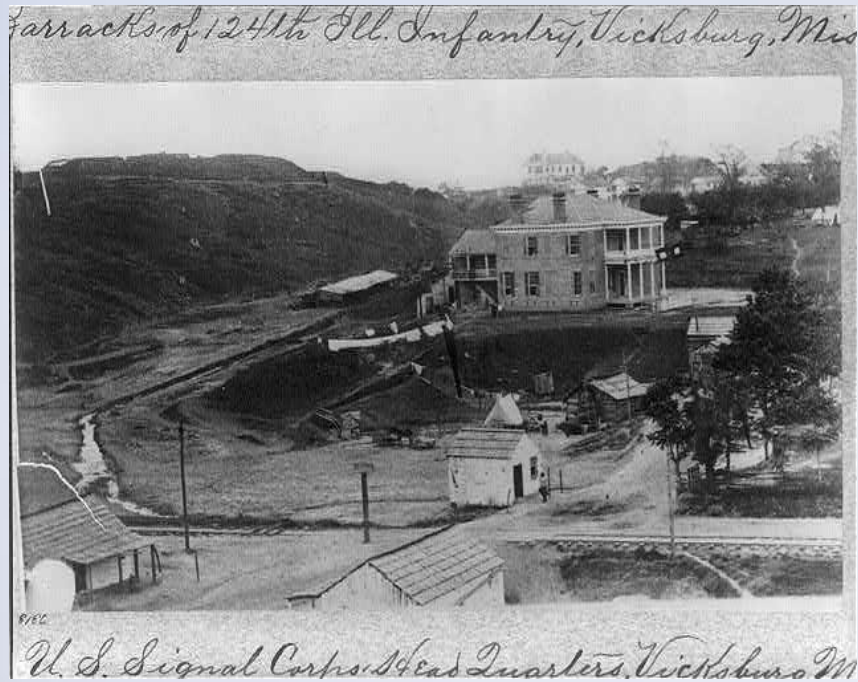
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Vicksburg



Vicksburg



After 47 days of bombardment Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg to Grant on July 4, 1863.



Vicksburg



The Situation as the Summer of 1863 Arrives



In the east, Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee invaded the northern state of Pennsylvania



The Situation as the Summer of 1863 Arrives



At this point in the war, the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia had a winning record.

And Confederate General, Robert E. Lee had a plan to move his army north.





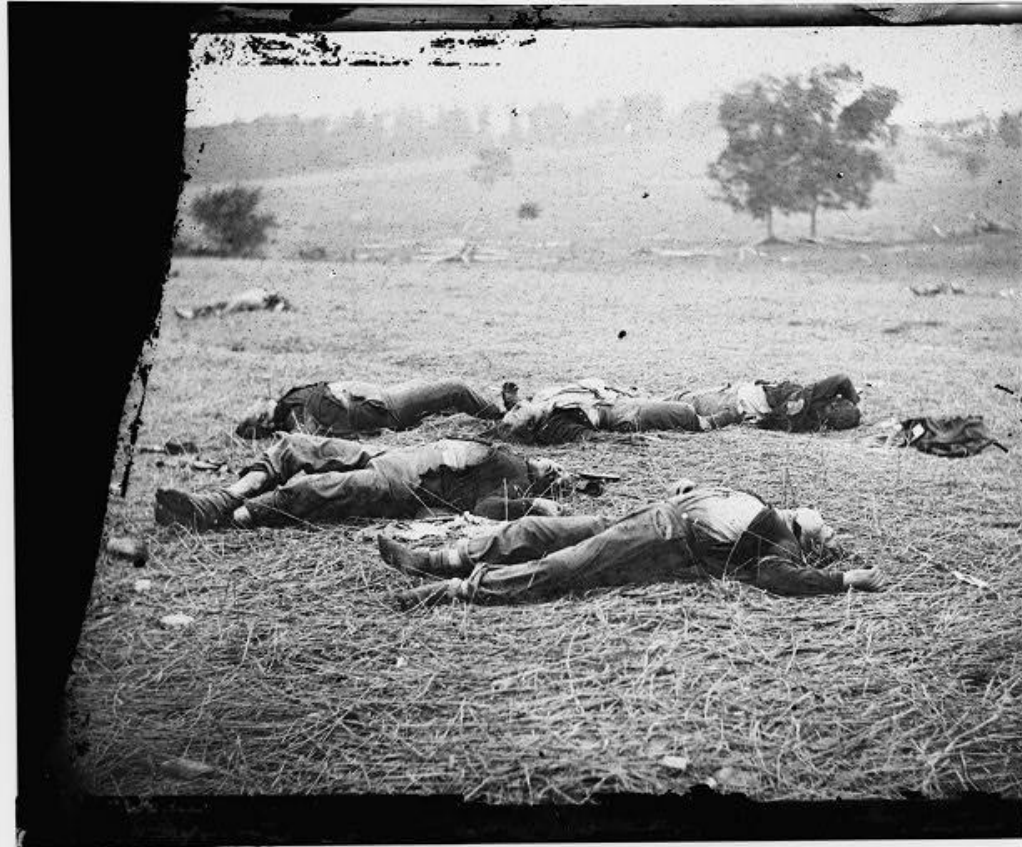
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Gettysburg



Gettysburg

5 reasons Lee invaded Pennsylvania :

1. to disrupt the Union's ability to attack the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia
2. to draw the United States Army away from the safety of the defenses of Washington, D.C. and fight them in the "open"
3. to take the war away from the farmers in Virginia who were having problems planting and harvesting crops, as both armies had been camping or fighting on their land for the previous two summers
4. to "live off the land" and collect supplies to take back to Virginia
5. to win a decisive victory on Northern soil in the hopes of bringing the Civil War to a close



Gettysburg



On July 1st, 1863 Union forces clashed with Lee's Army



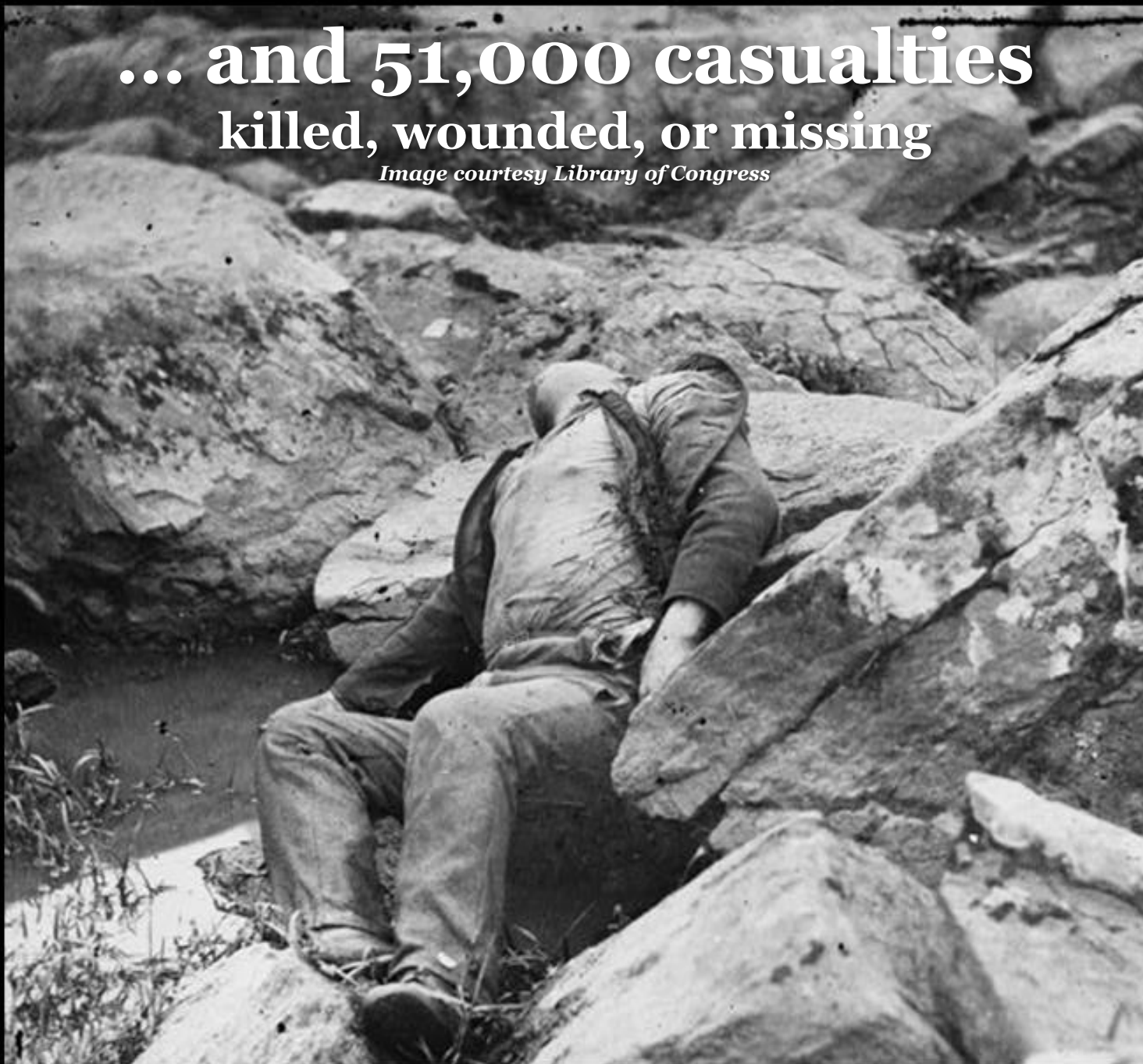


**After three days of fighting
July 1-3, 1863...**

Image courtesy Library of Congress

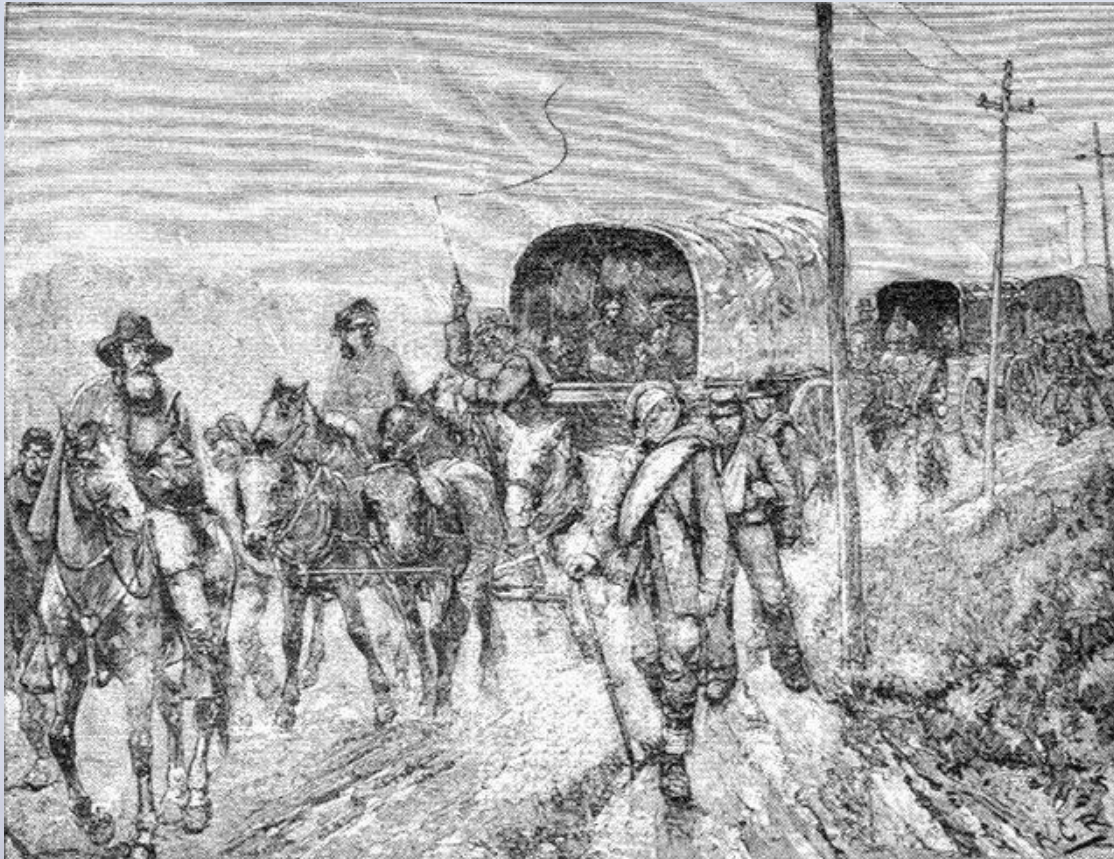
**... and 51,000 casualties
killed, wounded, or missing**

Image courtesy Library of Congress



Gettysburg

The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was defeated



Lee and his army left Pennsylvania and retreated back to Virginia.

Never again would the Confederates invade a Northern state in large numbers.



The Aftermath

In the United States

The victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg increased the morale of the United States and its armies. Many people now felt that the war might be won.

In the Confederate States

The losses at Vicksburg and Gettysburg decreased the morale of the Confederate States and its armies.

For most of the remainder of the war the Confederates would be fighting on the defensive.



The Aftermath



Back at Gettysburg, the dead were buried in quickly dug battlefield graves.



The Aftermath



Most of the Confederate dead were left on the field in their shallow graves for eight to ten years until southern charity groups had most of the bodies taken away to cemeteries in the South.



The Aftermath



On November 19, 1863, a Soldiers' National Cemetery was established at Gettysburg for the Union dead.



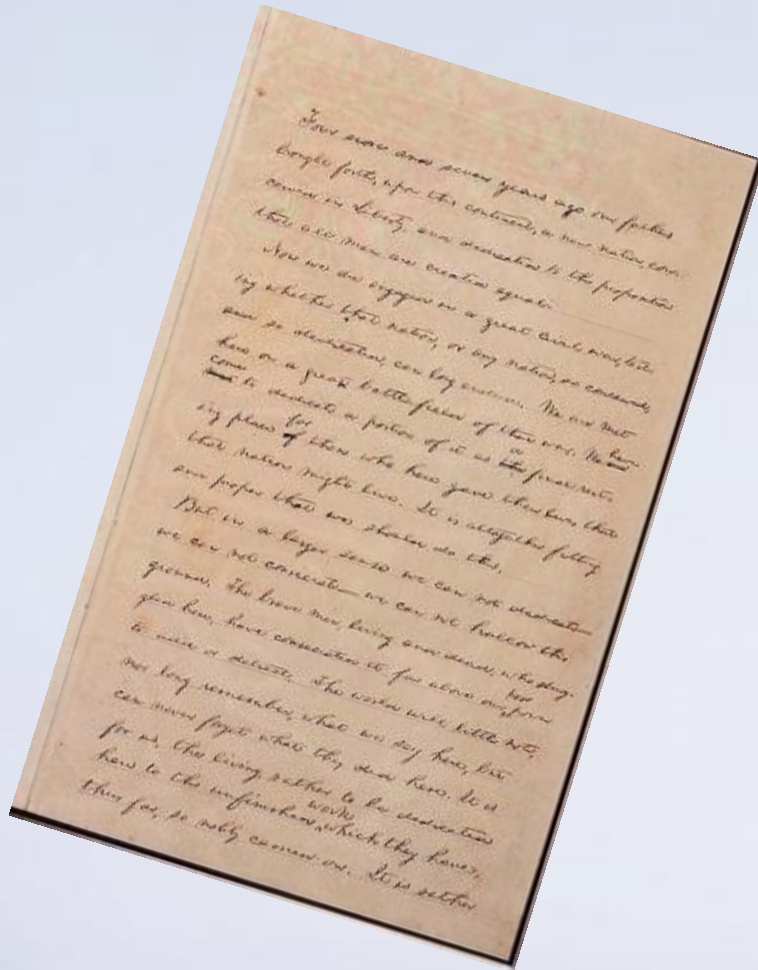
The Aftermath



Music was played and speeches were made, but the most significant speech, lasting approximately two minutes, was made by President Abraham Lincoln.



The Aftermath



Activity

Let's read the Gettysburg Address together.





Activity The Aftermath

Let's read the Gettysburg Address together.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln

November 19, 1863



Discussion

1. “Four score and seven years ago” refers to what year?
2. What happened in United States’ history during that year?
3. For what cause(s) did President Lincoln believe the United States’ soldiers were fighting during the American Civil War?
4. How can the nation make sure that free governments (democracies) “shall not perish from the earth?”
5. What did the American people have to do to make sure that the United States’ soldiers who were killed in the War had not died “in vain?”
6. What do you think Lincoln means by the phrase “...government of the people, by the people, for the people...?”