

SS8H6 The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

b. State the importance of key events of the Civil War; include Antietam, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.

Essential Question: How did these important key events of the Civil War including Antietam, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville have an impact on Georgia?

Items	Details
Antietam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creek in Maryland near Sharpesburg 2. Bloodiest one day of the war 26,000 killed 3. Gave the Union slight victory; Lincoln used it to announce the Emancipation Proclamation
Emancipation Proclamation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freed slaves in states still in rebellion. 2. Did <i>NOT</i> free all slaves. Did not free them in border states. 3. Used to change the purpose of the war; make it a moral war 4. Lincoln wanted to deny the South of workers 5. Union troops freed the slaves offering the men to join the Union army.
Gettysburg	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Battle in small Pennsylvania town July 1 to July 3, 1863. 2. CSA General Lee's troops failed to defeat the Union troops. 3. The high point of the war. A major turning point 4. Little Round Top and Pickett's Charge
Chickamauga	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 58,000 Union troops poured into Georgia to meet 66,000 Rebels at this creek in NW Georgia. 2. After the Two battle, the Union had to retreat into Chattanooga, Tennessee

Items	Details
Union Blockade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blockade means to shut off a port to keep supplies from coming in or out. 2. The blockade was part of the Union strategy called the Anaconda Plan to strangle the South into submission. 3. April, 1862, the Union took Tybee Island. 4. Georgia's vast inlets allowed for blockade running. 5. The blockade did create inflation and shortages of certain items such as flour, coffee, and sugar.
Sherman's Atlanta Campaign	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The new Union leader in Georgia, William Tecumseh Sherman, enters Georgia fighting various battles with CSA's Joe Johnston. 2. Sherman and the Union lose at Kennesaw Mt. 3. Sherman and the Union defeat the Confederates under John Bell Hood at Peachtree Ridge and enter Atlanta in September, 1864.
March to the Sea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On November 15, 1864, Sherman's troops set Atlanta ablaze. 2. Sherman and his army start a march to Savannah. 3. They destroy everything in their path (60 mile wide stretch) from Atlanta to Savannah causing \$100 million of damage. 4. Sherman spares Savannah which surrenders December, 1864.
Andersonville	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A small village in Sumter County near Americus, the South builds a prisoner of war camp. 2. The camp quickly becomes overcrowded. 3. Prisoners suffer from disease, malaria, malnutrition, exposure to the elements. 4. 13,000 of 45,000 die. 5. Henry Wirz, the camp commander, the only Southern officer executed for war crimes