

Union Generals	McDowell, McClellan, Meade, Sherman, Farragut, and GRANT
Confederate Generals	ROBERT E. LEE , A. Johnston, J. Johnston, Pickett, Stonewall Jackson
Battle of Gettysburg	Union Civil War victory that turned the tide against the Confederates at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; resulted in the loss of more than 50,000 soldiers
Battle of Antietam	Union victory in the Civil War that marked the bloodiest single-day battle in U.S. military history
Sherman's March to the Sea	Campaign by General Sherman in which he engaged in total war –targeting civilian as well as military resources to destroy an opponent's economy and ability to fight – as he and his troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah in late 1864.
Ironclads	Warships heavily armored with iron; examples Monitor (Union) and Merrimack (Confederate)

Emancipation Proclamation	Order issued by President Abraham Lincoln freeing the slaves in areas rebelling against the Union; issued in 1862, it took effect on January 1, 1863
Northern Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) blockade Southern ports to cut South off from all trade (2) take control of Mississippi River (3) seize Richmond (Confederate capital)

Southern Strategy	Defend own land until the North got tired of fighting and gave up
Copperheads	Northern Democrats who opposed abolition and sympathized with the South during the Civil War
54th Regiment (of Massachusetts Infantry)	African American Civil War regiment that helped capture South Carolina fort
John Wilkes Booth	Man who assassinated Abraham Lincoln because he disliked Lincoln's policies.