



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 10: Secession and Civil War - Section 2: The Civil War Begins

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The _____ assault on _____ led to cries for war on both sides.
2. In the war's early months, many men eagerly _____ to serve in the CSA army. Thousands of _____ volunteers organized within standing _____ units or created entirely new ones.
3. Major _____ organized one of the volunteer units most closely identified with _____. Their _____ and legendary _____ gained them the nickname the "Fighting Tigers" or "Wheat's Tigers."
4. Despite initial _____ for serving in the conflict, the numbers of _____ fell sharply as _____ mounted and it became clear the war would be a long, bloody _____.
5. To make service more _____, the Confederate government first offered a _____ to men who were willing to _____.
6. The Confederate Congress passed the war's first _____, an act to set up a _____ for southern men. The act _____ the initial one-year term of _____ to three years, and required all able-bodied men between _____ and _____ to enlist for the three-year term.
7. Over the next few weeks after the Battle of Shiloh, _____ soldiers and the _____ of those killed arrived back in Louisiana, bringing the war home to the _____ population.
8. Because _____ transport was so important to the South's _____, the Union quickly adopted the _____ of a blockade of the region's ports.
9. A _____ is the use of naval forces to _____ a seaport and _____ ships from entering or leaving it.
10. With a Union blockade at the _____ of the Mississippi, _____ and _____ had already begun to run short in New Orleans. Because ships could neither leave nor enter the port, normal _____ operations _____.



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11. Despite repeated warnings that New Orleans was vulnerable to Union attack, _____ and _____ were the city's only protection to the south.
12. A Union naval fleet led by flag officer _____ began to _____ those forts in mid-April of 1862.
13. On May 1, David _____ turned New Orleans over to Union General _____.
14. Butler vigorously enforced the _____. This allowed the Union army to confiscate the _____ of those who continued to support the _____.
15. Butler was also accused of allowing his _____ to engage in war _____, making an unfair _____ on essential goods during _____ times.
16. Union _____ spread to other parts of the state as well. In early May 1862, _____ fell to Farragut's fleet.
17. The _____ for controlling the Mississippi River was called the _____. Its goal was to _____ its opponent into submission, like an *anaconda* did its victim.
18. Union forces had taken control of much of _____ Louisiana, including _____ and _____, in 1862.
19. By the end of April, Union forces controlled most of southwestern Louisiana, including _____, _____, and _____.
20. The siege of _____ lasted forty-eight days, the longest in Civil War history. A _____ is a tactic where an army tries to capture a fort or town by _____ it and _____ supplies from reaching it.
21. Events upriver at _____, Mississippi, led to a Confederate _____.
22. Like General Banks at Port Hudson, Grant created a _____ around _____. _____ forces surrendered on July 4, 1863.
23. Upon hearing the news, the remaining Confederate _____ at Port Hudson _____ to General _____ on July 9, 1863.