

**The Civil War****MAIN IDEAS 16.3****KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE**

- Ulysses S. Grant (522)
- General A. S. Johnston (523)
- Battle of Shiloh (523)
- David Farragut (524)
- Siege of Vicksburg (524)
- Battle of Pea Ridge (525)

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letter of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Battle of Shiloh | _____ 4. David Farragut |
| _____ 2. John C. Pemberton | _____ 5. Ulysses S. Grant |
| _____ 3. Siege of Vicksburg | _____ 6. Battle of Pea Ridge |

- a. main Union general in the West
- b. Confederate general at Vicksburg
- c. gave the Union an advantage in their effort to control the Mississippi River valley
- d. Union naval officer who captured New Orleans
- e. soon gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi River
- f. took place in northwestern Arkansas and ended in a Union victory

EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1. Union strategy in the West focused on controlling the Missouri River valley.
- _____ 2. By capturing Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, General Grant forced the surrender of a Confederate commander.
- _____ 3. Naval officer David Farragut led his forces in the capture of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- _____ 4. The Siege of Vicksburg forced the city's residents to eat horses, dogs, and rats to prevent starvation.

Main Ideas 16.3 continued

- _____ 5. The Union capture of Vicksburg did not seriously weaken Confederate control of the Mississippi Valley region.
- _____ 6. In the Battle of Pea Ridge, Cherokee Indians fought with Union forces.

MAKING CONNECTIONS Draw lines between the military leader, the military event, and the statement about the military event.

1. Ulysses S. Grant	a. capture of New Orleans	i. captured with the help of Union gunboats
2. John C. Pemberton	b. capture of Fort Henry	ii. allowed Union troops to attack further north along the Mississippi River
3. David Farragut	c. Siege of Vicksburg	iii. surrendered on July 4, 1863, soon giving control of the Mississippi River to the Union