

Chapter 14: The Civil War

Secede=to break away from a formal partnership.

Civil War=a war when the people living in the same country engage in combat against each other.

THE STEPS THAT LED TO WAR

Public polarization over slavery made compromise between the North and the South more difficult

Three important factors ended the ability of Congress to make compromises about slavery

Two political events ended the ability of political parties to make compromises about slavery

THE ELECTION OF 1860

South Carolina=the first state to secede

President-elect Lincoln first tried to solve the problem of southern states seceding from the United States by **allowing slavery in the South and carrying out the Fugitive Slave Act as long as the South agreed that there would be no slavery in the new states.**

President Buchanan did nothing

President Buchanan's solution to the secession problem=**He did not try to stop the secession.**

The Seceding States Formed a Country

Confederate States of America, also known as the Confederacy=what the seceded southern states called their new country.

First difference between the Confederate Constitution and the U.S. Constitution=**In the Confederate Constitution, slavery was allowed and laws forbidding slavery within the south could not be created.**

Second difference between the Confederate Constitution and the U.S. Constitution=**The Confederate Constitution allowed states to create and carry out its laws.**

Jefferson Davis=elected President of the Confederacy.

Lincoln Became President

Lincoln said would have to start the fighting=**the south.**

President Lincoln faced a huge problem

Lincoln decided to send only food to fort Sumter **because he would then have to break his promise about not sending troops to the South.**

Problems the Confederacy faced after Lincoln decided to send only food to Fort Sumter=

- a. **The South did not want the United States government and Lincoln to take over the harbor.**
- b. **If the South did not let the North bring the supplies passed the Fort, then the North would have to initiate the war.**

Lincoln's strategic political move about starting the Civil War=**make it look like the South started the war and not the North.**

Importance of the Battle of Fort Sumter=**It was the first battle that began the Civil War.**

Side that started the Civil War=**Confederates**

All the States Took Sides

The South

11 States of the Confederacy=**South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia.**

The color uniform the soldiers in the Confederate Army wore=**gray**

Rebels and Johnny Rebs=two names for Confederate soldiers

The North

The color uniform the soldiers in the Union Army wore=**blue**

Yankees and Yanks=two names for Union soldiers

The Border States

Slave states that did not join the Confederacy=**Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia.**

The Border States remained with the Union because **politics and economics of the North had more influence on these states than the South.**

Lincoln had to be very careful about passing laws to limit slavery because **he did not want to lose support from the Border States.**

The North wanted Maryland to stay in the Union=**the Union's capitol, Washington, D.C., would then be encircled by Confederate states, making it easy to seize.**

Choosing sides was hard

Some people in the North supported the Confederacy=**they did not want to abolish slavery, had familiar ties to the South,**

and/or they believe states should be able to make and enforce their own laws.

Some people in the South supported Confederacy=**they wanted to get rid of slavery and/or believed that states should not make and enforce their own laws without a central government.**

Lincoln's purpose for fighting, at the beginning of the Civil War=**to maintain the Union.**

Not a goal of Lincoln's for fighting the Civil War=**end slavery.**

African Americans tried to join the Union Army

Lincoln did not allow african Americans into the Union Army=**to ensure that the Border States would not leave the Union and join the Confederacy.**

THE FOUR FACTORS OF GROUP SUCCESS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR

STRATEGIES TO WIN THE WAR

War strategies for the Union

First part of the North's war strategy=**capture Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capitol.**

Naval blockade=when ships bringing goods are blocked from getting to seaports by military ships.

Second part of the North's war strategy=**create a naval blockade.**

Third part of the North's war strategy=**Take over the Mississippi River.**

One reason why the North wanted to gain control of the Mississippi River=**they wanted to make confederates use roads and trails, which were slow forms of transportation and used many mules and horses.**

Another reason the North wanted to gain control of the Mississippi River=**they wanted to prevent the Confederacy's Army from joining together to make one large force, since they were separated geographically.**

Lincoln wanted to control the Mississippi and have a naval blockade of the Confederacy=**to prevent the Confederates from receiving shipments of supplies that would aid in their ability to survive during the war.**

War strategies for the Confederacy

The Confederacy wanted to fight a defensive war=**they thought the Union Army would struggle and surrender.**

THE FOUR FACTORS OF GROUP SUCCESS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

Capability

The North

Advantages the Union had in capability=

- a. Experienced generals**
- b. Strong government**
- c. Strong army and navy**

Disadvantages the Union had in capability=

- a. The most experienced generals of the North joined the Confederacy Army**
- b. Soldiers were not experienced at using guns and riding horses**

c. Some soldiers did not know how to speak English

The South

Advantages the Confederacy had in capability=

- a. Experienced generals**
- b. Soldiers with experience using guns and riding horses**
- c. Troops were familiar with the area they were protecting'**

A disadvantage the Confederacy had in capability=

- a. No central government**

The side that had the advantage in capability at the beginning of the Civil War=Confederacy

Confederate advantage in capability

Leadership

The North

An advantage the Union had in leadership=**Abraham Lincoln was an excellent leader**

A disadvantage the Union had in leadership=**they lost experienced generals to the Confederacy Army.**

The South

An advantage the Confederacy had in leadership=**experienced generals.**

Confederate advantage in leadership

The side that had the advantage of leadership at the beginning of the Civil War=**the Confederacy.**

Resources

The North

An advantage the Union had in resources=**bigger population**

Other advantages the Union had in resources=

- a. Better transportation systems**
- b. More manufacturing plants**

Another advantage the Union had in resources=**more food.**

Another advantage the Union had in resources=**they did not have to worry about manufacturing plants and crops being destroyed from the war.**

A disadvantage the Union had in resources=**they had to use soldiers to fight against Indians and to manage southern cities they took over.**

The South

An advantage the Confederacy had in resources=**money made from selling cotton.**

The first disadvantage the Confederacy had in resources=**smaller population than the North.**

The second disadvantage the Confederacy had in resources=**less naval ships and boats.**

The third disadvantage the Confederacy had in resources=**their crops were mainly used for growing cotton and not food.**

The fourth disadvantage the Confederacy had in resources=**not enough manufactured goods and a weak transportation system.**

Union advantage in resources

The side that had the advantage in resources at the beginning of the Civil War=**the Union.**

Motivation

The North

An advantage the Union had in motivation=**Northerners felt strongly about keeping the Union together.**

A disadvantage the Union had in motivation=**some Northerners were against the war.**

When some Northerners spoke out against the Union, President Lincoln=**sent people to prison without having a chance to defend themselves in court.**

President Lincoln made sure Maryland voted to stay in the Union=**by imprisoning the legislators who would have voted against staying in the Union.**

The South

Advantages the Confederacy had in motivation=

- a. They would be fighting on their own territory.**
- b. They were angry that the North would fight them just because they wanted to secede.**

Confederate advantage in motivation

The side that had the advantage in motivation at the beginning of the Civil War=**the South.**

KEY BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR

THE BEGINNING OF MODERN WARFARE

Capturing or destroying economic targets were important=**it prevented the other side from having resources that could help them win battles.**

Politically important targets

Capturing or destroying politically important targets was important in modern warfare=**it destroyed the center of where decision makers could meet and disburse information.**

How battles were named

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN/MANASSAS

Stonewall Jackson got his name=**he stood in the middle of battles like a “stonewall”.**

The side that won the Battle of Bull Run=**the Confederates.**

Why the Battle of Bull Run was important=**the Confederates showed how strong their defenses were, which was an indicator that it would be a hard war for the North to win.**

THE SEA BATTLE BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND THE VIRGINIA (MERRIMACK)

The sea battle between the Monitor and the Virginia (Merrimack) was important=**it was the beginning of modern naval warfare.**

Iron clad=a ship made of wood that had iron plates nailed on to the exterior of the ship.

The Monitor was different from the Merrimack=**the monitor was built out of iron instead of wood.**

The Union navy solved its problem with the Merrimack=**they made the Merrimack go into the areas of the sea where the waves would sink it.**

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH/PITTSBURG LANDING

Both sides realized after the Battle of Shiloh=**the war would take many lives.**

THE SEA BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, LA

The Battle of New Orleans was important=**the Union took over the Mississippi in that area, which prevented supplies from being delivered to the Confederacy.**

BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES OR FAIR OAKS, VA

The Battle of Seven Pines was important=**General Lee took was successful at leading the Confederate Army.**

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM/SHARPSBURG

The South changed its war strategy and attack ed the North in 1862=**they had to convince Europe that they could win the Civil War.**

The Battle of Antietam was important=**this battle took the most lives in the Civil War.**

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

The Emancipation Proclamation=stated that all slaves living in Confederate territory were free.

The Emancipation Proclamation was important=

- a. **Lincoln made it seem as though the war was fought to free slaves.**
- b. **It made Confederate States join the Union again or it threatened to take their slaves away.**
- c. **It made it seem as though Britain and France supported having slaves if they continued to support the Confederates.**
- d. **It made free slaves in the North officially free.**

The Emancipation Proclamation was considered a strategic political move for Lincoln=**he gained support from more Northerners, Europe, and the Border States.**

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

General Lee attacked the North again in 1863=**he wanted to stop Grant from controlling the Mississippi near Vicksburg, in the west, so he tried to get Lee to send troops to the east.**

In Pickett's charge=**he lost a significant amount of soldiers.**

Battle of Gettysburg was important=**for the first time, they won a battle that was led by General Lee.**

Two ways the Battle of Gettysburg was the largest=

- a. killed the most people in North America**
- b. biggest battle to occur in North America**

Effect the Battle of Gettysburg had for the South=**South was surpassed by the Union in both the East and the West.**

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

The Gettysburg Address was considered a strategic political move by Lincoln=**discussed how to go forward and unite the country.**

WOMEN AND THE CIVIL WAR

Women contributed to the war effort=

- a. Worked in factories and offices**
- b. Managed farms**
- c. Worked as soldiers**

Sally Louisa Tomkins, Dorthea dix, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, and Clara Barton were considered important people in the Civil War=convinced Lincoln to allow women to be nurses in the Union Army.

AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE UNION ARMY

Runaway slaves and the Union Army

Contraband came to mean during the Civil War=**a slave who escaped while the Civil War was taking place.**

General Hunter was stopped from starting up an army regiment made up of contraband **by Lincoln.**

African Americans finally were allowed to join the Union Army=**there were not enough people to help fight the war.**

The Union Navy and African American Sailors

African Americans might have wanted to join the Union Navy instead of the Union Army in 1861=**it was unlikely that people on ships would be captured, which decreased the likelihood that an African American would be murdered or taken back to the South.**

Bureau of Colored Troops=was responsible for establishing African American army troops.

Happened to many African American soldiers and their officers if they were captured by the Confederate Army=**all officers were killed and African Americans could also be forced back into slavery.**

Battle of Fort Pillow, TN

The Battle of Fort Pillow was well known=the Confederates killed its African American captives and in return, Lincoln said he would kill the Confederate captives.

THE FOUR FACTORS OF GROUP SUCCESS CHANGED AFTER GETTYSBURG

CAPABILITY

The North

A disadvantage the Union had in capability after Gettysburg=**they didn't have any.**

An advantage the Union had in capability after Gettysburg=**they had the best weapons and generals had experience.**

The South

The advantage the Confederacy had in capability after Gettysburg=**they didn't have any.**

The disadvantage the Confederacy had in capability after Gettysburg=

- a. weapons were not as good as the Union**
- b. lost a lot of soldiers and new ones were not as experienced**

Union advantage in capability

The side that had the advantage in capability after Gettysburg=**the North, because they had better weapons.**

LEADERSHIP

The North

An advantage the Union had in leadership after Gettysburg=**Lincoln was a strong leader.**

A disadvantage the Union had in leadership after Gettysburg=**The generals were not as good as the Confederate generals.**

Grant's battle strategy=**Grant wanted to exhaust Lee's resources, even if that meant losing many Union soldiers.**

The South

An advantage the Confederacy had in leadership after Gettysburg=**Robert Lee was an excellent leader.**

A disadvantage the Confederacy had in leadership after Gettysburg=

- a. Lost good generals**

- b. Confederate government was not cohesive in their efforts.**

No advantage in leadership

The side that had the advantage in leadership after Gettysburg=**the Union**

- a. President's leadership**
- b. Generals' strength in leadership increased**

RESOURCES

The South

Confederacy=did not have advantages in resources after Gettysburg.

A problem the Confederacy had with resources after Gettysburg=**the South could not receive supplies because of the blockade.**

Inflation=an increase in the price of goods.

A second problem the Confederacy had with resources after Gettysburg=**there were economic problems.**

A third problem the confederacy had with resources after Gettysburg=**manufacturing increased.**

Draft=a law that requires people to serve in the army.

The Confederate draft was unpopular in the South=**the draft benefited people with wealth because it did not apply to wealthy people who had 20 or more slaves.**

Confederate soldiers desert=

- a. The soldiers were exhausted from the war.**
- b. Many soldiers did not own slaves**

A fourth problem the Confederacy had with resources after Gettysburg=**they lost a lot of soldiers who deserted the Confederacy.**

A fifth problem the Confederacy had with resources after Gettysburg=**the North took over the Mississippi, which affected transportation.**

The North

Union resources during the Civil War=**increased.**

Poor people considered the North's draft unfair=**wealthy men could get out of serving during the war because they could afford to pay the government \$300. In addition, they did not want to fight a war to support free slaves.**

Two problems the Union had with resources after Gettysburg=

- a. **3000,000 soldiers deserted the Union Army**
- b. **The Army had trouble recruiting enough soldiers**

Union Advantage in resources

The side that had the advantage in resources after Gettysburg=**the North had more industrial growth, military and food supplies, and money than the South throughout the war.**

MOTIVATION

The South

An advantage the Confederacy had in motivation after Gettysburg=

- a. **A large proportion of people had lost family members in the war.**
- b. **People had little food, clothing, and living supplies. People felt as though the war was not worth fighting for states' rights or slavery.**

Disadvantages the Confederacy had in motivation after Gettysburg=**people were not motivated to fight the North.**

The North

The Emancipation Proclamation affected the North's motivation=**people who wanted to abolish slavery started to support the war, in hopes that it would get rid of slavery.**

Another reason why motivation increased in the North=**the success of Gettysburg and other battles that followed.**

A disadvantage the Union had in motivation after Gettysburg=**there were people who did not support the war.**

Union Advantage in motivation

The side that had the advantage in motivation after Gettysburg=**the Union**

- a. Motivation declined in the South because it was hard to live and many people lost family who fought in the war.**
- b. Motivation, in general, increased in the North because of the support the Emancipation Proclamation received and the increase in battles that were won.**

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

General Sherman's orders=take the Union soldiers through the South from Chattanooga, Tennessee to Atlanta, Georgia and then to Savannah, Georgia.

The Union Army waged total war in the South=**the Union wanted to destroy everything in their path in order to discourage the Confederates from being able to fight and from having the motivation to fight.**

The effect of Sherman's total war policy=**the South was destroyed.**

SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

Lee surrendered=**at the Appomattox Court House.**

Lincoln's terms of surrender for Lee's Confederate Army=

- a. **The Confederates had to give up all their weapons.**
- b. **Promise to be loyal to the Union and leave areas where battles took place in a peaceful manner**
- c. **The Confederate Army could keep their horses and mules for farming.**

The terms of surrender for Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia were considered a strategic political move by Lincoln=

- a. **they made Southerners less angry at the North**
- b. **Increased the the South's willingness to join the Union again.**

THE CIVIL WAR WAS FINALLY OVER

Lee surrendered for the entire Confederate Army=**he surrendered his troop and later other troops began to surrender, too.**

LINCOLN ASSASSINATED

Assassinated Lincoln=**John Wilkes Booth.**

THE EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Massive loss of life on both sides

Killed most of the people during the Civil War=**disease.**

The approximate percentage of the combined Confederate and Union forces that were casualties during the Civil War=**40%**

648,000=More soldiers died in the Civil War than in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War combined.

The South was ruined; the North was not

The North's economy after the war=

- a. strong
- b. new industries and railroads developed
- c. The West began to develop and immigration increased in that area.

The South's economy after the war=

- a. cotton industry was effected
- b. industry and railroads were destroyed