

THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War: Union vs Confederacy



THE CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- **Sectionalism** – Loyalty to the interests of ones own area of the country rather than to the country as a whole



US 1800-1865

- Economic Divisions
- Social Divisions
- Political Divisions

ECONOMIC DIVISIONS

Free States

Vs.

Slave States

Mainly Located in the North

Mainly Located in the South

Small family farms

Large commercial farms

Large industrious Cities

Smaller more rural towns and cities

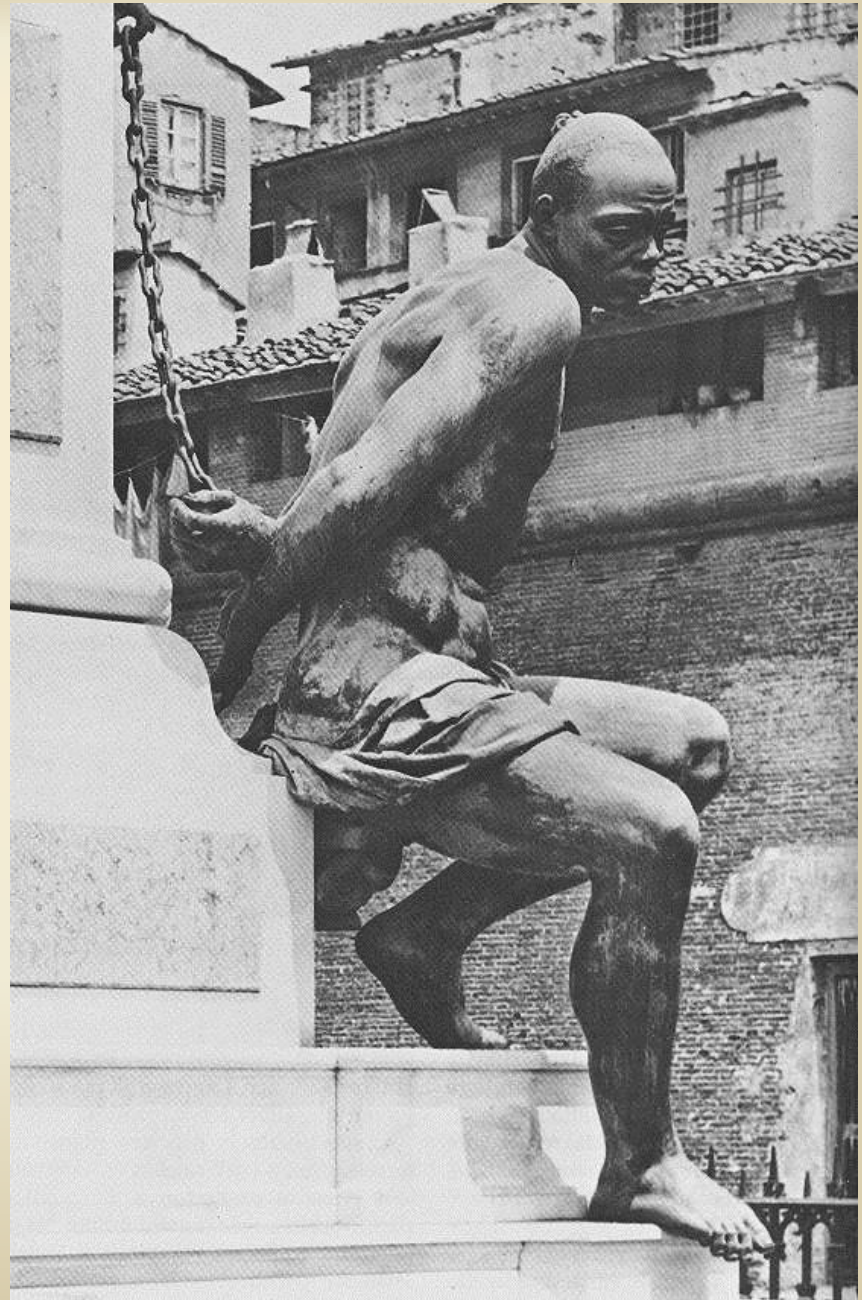
Very small slave populations

Huge Slave Populations

**Economies relied on
manufacturing and used little to
no slave labor**

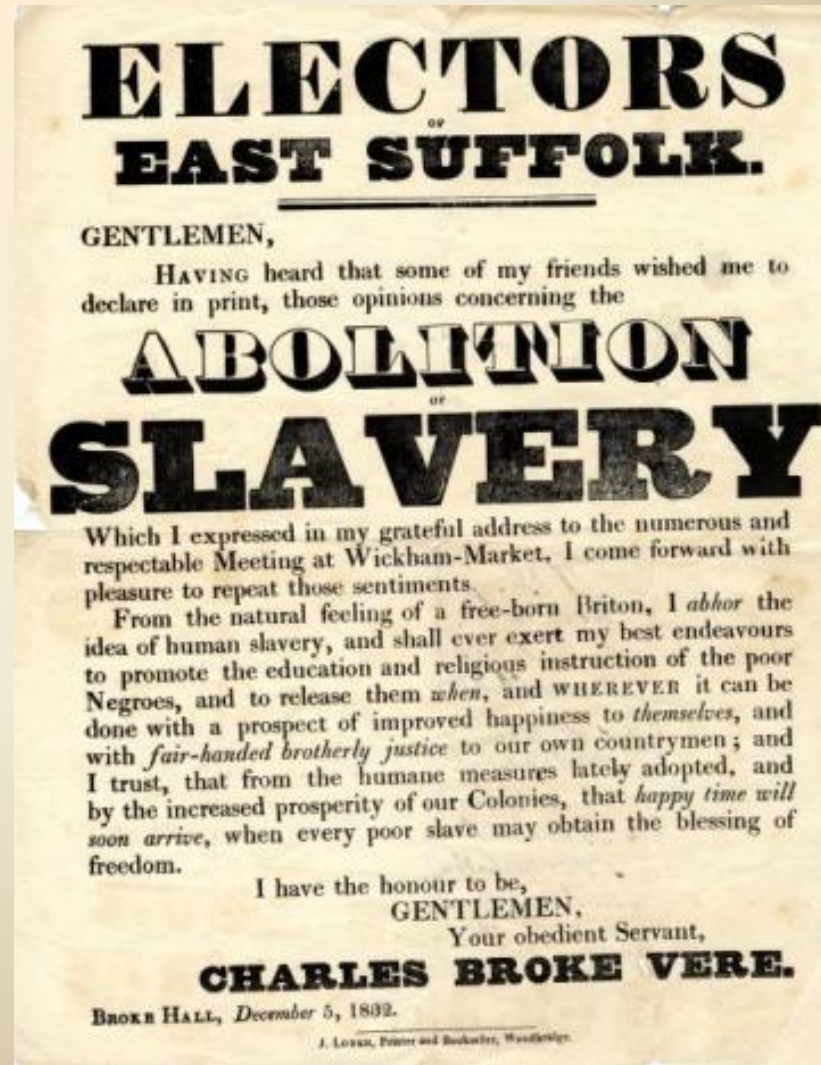
**Economies relied heavily on slave
labor and farming**

Social
Divisions
Slavery



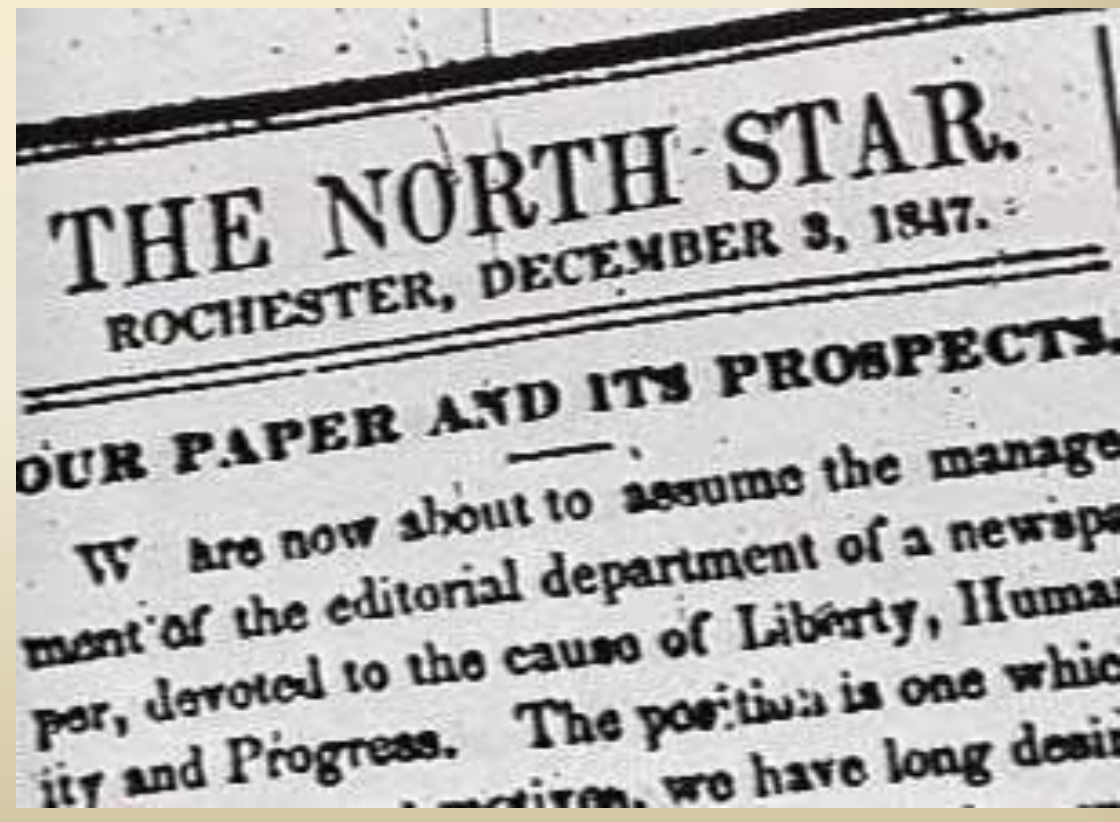
Abolitionist Movement

- **Abolish** means to end or get rid of something
- The Abolitionists were mainly Northerners who wanted to end slavery



Abolitionists

- **Frederick Douglass** was a free black and the editor of an abolitionist newspaper.



Underground Railroad

- Some abolitionists in the North would help slaves escape via a system of secret routes and safe houses called the **Underground Railroad**



- **Harriet Tubman** helped many slaves escape to the North in this way

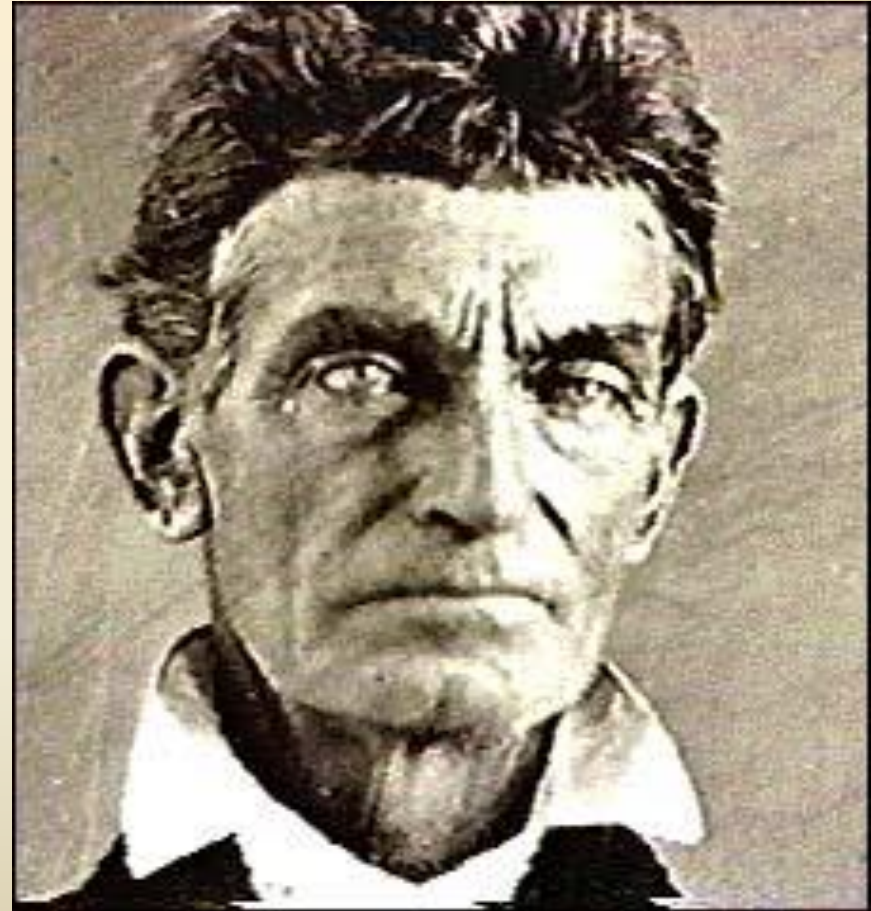


Dred Scott Case

- Supreme Court ruled that living in a free state did not change a slaves status
- Slaves have “none of the rights and privileges” of American citizens
- Stated: Congress had no right to outlaw slavery because the Constitution protects people’s right to own PROPERTY and slaves were PROPERTY!!!

John Brown

- ◎ A radical abolitionist, he brutally murdered 5 slave masters in Kansas. (1858)
- ◎ Tried to incite a slave revolt by arming slaves with weapons from the **Harper's Ferry armory**



Uncle Tom's Cabin

1852

- Anti-Slavery Novel written by Harriet Beecher-Stowe
- Sold 300,000 copies in the first year.
- 2 million in a decade!

135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



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Harriet Beecher Stowe

“So this is the lady
that started the Civil
War”

-- Abraham Lincoln

Political Divisions: States Rights

Nullification Crisis

- **Nullify** means to cancel or ignore
- In 1832, South Carolina claimed they could “nullify” federal tax laws by simply ignoring it.
- President Jackson threatened to send federal troops.
- South Carolina relented

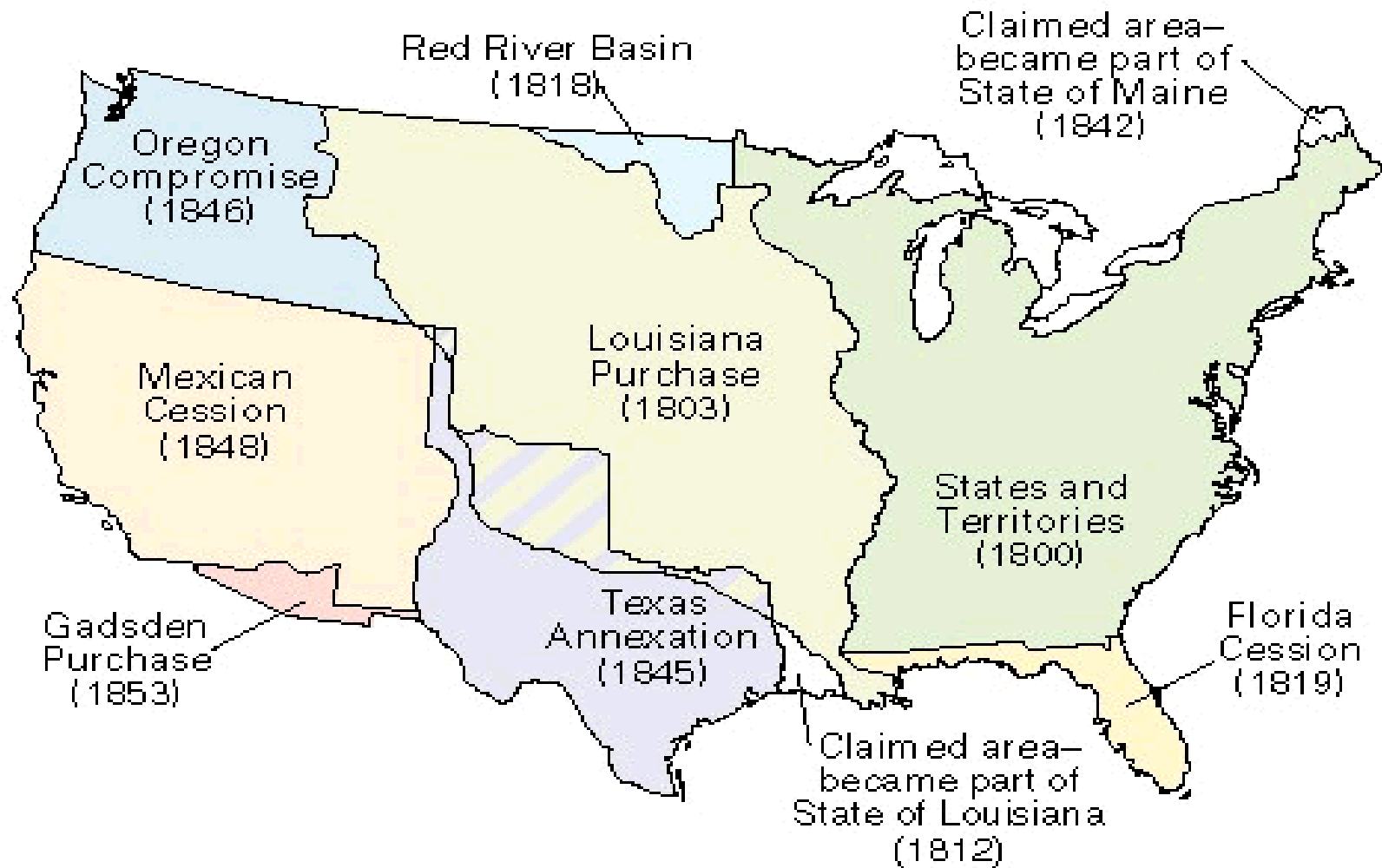
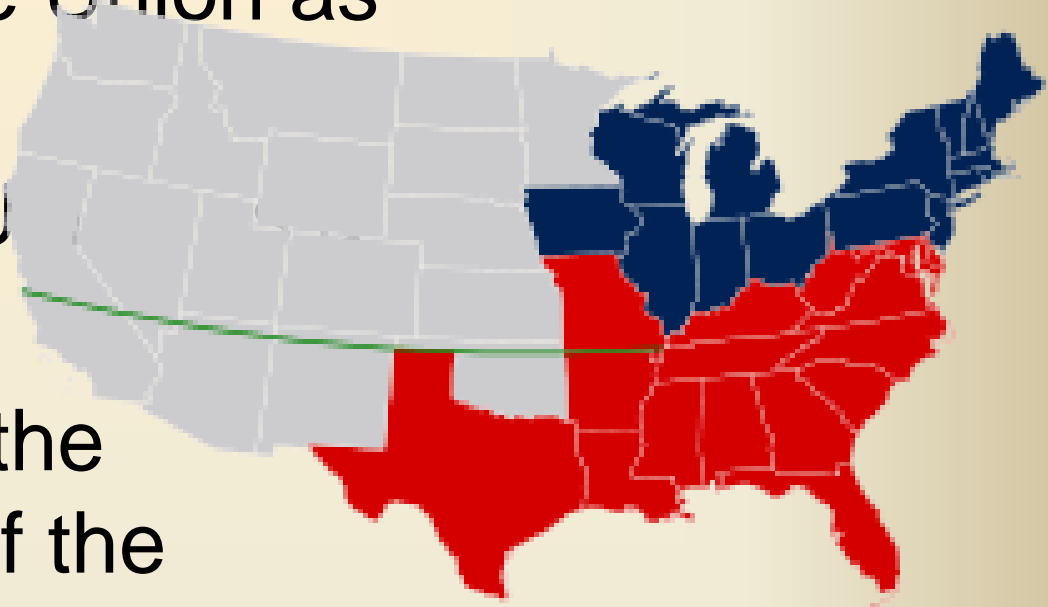


Figure 5. Major United States land acquisitions between 1800 and 1860. (Sources. *U.S. Geological Survey, 1970.*)

Missouri Compromise 1820

- Missouri enters the Union as a Slave State
- Maine enters the Union as a Free State
- Limited slavery to the Territories South of the Mason Dixon line (36 degrees North latitude)
- Kept the peace for 40 years



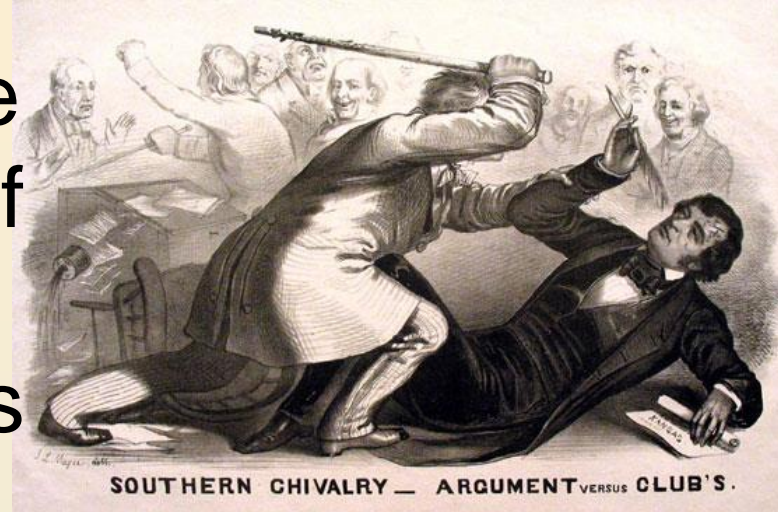
The Compromise of 1850



- - FREE STATES AND TERRITORIES
- - SLAVE STATES
- - TERRITORIES OPEN TO SLAVERY

Bleeding Kansas

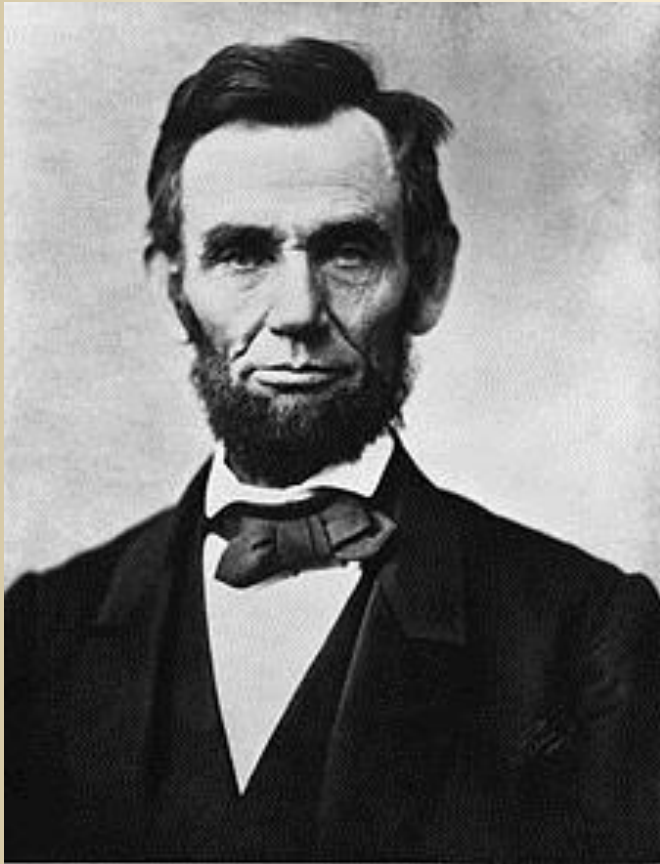
- Popular Sovereignty in the territories led to a series of violent confrontations between **Free Soil** settlers and **Pro-Slavery** settlers in Kansas



- In many ways it was a microcosm for the later civil war



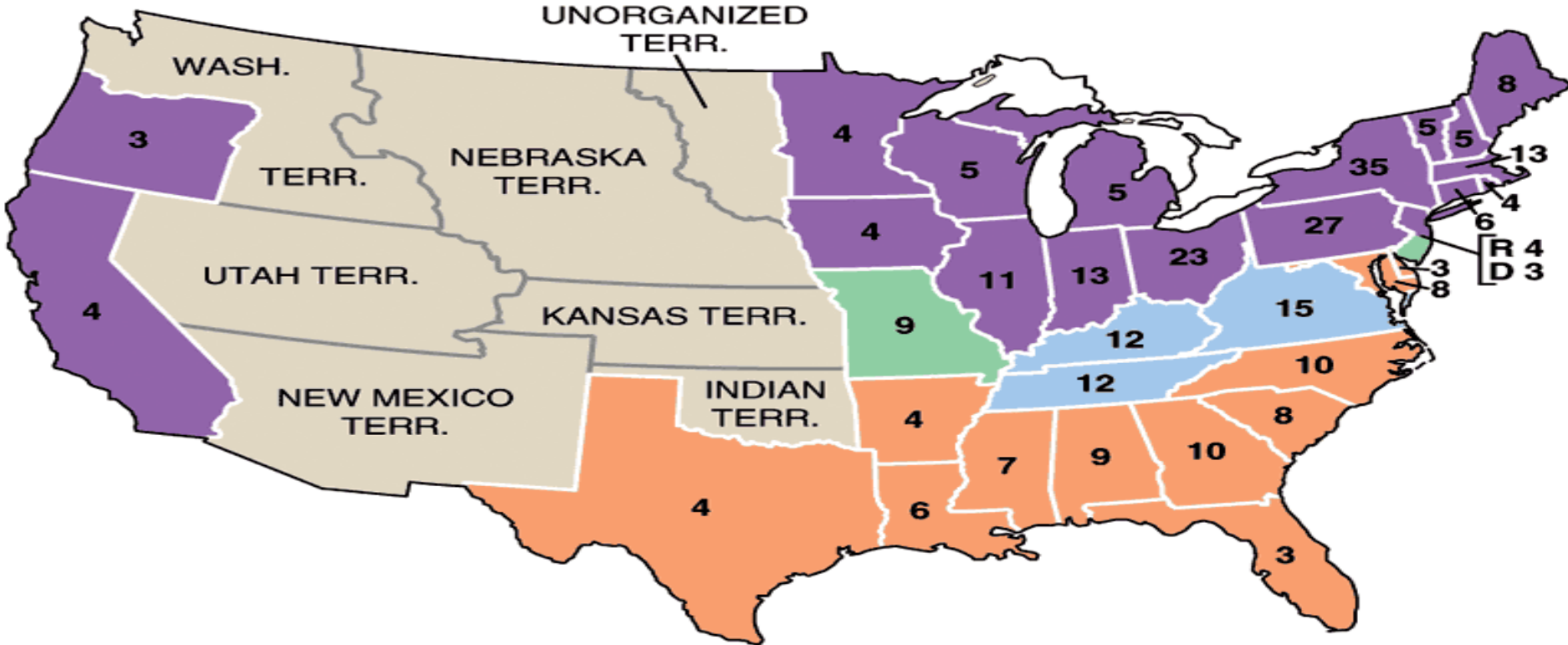
POLITICAL DIVISIONS



“A house divided against
itself cannot stand”

Republican Party

- The abolitionist movement helped to form the **Republican Party**
- Republicans felt that slavery kept the poor white men in the south from making an honest living on “Free Labor” (labor not performed by slaves)
- Southern Democrats argued that it was hypocritical to complain about the slave system when the North used so much slave grown cotton and tobacco



	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
Republican Abraham Lincoln	180	1,865,593	39.8
Democratic, Southern John C. Breckinridge	72	848,356	18.1
Democratic, Northern Stephen A. Douglas	12	1,382,713	29.5
Constitutional Union John Bell	39	592,906	12.6
Divided	4		

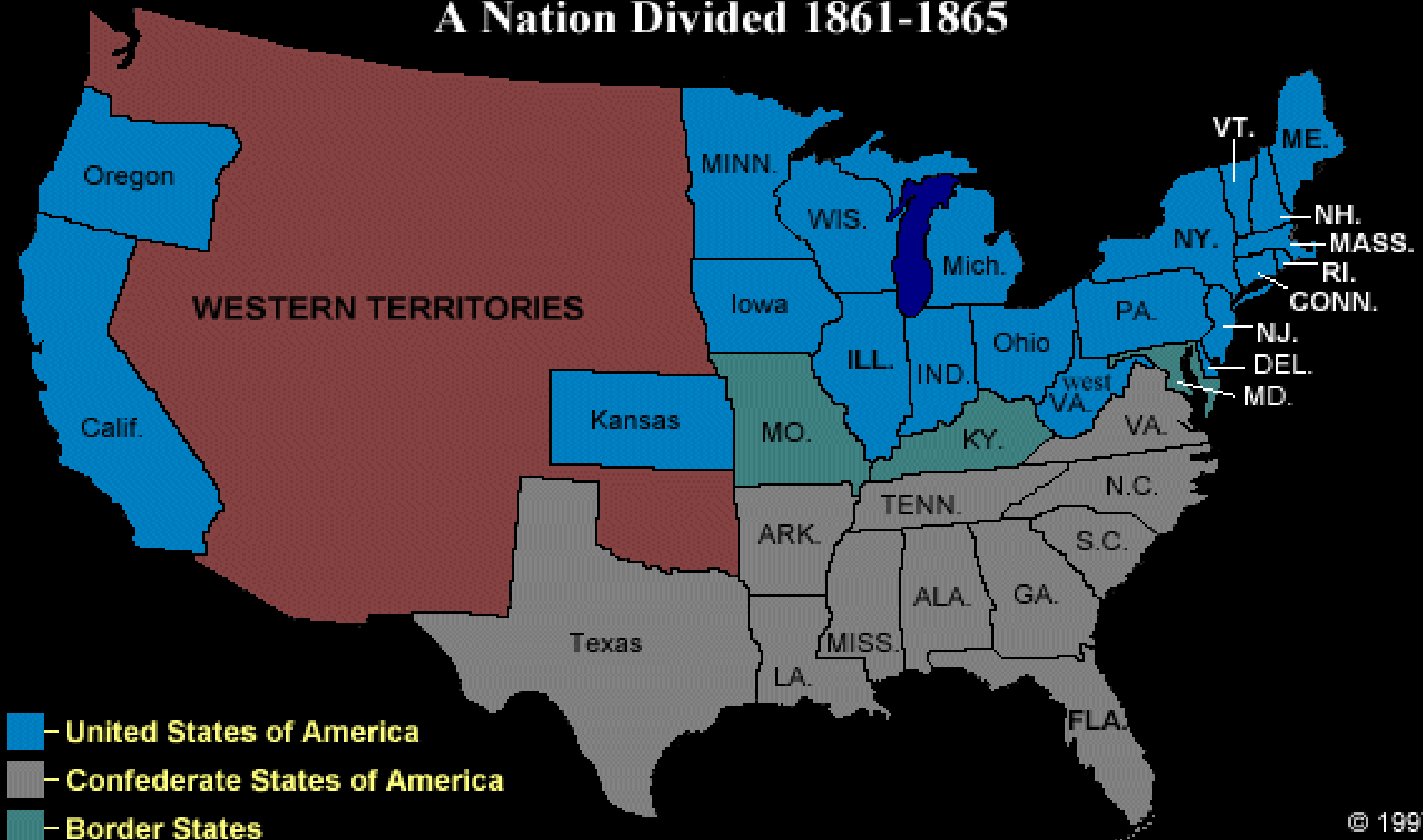
Lincoln Elected



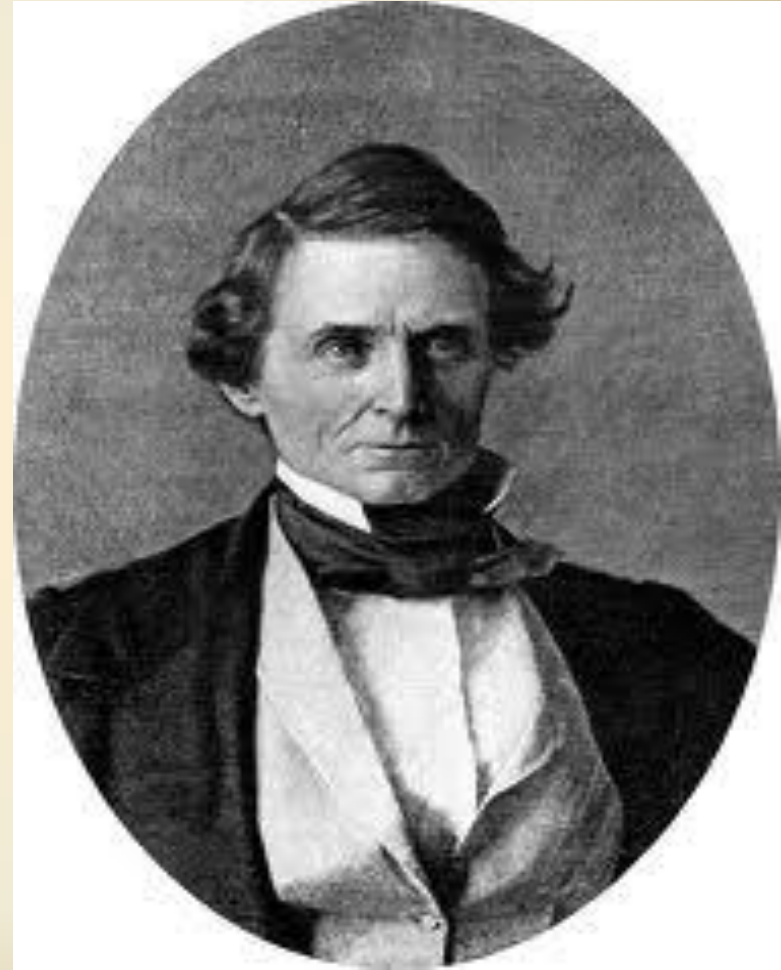
- The first Republican ever elected President was Abraham Lincoln
- The South knew he had abolitionist leanings and decided if he were elected they would **secede** or leave the Union

The first States secede

A Nation Divided 1861-1865



- The rebel states setup their own government called the **Confederate States of America**



- They elected **Jefferson Davis** to be their President

Who should get control of the
military buildings and supplies in
the South?
Why?

Fort Sumter



Fort Sumter

- The Confederates tried to negotiate a peaceful surrender of the fort
- The Northerners refused

Lincoln still hoped to reunite the country without war and so delayed sending reinforcements

A Difficult Decision

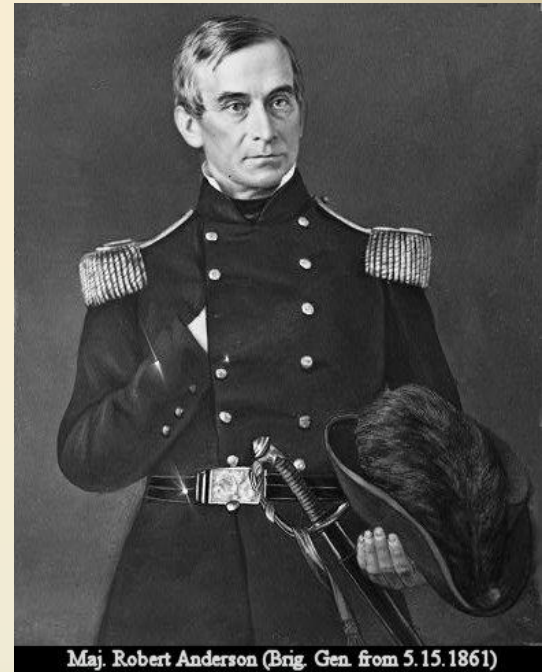
- Lincoln had to make an important decision, and made the decision he thought would be best.
- He would send supplies ships to the fort. Then he waited to see what happened.

Davis' Response

- Faced with South Carolina “fire-eaters” (radical Confederates who threatened to seize the fort on their own) Jefferson Davis was forced to take action.
- He decided to attack the fort before the supply ships arrived.
- On April 12, 1861, Confederates fired on Fort Sumter.

Fort Sumter

- The Confederates shelled Fort Sumter for 34 hours, before the Fort's commander **Major Robert Anderson** surrendered
- Not a single person died but the conflict at Fort Sumter would mark the beginning of the American Civil War



Maj. Robert Anderson (Brig. Gen. from 5.15.1861)

There would be no turning back

- *"What a change now greets us! The Government is aroused, the dead North is alive, and its divided people united...The cry now is for war, vigorous war, war to the bitter end, and war till the traitors are effectually and permanently put down."*

- [Frederick Douglass](#) in May of 1861

Preparing for War

Strengths of the North and the South

Northern Advantages:

Better Transportation

- More Railroads

Better Industry

- Better balance between farming and industry
- More Factories
- More money

More People

- Two thirds of the nation's population
- A functioning government, army, and a navy

Preparing for War

Strengths of the North and the South

Southern Advantages:

- **Leadership:**
 - Most of the nation's military colleges were in the South; most officers sided with the Confederacy.
- **Military tactics:**
 - Because the South was defending its borders, its army needed only to repel Northern advances rather than initiate military action.
- **Morale:**
 - Many Southerners were eager to fight to preserve their way of life and their right to self- government.

Preparing for War

Military Strategies

Union Military Strategies

- Military blockade of the south. Also known as the **Anaconda Plan**
- Gain control of the Mississippi River.
- Cut the Confederacy in two, along the Mississippi River to limit their ability to resupply and assist each other.

Confederate War Strategies

- Jefferson Davis hoped that Lincoln would let the Confederacy go in peace.
- The South planned for a **war of attrition**. Or simply warring until the North's ability to fight ran out

Tactics and Technology

Outdated **muskets** were replaced with more accurate **rifles**.
Artillery improved with the invention of **shells**, devices that exploded in the air.
Outdated tactics were still being used against this new technology resulting in mass death.

Surrender at Appomattox

- On April 2, 1865, Lee tried to slip around Grant's army hoping to join his troops with those of General Johnston.
- Their combined strength would allow the Rebels to continue the war.
- On April 9, 1865, Lee's forces came to the Virginia town of **Appomattox** where they were surrounded by Grant's much larger Union force.

Surrender at Appomattox



The Civil War Ends

- Lee's Surrender in April 1865 is often viewed as the end of the Civil War
- However Confederate resistance continued through May.
 - Battle of Palmetto Ranch in Texas May 12-13th 1865 is considered the last battle



Lincoln Is Assassinated

- Abraham Lincoln did not live to see the official end of the war.
- On April 15th 1865 Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a confederate sympathizer, while watching a play at Ford's Theater



Conspiracy

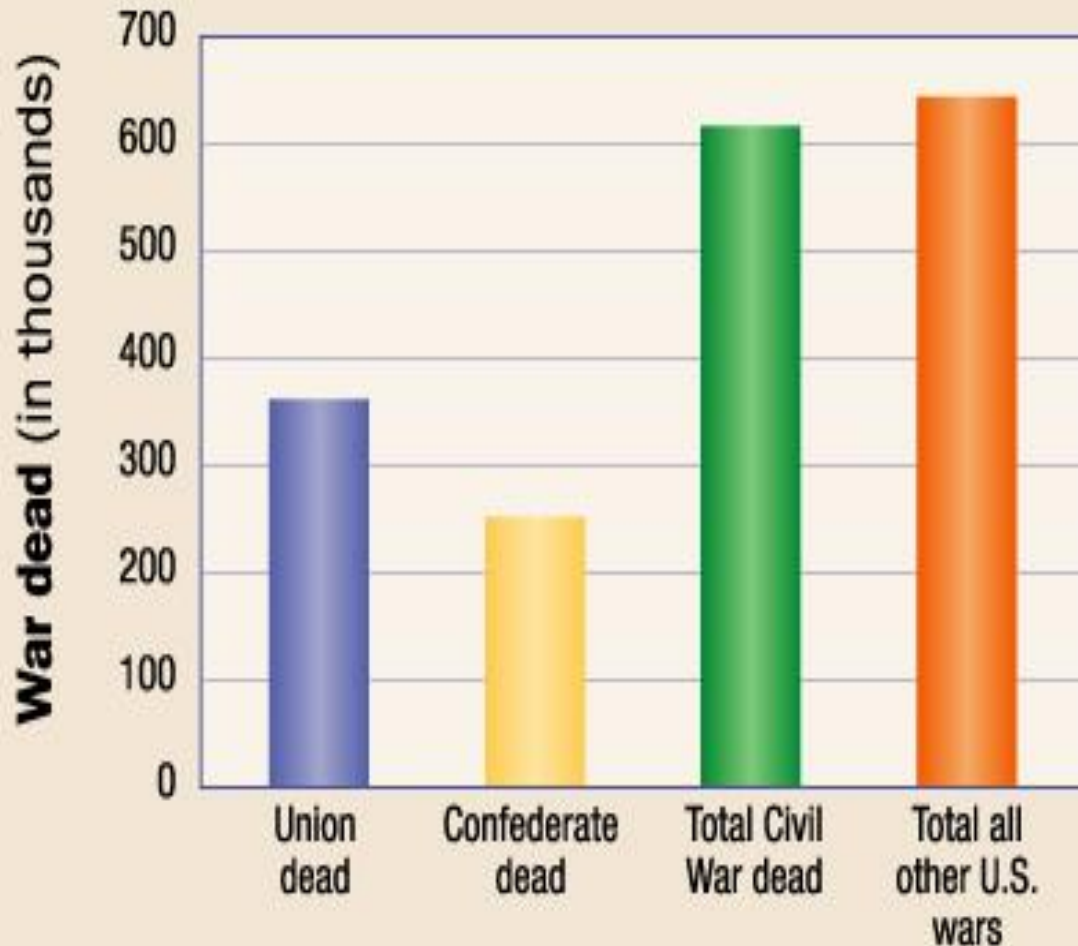
- **Booth was later found and killed in a shoot-out with Federal Troops**
- **His co-conspirators failed to assassinate other top union officials on the same night**
- **They were all eventually caught and hung as traitors**



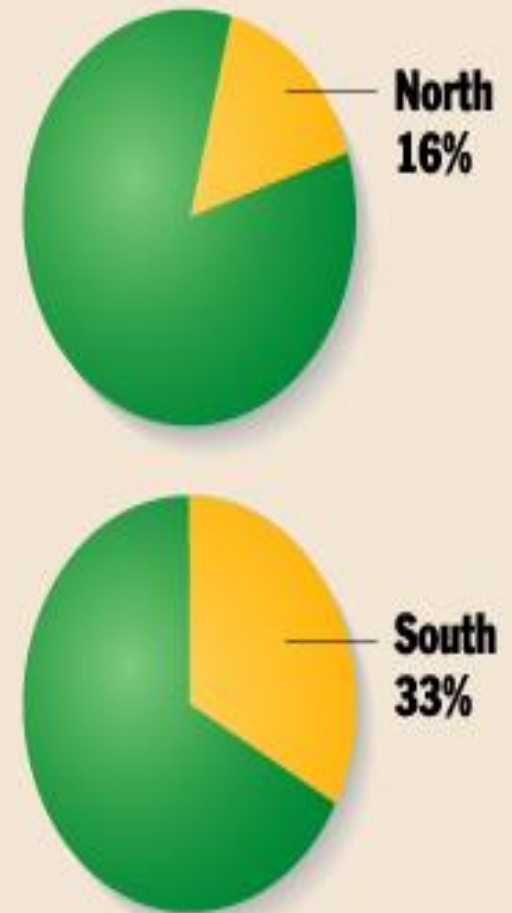
Photos: National Archives | HistoricCamdenCounty.com

WASHINGTON, D.C. (July 7, 1865) -- Convicted and hung as Lincoln assassination conspirators, Mary Surratt, Lewis Powell (a.k.a. Payne), David Herold and George Atzerodt were executed in Washington's Old Arsenal Prison yard. Four others were sentenced to life imprisonment. The leader of the gang -- John Wilkes Booth -- was killed by a Union Army soldier.

There were an estimated 620,000 deaths during the Civil War



Percent of Enlisted Men Killed



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs; *The Times Atlas of World History*

A New Birth of Freedom

- The **Thirteenth Amendment** was ratified by the states and became law in December 1865.
- Thanks in large part to the efforts of Lincoln and the Republican controlled Congress

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

Reconstruction

- **Reconstruction** was the effort to re-unite the Confederate States with the Union after the Civil War.

However

- The Legislative and Executive branches of the Government disagreed on how to accomplish this goal.