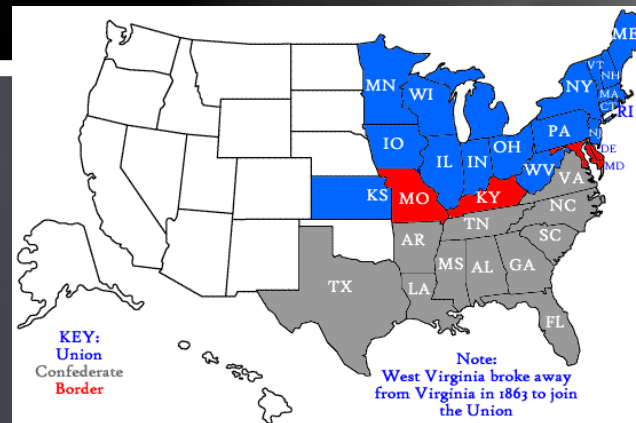


# The Civil War



*North position – secession went against the Constitution. Preserving the Union was their major reason to fight.*

*South position – states had the right to secede. Maintaining states rights was their major reason to fight.*



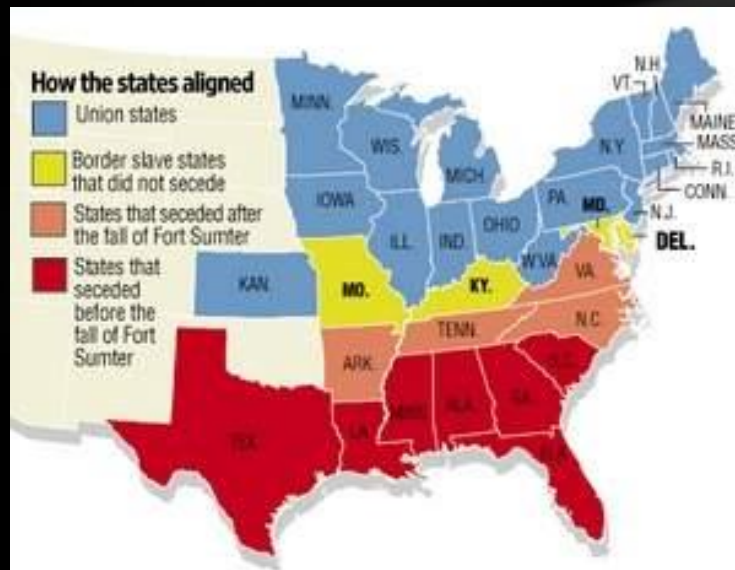
# Border States

Originally South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas seceded from the United States.

They were joined by North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Virginia for a total of 11 states.

The western part of Virginia favored staying with the Union so Virginia broke into two states. Virginia seceded and West Virginia remained with the Union.

The Border states (Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland) were the states that divided the Union from the Southern states that had seceded. They were Southern states that stayed loyal to the Union but had slavery.



# Important Leaders

## Abraham Lincoln – President of the Union (North)

### Ulysses S. Grant, General

George B. McClellan, General

Winfield Scott, General

Irvin McDowell, General

Joseph Hooker, General

William Tecumseh Sherman, General

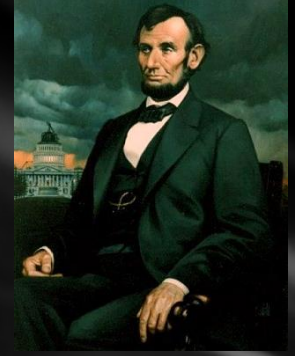
Andrew H. Foote, Commodore

John Pope, General

Ambrose Burnside, General

George Meade, General

George Armstrong Custer, General



## Jefferson Davis – President of the Confederacy (South)

### Robert E. Lee, General

P.G.T. Beauregard, General

Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, General

Joseph Johnston, General

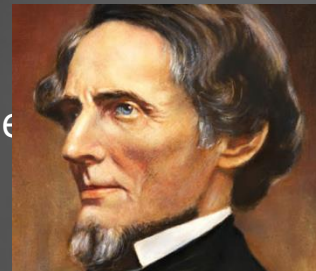
George Pickett, General

Albert Sidney Johnston, General

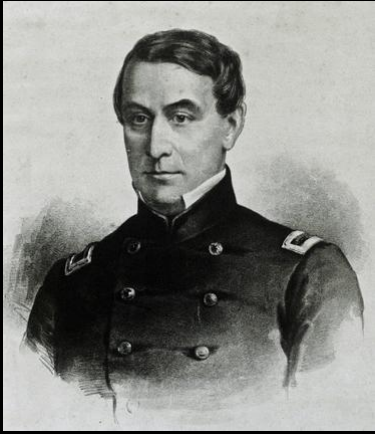
John Bell Hood, General

Jeb Stuart, General

James Longstreet, General



# Fort Sumter. SC



April 12, 1861 the Confederate General PGT Beauregard asked Union General Robert Anderson, to surrender Ft. Sumter.

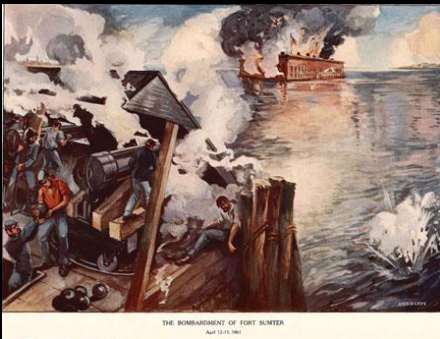
Anderson refused.

A short while later, the Confederate troops opened fire.

The Union soldiers fought until the fort was in flames around them.

After 34 hours of shelling, the fort was surrendered on April 13, 1861 without a single loss of life.

The Civil War had begun



# President Lincoln

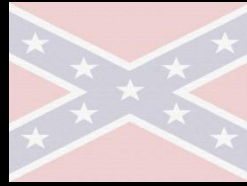


President Lincoln argued that the Union was the primary reason to fight. He said

- “If I could save the union without freeing any slaves I would do it...and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that”.

# The South - Advantages/Disadvantages

## *Advantages*



**11 states in the Confederacy**

**Excellent military leadership**

**Fighting in their own land.**

**Could fight a defensive war.**



## *Disadvantages*

**9 million citizens (3.5 million were slaves)**

**Had to form a government and direct a war at the same time.**

**Each state wanted to keep its own rights and privileges.**

**Each state sent supplies to their own troops only.**

**Had to worry about slave revolts and border states.**

**Poor transportation and minimal railroads.**

**Little industry.**

**Trouble obtaining volunteers led to a draft in 1862**

# The North – Advantages/Disadvantages

## *Advantages*

22 million citizens

(4x the non-slave South)

Strong industrial and agricultural strength

Abraham Lincoln's leadership

Strong transportation.  
Complex railroad system.

Strong Navy



## *Disadvantages*

Anti-war feelings from the Copperheads – Northerners for peace.

Thought the war would last only 90 days.

Trouble obtaining volunteers led to a draft in 1863

Fighting would be in unfamiliar land.

Over-confident

Army was large but poorly trained

SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

Battle Strategy

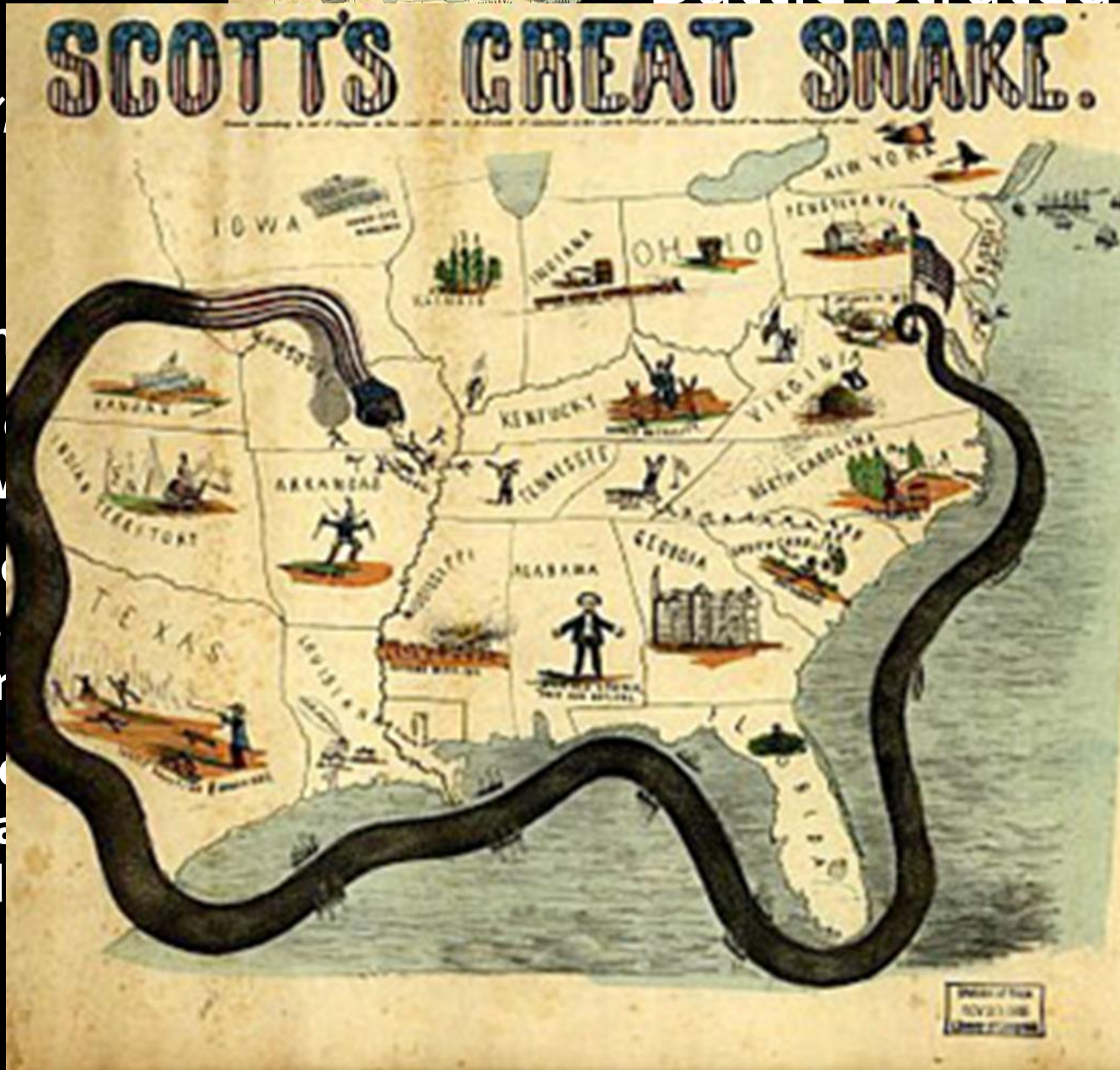
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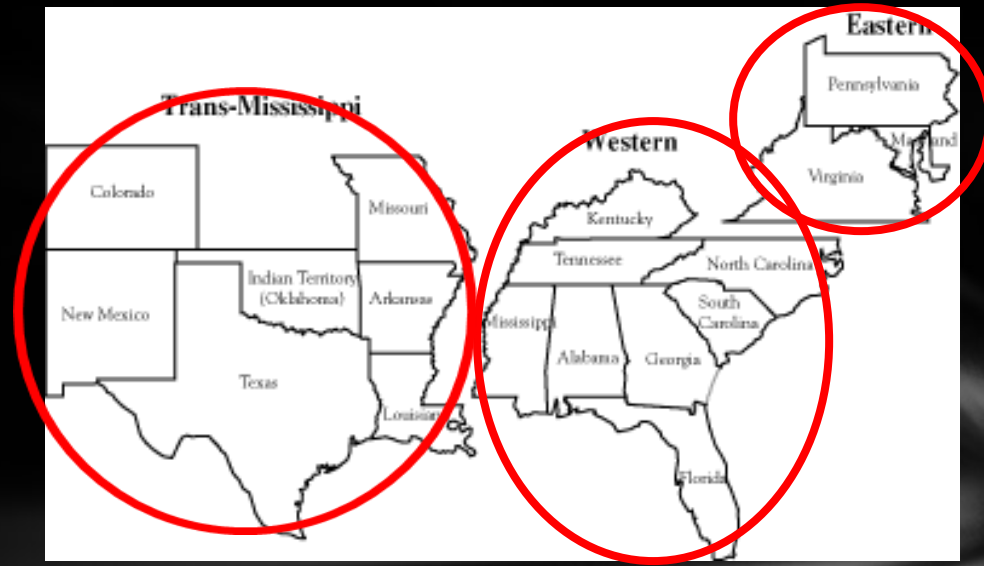
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# Areas of Battle

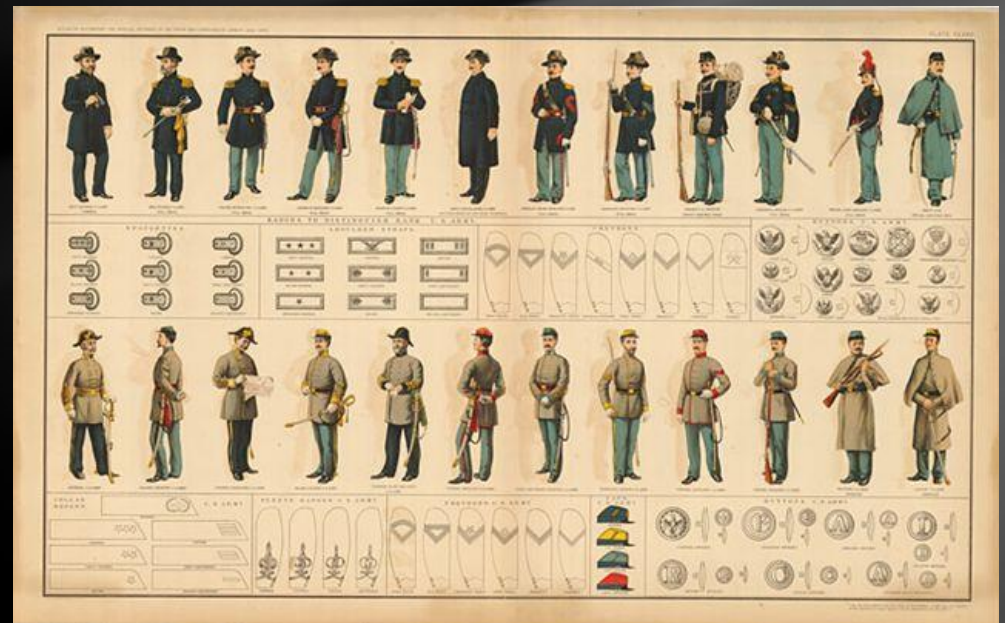
The Civil War was fought in three main areas.

- East - Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River as far South as Virginia
- West – Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River South to Florida
- Trans-Mississippi – Mississippi River to the West



Both sides chose distinctive uniforms.

Confederates chose a new flag.



# First Battle of Bull Run at Manassas Junction 1861



The North wished to capture the Southern capitol at Richmond, Virginia

Spectators from Washington came out to picnic and watch the battle.

Union General – Irvin McDowell

Confederate General – P.G.T. Beauregard

Southern troops stationed at Manassas Junction engaged Northern troops along a creek called Bull Run.

The Union seemed assured of victory until Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson held the lines until Southern reinforcements arrived and turned the tide for the South who won the day.

The Union troops, poorly trained, dropped their muskets and retreated in panic. Pushing through the crowd of spectators also trying to run away.

The Confederate troops could have chased them, possibly ending the war, but decided to stay and gather the weapons left behind by the Union troops.



# Army of the Potomac

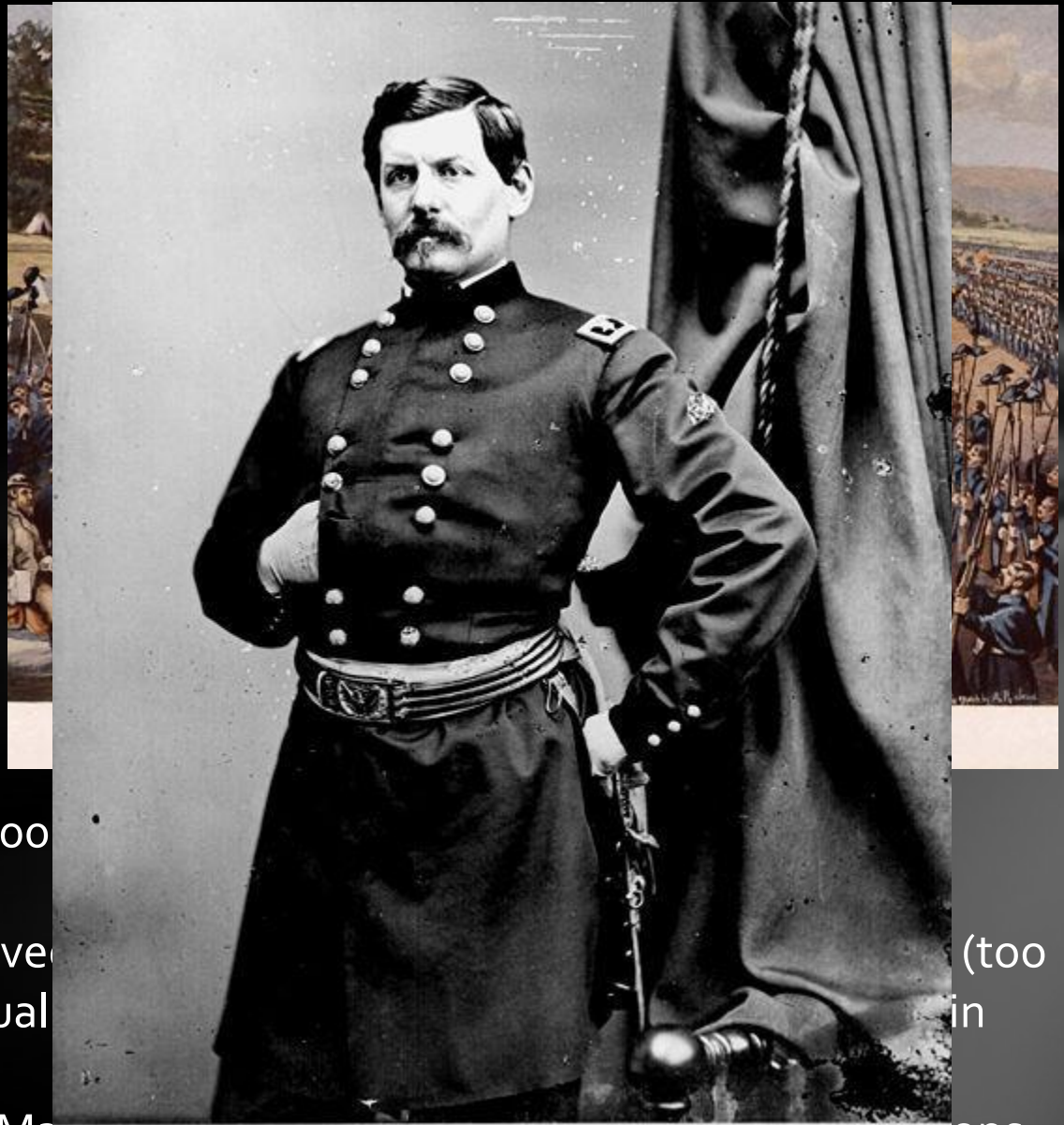
After the embarrassing loss at Bull Run Abraham Lincoln appointed General McClellan Commander of the Union Army.

McClellan gathered up the stragglers of the Union army and began training new troops in Washington.

McClellan's army grew to 168,000 Potomac.

McClellan was cautious and move slow (too slow McClellan). Lincoln eventual the war.

It was 8 months after Bull Run, March 1862, before Union and Confederate troops met again. The Confederate troops were commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston.



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in

# Civil War 1862



There were many union successes in the West under command of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant

Grant moved from Cairo, IL up the Ohio River to take Fort Henry, then Ft. Donelson.

He then moved South to Corinth, MS to face a confederate attack at Shiloh.

The North didn't win as many battles in the East. The South under Robert E. Lee defeated the North in the Seven Day's Battle and the Second Bull Run, until the battle of Antietam, MD where Lee withdrew.

