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U.S. History & Government 11 ~ Miss Cummings The Civil War 1861-1865

**The Civil War**

**I. United States Society Divided**

**A. United States Divided**

North

Northern Point of View- preserve the Union and the Constitution

South

Southern Point of View- preserve their way of life, economy and states rights.

**B. The North: Advantages and Disadvantages**

Northern Advantages

* 1. Larger population
		1. North 22 million
		2. South Only 9 million
	2. More ships
	3. Larger, more efficient railroad system—more than 20,000 miles of track were laid in the 1850s
	4. More industry—81% of nation’s factories
	5. Better banking system to raise $ for the war
	6. 75% of the nation’s wealth
	7. the moral high ground (preserving the Union and eventually emancipating slaves)
	8. Lincoln - Very intelligent and dedicated
	9. **B. The North: Advantages
	and Disadvantages**

Northern Disadvantages

1. Fought on Southern lands
2. Divided support for the war
3. Many believed he South had good chance of winning

**C. The South: Advantages and Disadvantages**

Southern Advantages

1. Fighting a defensive war; familiarity with terrain and closer to their supplies
2. Local support of all men; fight harder because they were protecting their homes.
	1. Whites feared restriction of slavery would lead to a social and economic revolution
3. The South was also being supplied by England at the beginning of the war. England wanted to keep trading for the South’s cotton.
4. The Confederacy also had superior generals and better trained soldiers. (Lee, Jackson, Pickett)
5. Jefferson Davis—President of the Confederate States of America.
	* 1. During the Mexican War, was an Army officer
		2. served as the United States Secretary of War.

Southern Disadvantages

1. Smaller population
2. Few factories to manufacture weapons and supplies
	1. Remained predominately rural; The economy relied on cotton
	2. Produced under 10% of the nation’s manufactured goods
3. Poor transportation system
4. Weak federal government = not strong enough to control Southern states
	1. Jefferson Davis did not have complete power like Lincoln.
5. 1/3 of the nations population lived in the South
	* 1. MS, LA, SC—African American were the majority
		2. Alabama Florida—African Americans were ½ the pop.
6. Few immigrants due to slave labor
7. Whites feared restriction of slavery would lead to a social and economic revolution

**II. Wartime Actions**

1. **Military Strategy**
	1. Battle of Bull Run—(July 1861) Proved the War would not be short. The South won!
	2. Anaconda—Plan to use U.S. Navy to blockade Confederacy and take control of the Mississippi
		1. Lincoln set up illegal blockade, acted without consent of Congress, used troops to intimidate border states, gave $2 million to companies for war purposes
		2. North wanted to free the slaves to undermine the South’s economic foundations
	3. Antietam—(September 1862) Gen. Lee hopes to bring border states into conflict & earn foreign recognition
		1. Lee retreats to Virginia (from Maryland) and Lincoln prepares for emancipation.
2. **Lincoln and Emancipation**
	1. Emancipation Proclamation—Presidential decree, effective January 1, 1863, that freed slaves in Confederate held territory
		1. Had a large symbolic value
		2. The Union could not enforce it because it freed slaves only in areas under Confederate control.
		3. After Proclamation, African American numbers in the Union military swelled. More than 185,000 enlisted.
		4. South ignored the Emancipation Proclamation, but it did change to focus of the war to the issue of slavery.
	2. Gettysburg Address—(November 19, 1863)

A famous speech by President Lincoln at the dedication of a National Cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg

* + 1. The Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in the War
		2. 15,000 people were in attendance for the dedication
		3. His short speech summarized the meaning of the Civil War
		4. Lincoln spoke with wisdom beyond his time; most Americans did not like his speech!
	1. 13th Amendment—Ended slavery in the U.S. forever
		1. Congress passed the Amendment in February 1865, 3 months after Lincoln’s re-election

**“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.”**

**III. The End of the War**

1. **Surrender at Appomattox**
	1. April 9, 1865, Gen. Lee and his army arrived at the Virginia Courthouse
	2. Terms of the surrender:
		1. Southern soldiers could take their horses and mules and go home
		2. They would not be punished as traitors as long as they obeyed the laws where they lived
	3. As news of the surrender spread through the Union Army, soldiers began to celebrate. Grant ordered the celebration to stop because “the rebels are our countrymen again”.