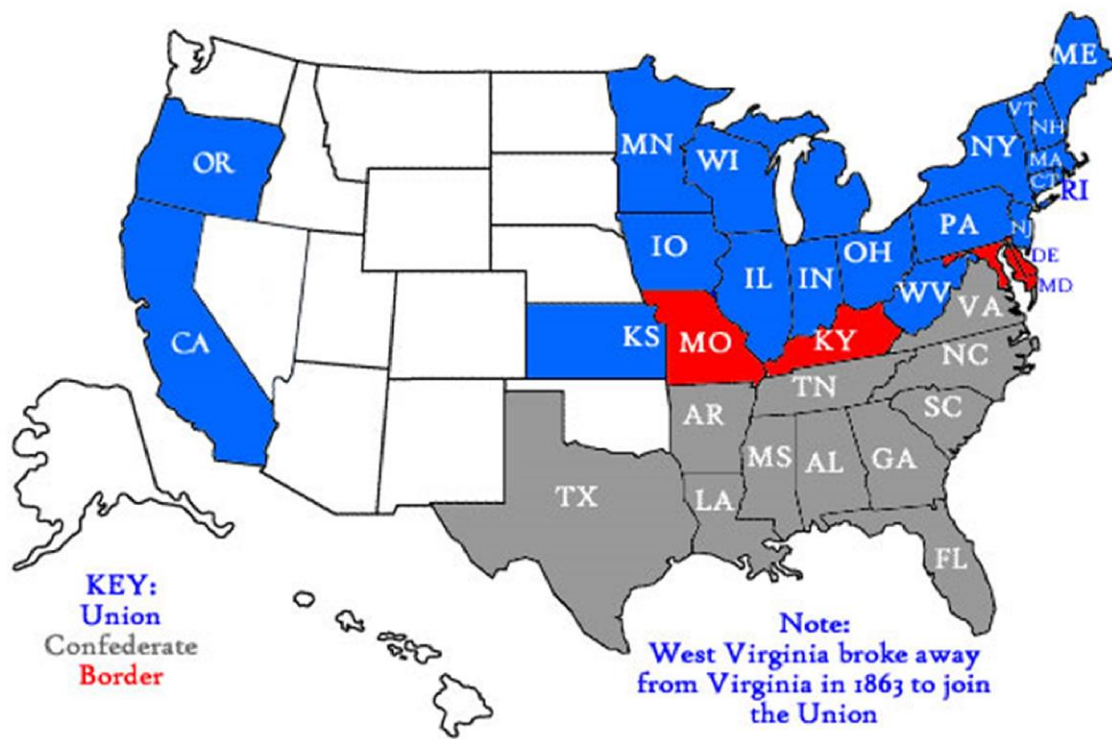
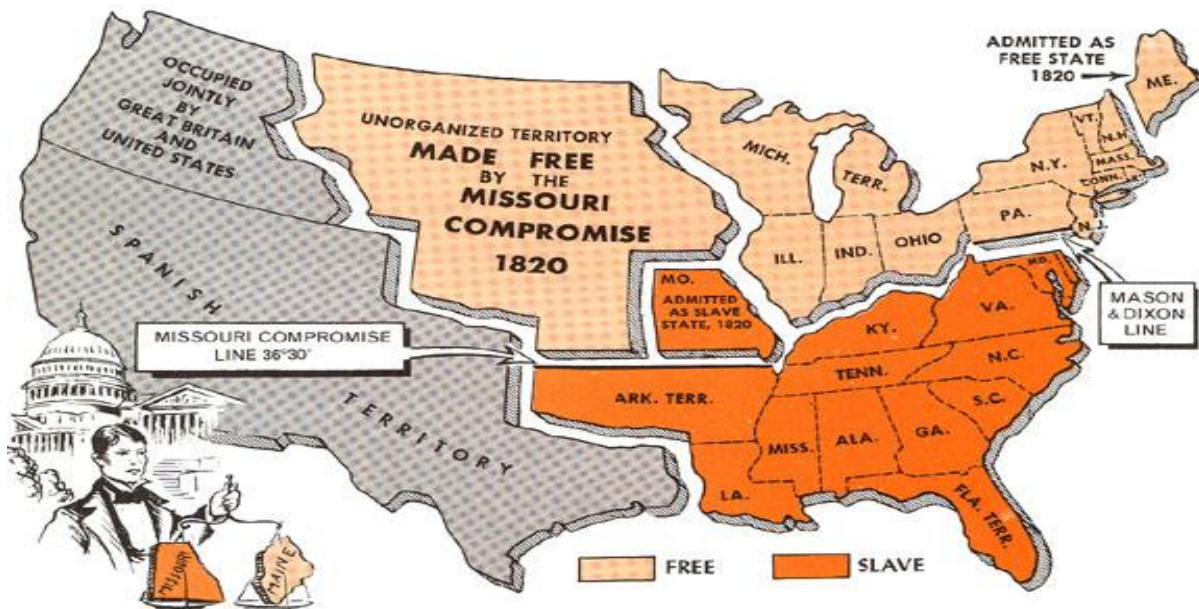


Name _____ Date _____

The Civil War



The American Civil War was fought between the North (Union states) and the South (Confederate states). The Confederate states wanted to leave the union. The war lasted from 1861-1865.



Events leading to war

Event	Effect
Missouri Compromise	Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine was admitted as a free state
Fugitive Slave Laws	States that escaped slaves must be returned to their southern owners.
Compromise of 1850	California became a free state, other territories would vote on the issue, and the Fugitive Slave Law was strengthened
<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> is published	Book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, which exposed the cruelties of war, and won many people over to the abolitionist's side.
John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry	Take the weapons and give them to slaves, so they could fight for their freedom. got people talking about the horrors of slavery

- Slaves resisted slavery by: **worked slowly, pretended to be sick, and broke tools.**
- Some black people try to escape from the South and go to the North because **slavery was illegal in the North.**

The Confederacy

In the election of 1860 Abraham Lincoln stated that he wanted to stop the spread of slavery.

- The southern states said that if Lincoln won, they would secede (leave) the union.
- The southern states seceded from the union after Lincoln was elected.
- On December 20, 1860, South Carolina seceded, or withdrew from the Union.
- Before he began serving, six other states seceded, over the next year, four other Southern states seceded. They became known as the Confederate States of America (CSA)
 - They were: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.
 - they formed a government with a constitution under President Jefferson Davis
 - Originally, the capital was located in Montgomery, Alabama, but was moved to Richmond, Virginia after that state joined the CSA
- At Lincoln's first inaugural speech, he stated that no state could lawfully withdraw from the Union. Lincoln wanted to end slavery and keep the Union together.

The Union

- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey
- Border States were those that refused to give up slavery, but also refused to secede from the Union.
 - Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and Maryland
- led by the United States President Abraham Lincoln.
- Ulysses S. Grant was the leader of the Union Army.

NORTH vs SOUTH

North

-Many were against slavery and wanted slavery abolished

-had a lot of factories and industries (Urban)

-Factory owners, merchants, bankers and workers needed cotton and other crops from the south.

-Crops were grown by slaves, so they were afraid that the whites would lose their jobs if slavery ended.

-Most did not want to go to war over slavery.

-also wanted higher tariffs: a tax on imported goods.

South

- had a lot of farming (Rural)

-depended on slaves to do the farming

-wanted to have their own nation and be able to decide what laws to have.

-Believed in states' rights: each state be allowed to choose if they wanted slavery or not.

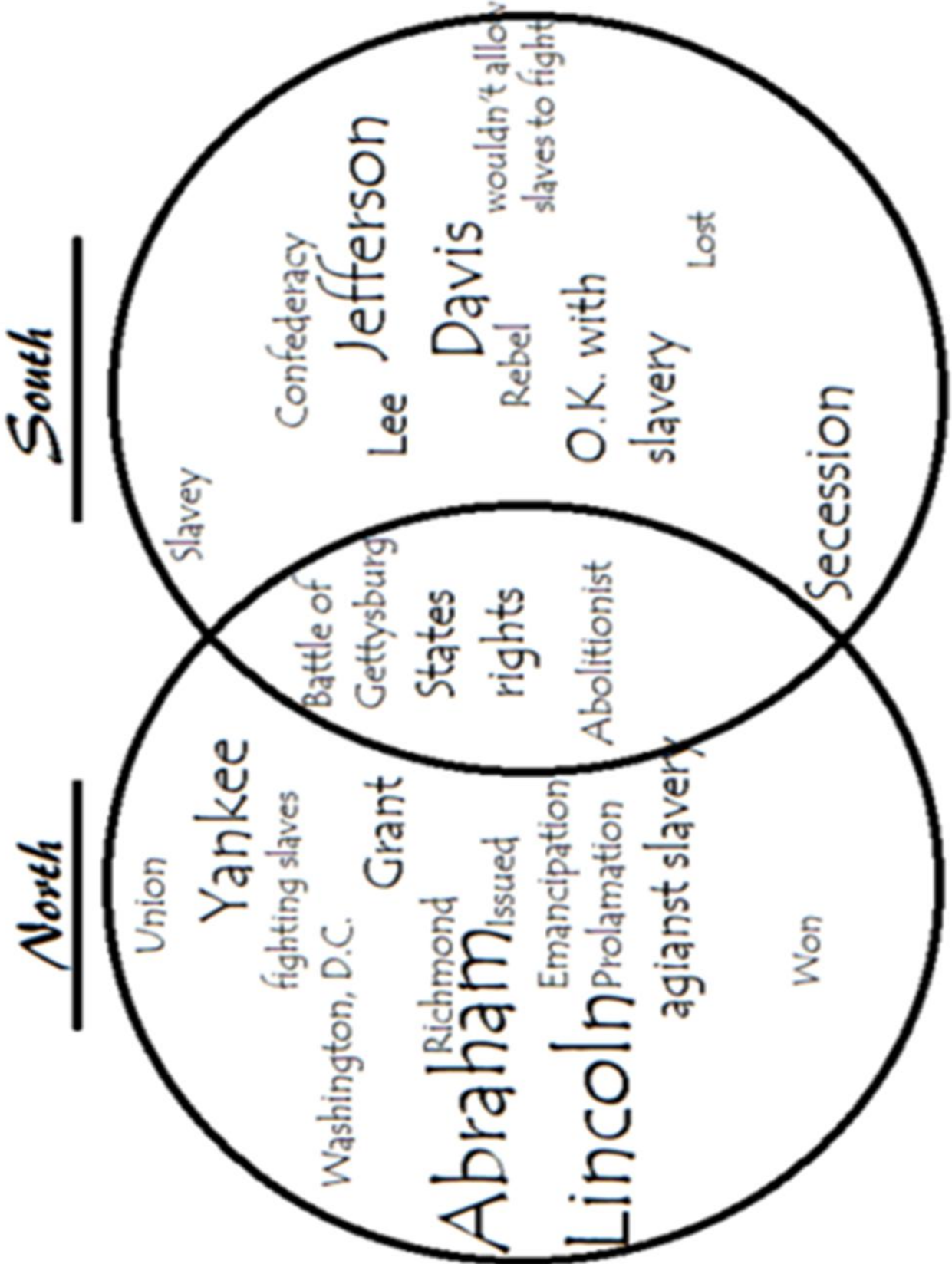
-Believed that the federal government should not make laws about things such as trade and slavery with Europe.

-They wanted slavery in new states too.

-Congress decided if new states would be free or slave states.

-Popular Sovereignty: when the people of a state were allowed to decide if it was a free or slave state.

Example



States' Rights and Free Trade

- Wanted to buy factory goods from Europe instead of the North.
- Wanted to punish the North for fighting slavery.
- This would hurt the economy of the North.
- Northern states passed laws to tax goods on Europe (Expensive)
- The South felt the tax violated their states' rights and they threatened to leave the Union.

- Sectionalism is loyalty to a section or part of the nation.



The Civil War



Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter, a U.S. post at Charleston, South Carolina.

- President Abraham Lincoln declared war in hopes to restore they Union.
- The Civil War lasted four years. July 1 to July 3, 1863
- 90,000 troops under General George G. Meade fought 75,000 Confederate troops under General Robert E. Lee at the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. This was the turning point of the war.
- Over 51,000 men were killed, wounded, missing or captured at Gettysburg.
- The Gettysburg Address is a famous speech given by Abraham Lincoln. The purpose was to mark a great victory for the Union, and to honor the dead on both sides.
- Emancipation Proclamation- statement issued in 1863 by President Lincoln that freed slaves in the Confederate states at war with the Union.
 - allowed for African American men to fight in the Union Army.

- The Union had **blockaded** many of the ports of the South, causing shortages of food and other items that people needed.
 - A **blockade** meant that they tried to **prevent any goods, troops, and weapons from entering the southern states.**
 - The Union thought they could cause the economy of the Confederate States to **collapse.**
- The Union blockade was part of a larger strategy called the **Anaconda Plan.**
 - Anaconda Plan: The Union's strategy for defeating the Confederacy by **"squeezing"** them and to keep foreign countries from **shipping supplies** to the Confederates
 - The confederates believed that Northerners would grow tired of fighting and give up.

Sherman's "March to the Sea"

Union Army leader General Ulysses S. Grant ordered General William T. Sherman to capture Atlanta.

- Gen. Sherman **destroys Atlanta** and then sends troops on 300 mile destructive march to the sea.
- **Railroads & buildings destroyed, crops burned** in an attempt to break the will of the South.
- Most of **Georgia and much of South Carolina** was destroyed
- A method of warfare used to destroy the opposing army and the people's will to fight is called **Total War**

General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at **Appomattox Courthouse** on April 9, 1865, ending the Civil War.

- Five days after Lee had surrendered in Appomattox Court House, **President Lincoln was assassinated.**
 - Assassination: **The murder of a political or government leader.**

Men Went to War

Both sides of the war eventually instituted a draft.

- This was when men were randomly chosen to enter the army whether they wanted to or not.
- African Americans served in the Union army during the Civil War

Hardships that soldiers faced in the war

- They did not have enough food, uniforms, boots, weapons, or medical care

Women at Home

With so many men gone to war, women had to take up new jobs.

- They worked the in the fields, farms, teaching, office work, sewed clothes and at factories producing goods for the armies.
- Some women served as spies and nurses in the army, helping wounded soldiers recover.

Effects of War

- More deaths of any other American war.
- Over 600,000 were killed or injured
- No railroads, bridges, or roads.
- Confederate soldiers had to walk home.
- Many were starving, sick or injured.
- Families at home were also hurting
- The North was mostly unharmed.
- Wealthy southerners were now poor- they had no money to

Important People of the Civil War

Abraham Lincoln



- most important figure of the war
- elected president twice
- lawyer, a state legislator and representative in Congress for Illinois

Jefferson Davis



- was president of the Confederacy (South) during the Civil War.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson



- a general in the Confederate Army.
- was shot by his own men who mistook him for a Union soldier.

Robert E. Lee



- 1860- Commander of the Confederate Army.
- 1865- he became the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army.

Ulysses S. Grant



- was a Union general.
- ordered Sherman's March to the Sea.

General William T. Sherman



- believed in total war
- led the March to Sea from Atlanta to Savannah.



Advantages and Disadvantages

<p>North (Union)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• they had <u>money, railroads, canals and roads to move weapons.</u>• <u>bigger army</u> including thousands of <u>African American</u> soldiers.• <u>better equipment and supplies</u> to fight the war.
<p>South (Confederacy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most of the war was fought on Southern territory so soldiers <u>did not have to travel</u> so far• The South had <u>better generals.</u> Like Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.• The South also <u>grew cotton</u>, which Europe needed.



Civil War Battles

<u>Battle</u>	<u>Northern Victory</u>	<u>Southern Victory</u>
1st Battle of Bull Run, VA July 21, 1861		X
2nd Battle of Bull Run, VA August 27-30, 1862		X
Battle of Antietam, MD September 17, 1862	X	
Battle of Fredericksburg, VA December 13, 1862		X
Battle of Chancellorsville, VA May 1-4, 1863		X
Battle at Gettysburg, PA July 1-3, 1863	X	
Battle of Vicksburg, MS July 4, 1863	X	
Battle of Chattanooga, TN October 17, 1863	X	
Battle of Cold Harbor, VA June 1864		X
Battle of Petersburg, VA June 15-April 3, 1865	X	

Vocabulary – Words to Know

- 1. Total War:** A method of warfare used to destroy the opposing army and the people's will to fight.
- 2. Anaconda Plan:** The Union's strategy for defeating the Confederacy by "squeezing" them in
- 3. Blockade:** Closing off an area with troops or ships to keep people and supplies from moving in or out.
- 4. Draft:** Requires men of a certain age to serve in the military if they are called
- 5. Assassination:** The murder of a political or government leader
- 6. Tariff:** is a tax on imported goods.
- 7. Secede:** to break away from.
- 8. Popular sovereignty:** decision of being a free or slave state left up to the people of the state.
- 9. Sectionalism:** is loyalty to a section or part of the nation.
- 10. Fugitive Slave law:** states that escaped slaves must be returned to their southern owners.
- 11. The Compromise of 1850:** made California a free state.
- 12. Emancipation Proclamation:** statement issued in 1863 by President Lincoln that freed slaves in the Confederate states at war with the Union

Thank you for your purchase!

Georgia CRCT Coach, GPS Edition, Social Studies, Grade 5
Images retrieved from Google.

You can find more of my products at:

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Cammies-Corner>

Cammie's Corner