

# The Civil War { 1861-1865

Union Forces vs. Confederate States of America (CSA)  
North vs. South  
Blue vs. Grey

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## 1861

Eleven states seceded from Union  
Border States (Slave states that didn't leave)  
    Kentucky – Controlled Ohio River  
    Missouri – Gateway to the West  
    Maryland – North of the capital (D.C.)  
    Delaware  
New state formed – West Virginia  
Lincoln was president  
Main Cause – Slavery  
    1/8 of the Southern population were slaves

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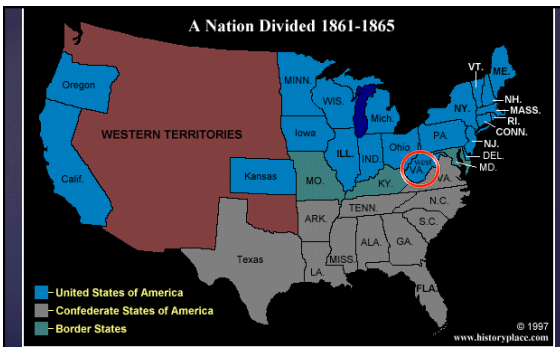
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State Allegiances

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## War Facts

Over 650,000 Casualties  
Deadlier – American Rev., WWI, WWII, & Vietnam combined  
Military – Casualties – Death, injured, captured, missing, ill

## South - Confederacy

First 3 years was dominated by Confederate victories  
Better military leadership (Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stewart)

South had to "outlast" the Northern efforts (similar to American Revolution)  
Defend your home – Very motivating  
Southern armies very familiar with the land

\*\*\* In North – if slaves are freed will they take jobs like immigrants?

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## Confederate States of America

Create government from scratch – Write a constitution  
Each state had its own agenda / focus on self not Confederacy  
Jefferson Davis elected president  
Capital – 1861 Montgomery, Alabama  
After 1861 – Richmond, Virginia  
1865 – Looking to move South

## Social Issues/conflicts

Both South & North  
Lower class made up the military  
"Ruling" class / upper class didn't fight in war  
Riots in the North (New York in July of 1863)

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## Northern Advantages

1. More people – 22 million in North vs. 9 million in South (3.5 million were slaves)
2. 90% of goods were made in North
  - A. Textiles (cloth)
  - B. Shoes
  - C. Iron production
  - D. Firearms/artillery
3. Railroad – 20,000 miles of tracks vs. 10,000 miles in South.
4. Armies – 2 million men vs. 900,000

\*\*\* South had to wear North down! Ambitious goal

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## General Lee

West Point – Military genius  
Did not support slavery but supported his state – Virginia

## General Grant

**The Butcher** – Willing to have large casualties to wear down South  
41% (51,000) of his men dead or injured in Battle of Wilderness  
First Modern-day General  
[Grant vs. Lee](#)

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## Civil War Battles

800,000 “incidents of violence” (from 1861-1865)  
1861 – April – Fort Sumter, S.C.  
Confederate army attacks Fort Sumter  
1861 – July – 1<sup>st</sup> [Battle of Bull Run or Manassas](#)  
First major battle of Civil War  
Confederate wins  
1862 – March – Class of the Ironclads  
North – Monitor  
South – Merrimack (South renamed Virginia)  
Draw – No winner  
Changed naval history

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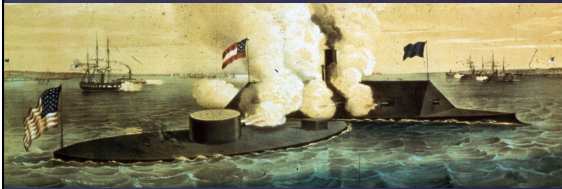
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## Ironclads – Monitor & Merrimack



Merrimack also known as CSS Virginia  
History's first duel between ironclad warships  
Confederate effort to break the Union blockade of Southern ports  
Battle was inconclusive (no one was declared a winner)  
Started a new era in naval warfare

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1862 – September – [The Battle of Antietam](#), Maryland  
The bloodiest single day of Civil War

1862 - September 22<sup>nd</sup> – Emancipation Proclamation  
Freed slaves in South (1/1/1863) – No jurisdiction  
Second Declaration of Independence

1863 – July – [Battle of Vicksburg](#) (May through June)  
North already has control of New Orleans  
Union gains control over Mississippi River  
South loses main transportation route

1863 – July - [Battle of Gettysburg](#)  
3 Days – Cemetery Ridge  
Little Round Top & Devil's Ridge  
[Picket's Charge](#)  
Four months later – [Gettysburg Address](#)

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1863 – August - September – Fall of Atlanta  
Key – Captured South's major manufacturing center & railroad hub  
Helps Lincoln's re-election effort (vs. Former General McClellan)

1863 - November – [March to the Sea](#)  
60,000 soldiers march through Georgia  
Terrorized, lived off land, used Confederate supplies  
Spread fear by destruction of property  
[Sherman's Legacy](#)

1864 – April – [Battle of Appomattox Court House](#), Virginia  
[Lee surrenders to Grant](#)  
Not official end to war  
Served as a blueprint for the surrender of the remaining  
Confederate forces in the South  
Confederate soldiers will be paroled, sent home with belongings  
Generous terms

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## Interesting Facts

Many locations had several battles  
Bull Run or Manassas (2 battles)  
St. Petersburg (3 battles)  
Fort Sumter (2 battles)

Lincoln went to the Battle of Fort Stephens (near D.C.)  
Union won battle  
Wanted to observe war  
Man standing next to him was shot

Emancipation Proclamation  
Lincoln had to issue  
Too many runaway slaves / join army  
Generals didn't return slaves therefore they broke US laws  
180,000 Slaves & free blacks were freed  
New focus on slavery ensured no other country would help South

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## Interesting Facts

### Thirteenth Amendment

Lincoln was promoting  
Change of law to end slavery in U.S.

### New Modern Warfare

Weapons advanced – mini ball to machine gun  
No longer charged enemy in lines  
Cemeteries created not connected to church grounds  
Gettysburg  
Arlington (Lee's mansion sits on top)

### Photographs

10,000 images taken to document war  
Soldiers often posed  
Made war real. Accompanied battle stories and descriptions.

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