



# The Civil War



# **SS5H1 The student will explain the causes, major events, and consequences of the Civil War.**

- A. Identify Uncle Tom's Cabin and John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, and explain how each of these events was related to the Civil War.
- B. Discuss how the issues of states' rights and slavery increased tensions between the North and South.
- C. Identify major battles and campaigns: Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Appomattox Court House.
- D. Describe the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.
- E. Describe the effects of war on the North and South.

# Build on What You Know

- Have you ever been in a fight before? Did you just start hitting the person for no reason? The Civil War didn't just start, there were many things that happened before it became a full war.

# Vocabulary

- **Abolitionist**-someone that wanted to end slavery
- **Plantation**-a large farm that used slavery.
- **States' rights**-states believed they should be allowed to make their own decisions.
- **Popular sovereignty**-when people of a state are allowed to decide if it is a free or slave state.
- **Seceded**-to leave
- **Union**- the North
- **Confederacy**-the South
- **Emancipation Proclamation**-declared the slaves in the Confederate states free.
- **Tariff**-tax on imported goods.
- **Assassination**-the murder of an important leader

# Words that will be on the Test

- Provided- to give
- Support- to be for something
- Affect- change
- Opposed- against
- Captured- to take over
- Contributed- to help
- Condemning- to make fun of or put down
- Destructive- to hurt or destroy
- Devastating- to bring to ruin by violent action
- Lacked- not having enough
- Prospered- to do well
- Available- ready for immediate use
- Attempt- to try

# Vocabulary Mini-Quiz

- 1. Another name for the South?
- 2. To leave or break apart...
- 3. Another name for the North?
- 4. A name for a person who wanted to end slavery...
- 5. States believed they should be allowed to make their own choices...
- 6. Declared the slaves in the Confederate states free
- 7. When people of a state are allowed to decide if it is a free or slave state...
- 8. A large farm that used slavery
- 9. A tax on goods brought in from another country..

# Eli Whitney



- Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in the 1790's.
- This machine made processing cotton much faster.
- Cotton became the South's most important cash crop.
- This made many landowners wealthy and increased the need for cheap slave labor.



# Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Uncle Tom's Cabin was a book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- Harriet Beecher Stowe was an abolitionist.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin was published in 1852.
- It was a fictional story that showed the cruelty of slavery.
- It made many people angry in the North and believed all slaves were treated badly.
- Slaveowners were angry with the book and argued that not all slaves were treated cruelly.
- It was the second-highest selling book in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after the Bible.





# John Brown's Raid

- John Brown was an abolitionist.
- Brown took an armed group of white and black men to Harpers Ferry, West Virginia in October of 1859.
- He wanted to seize weapons there to give to slaves in Virginia to rebel against their owners.
- His group was surrounded by a force of U.S. Marines.
- Half of Brown's men died, and he was wounded and captured.
- Many people in the North viewed John Brown as a hero.
- Many people in the South thought he was a traitor for attacking a U.S. Army post.



# Slavery in U.S. Regions



## North

- Many in the North were against slavery.
- Factory owners, merchants, bankers, and workers needed cotton and other crops from the South.
- Crops were grown by enslaved people.
- Some people were afraid that if slavery ended, jobs would be taken away from whites.
- For these reasons, many in the North thought slavery was wrong, but did not try to end it.

## South

- South's plantations and economy would suffer without slavery.
- People in the South believed that each state should be allowed to decide if it wanted slavery. (states' rights)
- Wanted new states to be slave states.
- Congress decided mostly if new states were slave or free states.
- When the people of a state were allowed to decide if it was a free or slave state it was called popular sovereignty.

# States' Rights and Free Trade

- Southern states wanted to buy factory goods from Europe instead of the North to punish them for not supporting slavery.
- This would hurt the economy of the North.
- Northern states passed laws to tax goods from Europe (tariff), making them expensive.
- The South felt the tax violated their states' rights.
- The South threatened to leave the Union.

# Mini-Quiz

- Who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin?
- Who was an abolitionist that attacked a U.S. Army post in Harper's Ferry, Virginia?
- Tell me one reason why the North wanted to abolish slavery and one reason the South wanted to keep slavery?
- How did the South want to punish the North for not supporting slavery?

# Election of 1860



- Slavery was the main issue in the presidential election of 1860.
- The Democratic Party split and had two candidates running.
- The Republican Party supported Abraham Lincoln.
- Southerners did not want Lincoln as president because they feared he would try to end slavery.
- Shortly after Lincoln won the election, South Carolina seceded the Union.
- Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas soon seceded also.
- Together, these states declared themselves a new nation: the Confederate States of America.

# The Civil War

- The Civil War began on April 12, 1861.
- Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter, a U.S. military post at Charleston, South Carolina.
- The Union forces surrendered very early the next morning.
- President Abraham Lincoln said the flag had been fired on, and war must be declared.
- The Civil War lasted four years.



# The Battle of Antietam

- The Battle of Antietam occurred in the fall of 1862.
- Antietam was the bloodiest single day of the war.
- The Union stopped Lee's invasion.
- The victory gave Lincoln the support he needed to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
- This declared that slaves in the Confederate states be set free.
- Once the Emancipation Proclamation became known, many African Americans volunteered to fight in the Union military.

# Turning Points of the Civil War

- The South had been winning the war until:
  - **1. Gettysburg (Pennsylvania)**
  - **2. Vicksburg (Mississippi)**



# The Battle of Gettysburg

- Gettysburg is located in Pennsylvania.
- The Battle of Gettysburg lasted from July 1-3 of 1863.
- The Union troops had 90,000 troops under the leadership of General George Meade.
- The Confederate troops had 75,000 troops and were led by General Robert E. Lee.
- This was the bloodiest battle with over 51,000 men killed, wounded, missing, or captured at Gettysburg, the most of any battle in the war.
- The Confederate Army never recovered and never invaded the North again.
- This battle became known as the turning point of the war.



# The face of war

- Camp- a group of temporary shelters such as tents where soldiers live.
- The battlefield was full of terror and action, but the camps were calm and did not have much excitement.
- Sang songs, played games, wrote poems, read newspapers and letters
- The food was not good:

## Union- ate the same thing most days

Confederates- many times did not have enough to eat

- African-Americans and immigrants served with North
- Casualties-Weapons shot farther, and diseases killed many.
- **Women in the C.W.:** *Nurses* (Clara Barton), others helped with supplies, spies

EQ: What was the life of a soldier like?

# Battle of Vicksburg

- **Vicksburg**      May 18 - July 4, 1863
- The Battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi, also called the Siege of Vicksburg, was the culmination of a long land and naval campaign by Union forces to capture a key strategic position during the [American Civil War](#). President Abraham Lincoln recognized the significance of the town situated on a 200-foot bluff above the Mississippi River. He said, "Vicksburg is the key, the war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket." Capturing Vicksburg would sever the Trans-Mississippi Confederacy from that east of the Mississippi River and open the river to Northern traffic along its entire length.  
<http://www.historynet.com/battle-of-vicksburg>
- 
- This was the culmination of one of the most brilliant military campaigns of the war. With the loss of Pemberton's army and this vital stronghold on the Mississippi, the Confederacy was effectively split in half. Grant's successes in the West boosted his reputation, leading ultimately to his appointment as General-in-Chief of the Union armies. <http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/vicksburg.html>

# The Atlanta Campaign

- Union Army leader General Ulysses S. Grant ordered General William T. Sherman to capture Atlanta.
- Sherman set out in May 1864 with a force of over 110,000 men, battling Southern forces on the way.
- On September 2, he captured Atlanta.



# Sherman's March to the Sea



- After setting fire to Atlanta, Sherman set out on a march of destruction across Georgia.
- Sherman's troops burned, and destroyed homes, farms, and fields.
- On December 21 1864, Sherman captured Savannah.
- His forces then marched into South Carolina.
- Charleston surrendered and Columbia was burned.
- Across the South, railroads, bridges, and roads were destroyed.
- This was known as Sherman's "March to the Sea."



# End of the War

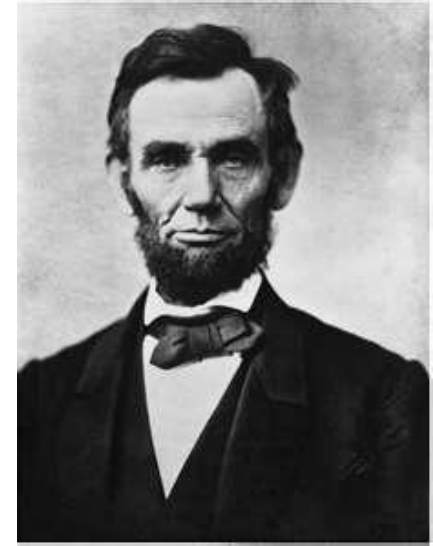
- The Confederates had few supplies.
- Lee and Grant met at the McLean home in Appomattox Court House and Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865.
- Over the next few weeks, other Southern generals surrendered.
- The Civil War ended on June 2, 1865.



# Mini-Quiz

- When William Sherman battled Southern forces all the way to Atlanta...
- The bloodiest single day battle of the Civil War which lead to the Emancipation Proclamation...
- This was the last battle fought in the North...
- This person burnt and destroyed homes in Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, and Columbia...
- This is where Lee surrendered to Grant...

# Abraham Lincoln



- On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot by actor John Wilkes Booth, who agreed with the Confederates.(assassination)
- Lincoln was attending a play at Ford's Theater.
- Lincoln died early the next morning.
- Lee had surrendered in Appomattox Court House just five days before.





# Robert E. Lee



- Robert E. Lee was in the U.S. Army, which later became the Union Army.
- He had to resign from the U.S. Army to become the commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in 1860.
- In 1865, he became the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army.
- He surrendered to General Grant 4 months later.

# Ulysses S. Grant



- In 1864, Lincoln made Ulysses S. Grant general-in-chief of the Union Army, after the Union lost two big battles.
- Grant planned to end the South by destroying everything needed to survive.
- He ordered Sherman's March to the Sea.
- There was little left in the South for people or troops to use for survival.
- Lee surrendered to Grant in April 1865.
- Grant became our 18<sup>th</sup> president.
- He served 2 terms from 1869-1877.

# Jefferson Davis

- Jefferson Davis became president of the Confederacy.
- The attack on Fort Sumter, which started the Civil War, happened under his orders.



# Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson



- Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was a general in the Confederate Army.
- His ideas about how to fight the Union led to victories at Chancellorsville, Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredricksburg.
- At the battle at Chancellorsville in 1863, he was shot by his own men who mistook him for a Union cavalryman.
- He died 7 days later.
- The Confederate Army suffered many defeats after his death.

# Quick Review

- Who was president of the Confederacy?
- Who was president of the Union?
- Who was the lead general for the Confederacy at the end of the Civil War?
- Who was the lead general for the Union at the end of the Civil War?
- Who won many major battles for the Confederacy till he was shot by his own soldier?

# Clara Barton

- Volunteered as a Union Army Nurse
- Later, helped start the American Red Cross

# Effects of War

- More people died in the Civil War than any other American war.
- Over 600,000 were killed or injured: 260,000 Southerners and 360,000 Northerners.
- Many Confederate soldiers were starving, sick, or injured and found their homes and families also hurting.
- The North's environment was mostly unharmed.
- Wealthy Southerners were now poor and they had no money to plant crops.
- The enslaved were now free and the South would never be the same.
- The North prospered and many new factories were built here.

# Effects of the War

## South

- Its farms, cities, and factories were ruined.
- People had to rebuild their homes and businesses.
- The war brought freedom to enslaved people.
- Southerners needed to find new ways to make their economy work.

## North

- The North grew stronger as a result of the war
- There had been little fighting in the North to damage cities or farms.
- Industries grew quickly during and after the war.



# Application

- Pretend you want to start a new business immediately after the Civil War. Draw 2 T-charts with the North listed as one and the South as the other. Write down all the reasons you would want to put a business on the North side and also in the South, and all the reasons you would not on the other side.

# The Civil War & Reconstruction

**Prison Camps** in the North and the south

Overcrowded, not enough food, full of disease

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theater. P.197

At a play, John Wilkes Booth, an actor who had supported the Confederacy, shot the President. Lincoln died the next day.

Assassination- The murder of an important leader

SS5H1. e

**Describe the effects of the Civil War on the South.**

- Most fighting and destruction occurred in the South.
- Sherman destroyed much of Atlanta to Savannah.
- The North still had much of the factories and infrastructure in place.
  - **The South's economy was destroyed.**
  - **The North's economy was still functioning.**

See page 197 & 202

# The Civil War & Reconstruction

SS.H2.a Students will analyze the effects of Reconstruction on American Life.

Reconstruction-

The period of time when the South rejoined the Union.

- 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment- declared the slavery will not exist in the US
- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment- declared that states can not limit the rights of citizens
- 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment- All men can vote (men of any color)

# The Civil War & Reconstruction

SS5H2.b Explain the work of the Freedmen's Bureau.

## Freedmen's Bureau

- Created by Congress, the Freedmen's Bureau provided food, clothing, medical care, and legal advice for whites and blacks.
- Set up: jobs, hospitals, helped find jobs

# The Civil War & Reconstruction

SS5H2.c How was slavery replaced by sharecropping?

## Sharecropping

Poor people (farmers) used land owners' fields. They would share the crop with the land owner.

How were African-Americans prevented from exercising their new rights?

**KKK-(Ku Klux Klan)** was a secret organization that threatened, beat, and / or killed African-Americans to prevent voting and other rights.

# The Civil War & Reconstruction

- Many whites were angry after the Civil War.
- Some southerners resented the North and the freed slaves when the South's economy fell.
- **Jim Crow Laws-** (Nickname) Southern states passed laws to keep African-Americans separated from whites.
- Segregation-the forced separation of the races. Jim Crow laws segregated churches, schools, restaurants, restrooms, water fountains, hospitals, and cemeteries.
  - Most notes were taken from Houghton Mifflin 2006