Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period\_\_\_\_

**Unit 9: The Civil War—The Union is Threatened Prezi Notes**

**Causes of the Civil War**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- people began to identify themselves more with their regions (North, South, West) than as Americans.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- As northern abolitionists became more prominent and demanding, the South felt their way of life threatened.
* Northerners refused to abide the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—causing outrage in the South.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- designed to help US manufacturing, these hurt the south who had to pay much more for foreign goods.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- states saw themselves as sovereign republics, and the US was a beneficial alliance. When the alliance was no longer seen as beneficial, the states felt they had a right to secede.
* The election Lincoln became the direct cause of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s secession.

**The Election of Abraham Lincoln**

After the Kansas Nebraska Act, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was formed with the primary purpose of stopping the spread of slavery. Lincoln was eventually named as their candidate for president. During the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Lincoln had gained a reputation as a man who opposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (even though he only wished to contain it)

The Democratic Party was divided between North and South on the issue of slavery, so three candidates split their votes.

Lincoln won almost all of the Northern states (which had more electoral votes than the South) so he was elected president.

Fearing an attack on its right to own slaves, South Carolina almost immediately declared that they were breaking from the US and forming their own independent republic. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas soon followed. These states organized themselves in to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(CSA). Eventually they would be joined by Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

While Lincoln sues for peace, the South prepares for war.

**Timeline of the War (know these events!)**

April 12, 1861

Union troops in Charleston, SC take control of the federal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. South Carolina demands that they leave. After the Union troops refuse, the Confederates bombard the fort until the fort is surrendered. This begins the Civil War.

July 21, 1861

The 1st Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Bull Run) takes place in Virginia. The Union army is attempting to invade Confederate-controlled Virginia to bring a swift end to the war. A crowd of spectators from Washington, DC picnics on an adjacent lawn to witness the event—hoping it will be bloodless. Instead almost 5,000 casualties bring in the reality that the war will be long and brutal. The Confederates are victorious in driving the Union soldiers out of Virginia.

A Union strategy is launched:

The Union knows that the Confederacy depends on trade with Europe to survive, so it launches a blockade around the Southern States. This is called the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”- meant to choke the CSA of supplies and manufactured goods.

April 6-7, 1862

In Tennessee, Ulysses S Grant defeats Confederate forces at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. More men are killed in two days than in all previous US wars combined (23,000 casualties).

August 29-30, 1862

2nd Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- The Union army again attempts to invade Virginia, and is again defeated. (over 18,000 casualties—more than 3 times that of the first Battle of Bull Run.)

September 17, 1862

The Confederate Army launches an invasion of the North in an attempt to flank Washington, DC and meets the Union army at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Maryland. It would be the bloodiest day in American history with more than 23,000 casualties. The Confederacy retreats, but the Union fails to capture them.

January 1, 1863

Lincoln issues the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that declares all slaves in Confederate states are free. This action gains European sympathy for the Union and boosts the morale of the Union army, who now have a cause worth fighting for.

July 1-3, 1863

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Robert E Lee leads the Confederate army again into the North. 150,000 troops march against each other in Gettysburg, PA (the largest battle ever in the Western Hemisphere). In three days of fighting, there are over 46,000 casualties. The Confederate Army is defeated after a failed final assault that leads to disaster known as “Pickett’s Charge”.

The tide has turned in favor of the Union for the first time in the war.

July 4, 1863

After a long siege, Ulysses S Grant captures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, MS—completing the goal of choking off the Confederacy of supplies. Grant becomes the commanding General of the Union Army and it is now a matter of time before the CSA will lose.

November 19, 1863

Lincoln issues the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. It was a mere two minutes long, but stands as one of the greatest American speeches ever given.

The War Draws to a Close

By 1864 the Confederacy was running out of supplies and men. Grant’s overland campaign had forced Lee to retreat to Petersburg and Richmond (the CSA capital). The fighting was fierce, but Lee was outmatched and outnumbered. Eventually the Confederate army was forced to abandon the capital.

Sherman, meanwhile, marched his men across Georgia, laying waste to Atlanta and Savanna (and everything in-between). He then proceeded to march his men north to assist in trapping Lee.

Completely surrounded with no hope of victory, Lee finally surrendered to Grant at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Virginia on April 9th, 1865. The war was finally over.

The President is Killed

Just 5 days after Lee’s surrender, Lincoln was shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth, an actor and southern sympathizer. It was the first assassination of a US president, and it devastated much of the nation.

Any hopes of swiftly rebuilding the Union were dashed. Reconstruction would be painful and difficult.

Biographies of Important People

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

He was a former lawyer and senator from Illinois who became famous for his stance in the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He quickly rose in the ranks of the newly formed Republican Party and was elected as president of the US in 1860. Although he wished to contain slavery to the south, he did not express a public desire for abolition. He wished instead to preserve the Union at any cost.

When war broke out and the southern states could no longer present any political opposition in Congress, he used executive authority unlike any other president before or since. He wrote the Emancipation Proclamation which freed all slaves in the CSA. He signed the Homestead Act and the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. He helped start the building of the Transcontinental Railroad. But most importantly, he is remembered as the man who saved the Union.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

He was a senator from Mississippi who favored secession/states’ rights. He was elected as president of the CSA shortly after it was formed. As opposed to Lincoln, Davis presided over a weak executive branch. He also was known to be stubborn and insecure in his leadership. When the Confederacy was defeated, Davis was eventually captured and released after two years.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

He was a veteran of the US-Mexican War from Ohio who thrived in the military, but often struggled in times of peace. He became famous for his victory in the Battle of Shiloh, but was not promoted to lead the Union Army until the capture of Vicksburg. He had a gift for envisioning a battlefield and knowing where troops were at all times. He was instrumental in forcing Lee to surrender to bring the war to an end. In 1869 he was elected president and served until 1877.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Lee was also a veteran of the US Mexican War and was the Union’s choice for commanding general. He refused the commission and chose to lead the Confederate Army instead, claiming that he could not go to war with his home state of Virginia. He was a brilliant commander, but he made some mistakes that would lead to eventual defeat (Gettysburg being a prime example). After he finally surrendered to Grant, he was allowed to keep his sword and horse as a gesture of respect.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jackson was a Confederate General from Virginia who became famous after the First Battle of Bull Run when his men refused to retreat. He later was victorious at Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Chancellorsville. He was considered the Confederacy’s best general until he was shot by friendly fire in 1863. He died shortly after of pneumonia that was most likely related to his wound. Lee claimed that he had lost his right arm.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Carney was a Sargent in the famous 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment (made up of African-American soldiers). In the assault of Ft. Wagner near Charleston, SC, his regiment lost over half of their men. Carney became the flag-bearer (a position of honor) and was shot 3 times. He survived the battle and was given the Congressional Medal of Honor 37 years later.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Bazaar was an American Latino born in Chile. He served in the Union Navy on the Santiago de Cuba and was ordered to assault the Confederate Ft. Fisher near Wilmington, NC. He was one of only 6 soldiers to enter the fort and he carried several crucial dispatches (messages) to his commander while receiving heavy fire from Confederates. For his actions he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Reasons Why the North won the War

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the Northern US had far more factories than the South which enabled it to make weapons, uniforms, and other supplies for the war effort. By contrast, the South had to rely almost exclusively by trade with other nations. Once southern trade was cut off, their already limited supplies dwindled quickly.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the North had better roads, railroads, and communications (telegraphs) that allowed troops, orders, and supplies to move quickly over hundreds of miles. By contrast, the South had a loose network of unreliable roads which took weeks to travel and hand written notes via horseback were the only means of communication.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the North had far more people than the South, including immigrants that arrived almost daily in eastern ports such as NYC. The South was sparsely populated and began to quickly lose soldiers once morale declined.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the South had a stronger motivation early on in the war (to preserve their way of life) which led to fiercer combat. When wealthy southerners became exempt from conscription (draft) it became clear to others that the southern cause was not as pristine as they had been led to believe. On the other hand, when Lincoln finally issued the Emancipation Proclamation the North had a new purpose—to end slavery, which motivated soldiers to join and fight fiercely.

Why was the death toll so high?

1. Americans were fighting Americans, which automatically doubles the amount of dead Americans compared to other wars in which another enemy was fought.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- twice as many soldiers died of disease than of battle wounds. This is because they spent years camped in cramped, wet, unsanitary conditions. Malnutrition from limited and poor food also weakened soldiers’ immune systems. Also, infections from minor wounds spread due to unsanitary hospitals and medical instruments.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the rifled barrel and minnie ball made weapons twice as accurate at twice the distance. Exploding shells could be launched from artillery 2 miles away. Repeater rifles and pistols meant soldiers could fire multiple shots without reloading.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the Civil War was the first modern war—fought with mass-produced, manufactured weapons. Unfortunately, soldiers were still expected to cluster together in tight rows and slowly march upon each other. Many units were decimated because they charged fortified enemy positions with bayonets.