

Module 1 Lesson 6 Notes

The Civil War Begins 1.6

Shortly after the nation's Southern states secede from the Union, war begins between the North and South.



States Seceding from the Union

- | | |
|---|--|
| Free Union states | Confederate states seceding after Ft. Sumter |
| Union states with slavery | Territories |
| Confederate states seceding before Ft. Sumter, April 1861 | |

The Civil War Begins 1.6

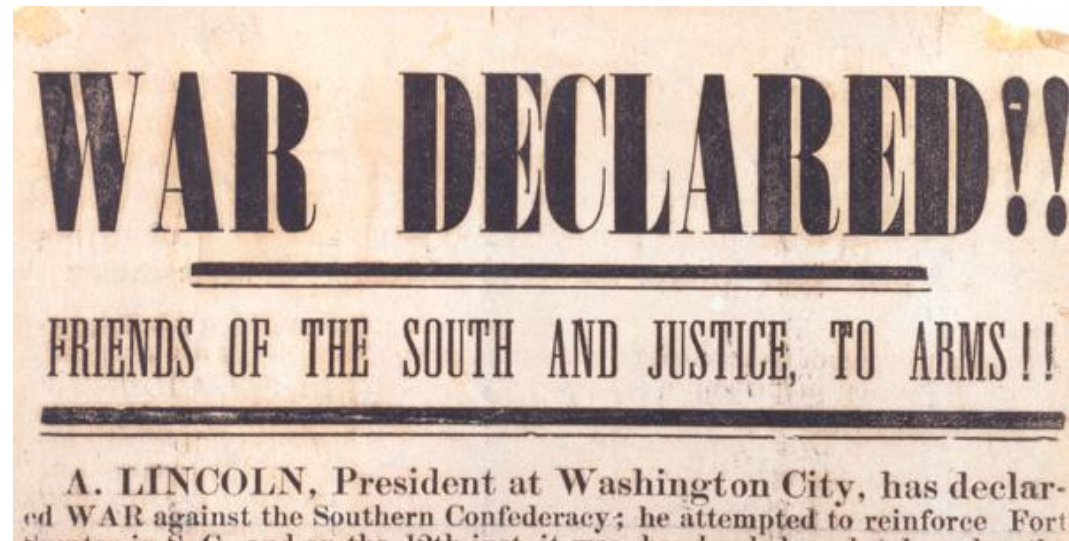
Union and Confederate Forces Clash

Southern States Take Sides

1861, Fort Sumter in Charleston falls; Lincoln calls for volunteers

4 more slave states join Confederacy

Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri remain in Union



Strengths and Strategies

Northern strengths: more people, factories, food production

Southern strengths: cotton, good generals, motivated soldiers

Union plan: blockade ports, split South in two, capture Richmond

President Lincoln took office on March 4, 1861 and declared that there would be no war unless the South started it.

•Four forts—including Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor—had remained under Union control when the southern states seceded. When Union troops at Fort Sumter refused to surrender, the Confederates fired on them.



Northerners were angered.

Lincoln called for volunteers to fight against the Confederacy.

The South mobilized troops



The Union



The Confederacy

Goal	Preserve the union	Gain independence
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing population • More industry • Better railroads • Strong navy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had the nation's best military leaders • Troops committed to the fight
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small standing army • Troops were not very committed • Lacked the best military leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less factories for making war supplies • Few vital ports • Smaller population

During the first two years of the war, neither side gained a clear victory or captured the other's capital city.

Early Civil War battles

Bull Run (July 1861)

Shiloh (April 1862)

Antietam (Sept. 1862)

Fredericksburg (Dec. 1862)



The Politics of War 1.6

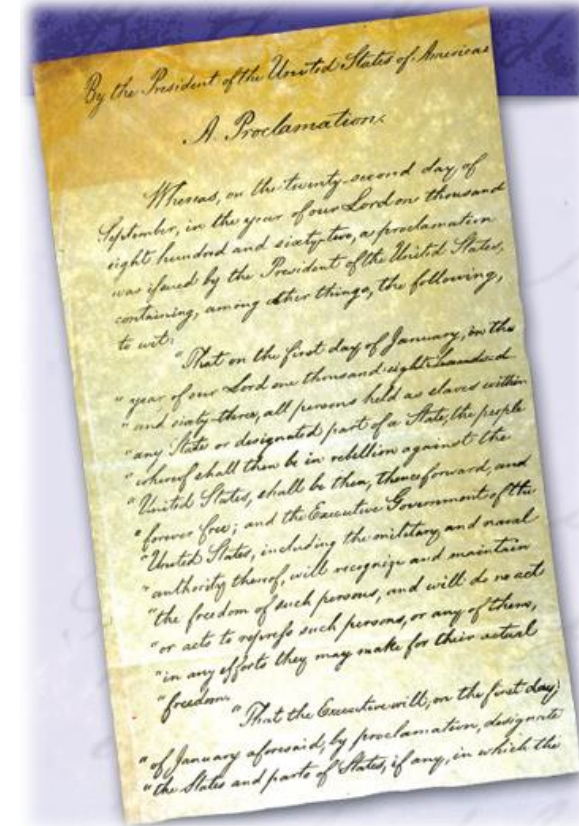
Britain Remains Neutral

Britain does not need cotton, does need Northern goods

Proclaiming Emancipation

Emancipation Proclamation empowers army to free Confederate slaves

Gives soldiers moral purpose; compromise no longer possible



Both Sides Face Political Dissent

Lincoln, Davis suspend *habeas corpus* to suppress disloyalty, dissent

Life During Wartime 1.6

War Leads to Social Upheaval

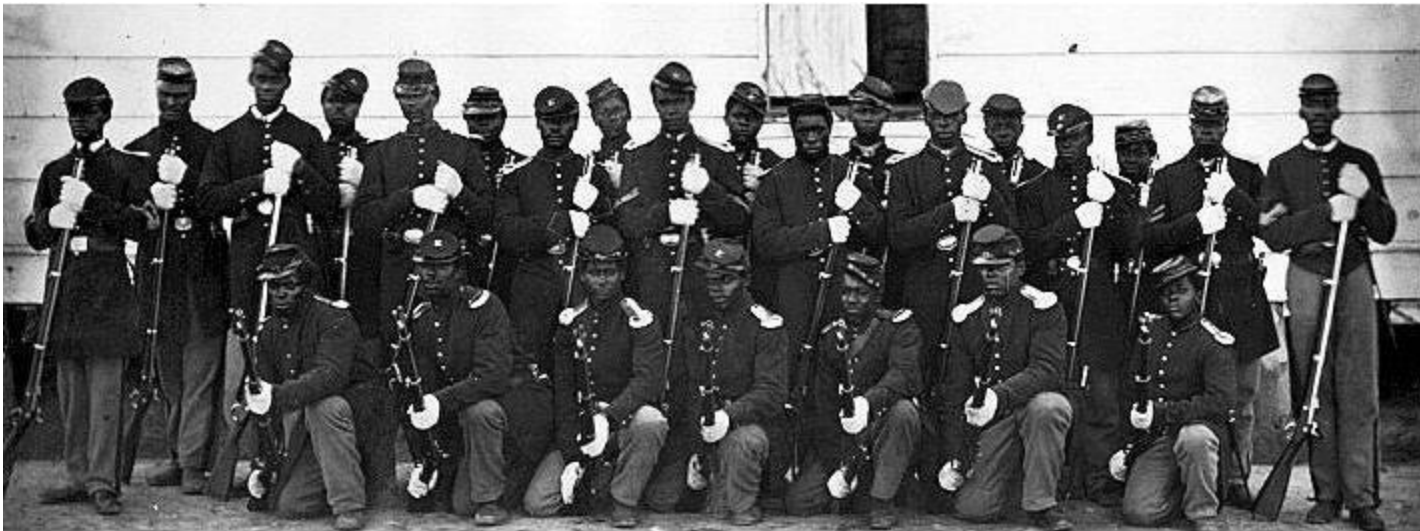
Casualties, desertions lead to conscription on both sides

Conscription—draft that forces men to enlist; leads to draft riots

African Americans Fight for Freedom

African Americans are 1% of North's population, 10% of army.

Serve in separate regiments, paid less than whites for most of war



Soldiers Suffer on Both Sides

Soldiers often sick from camp filth, limited diet, poor medical care

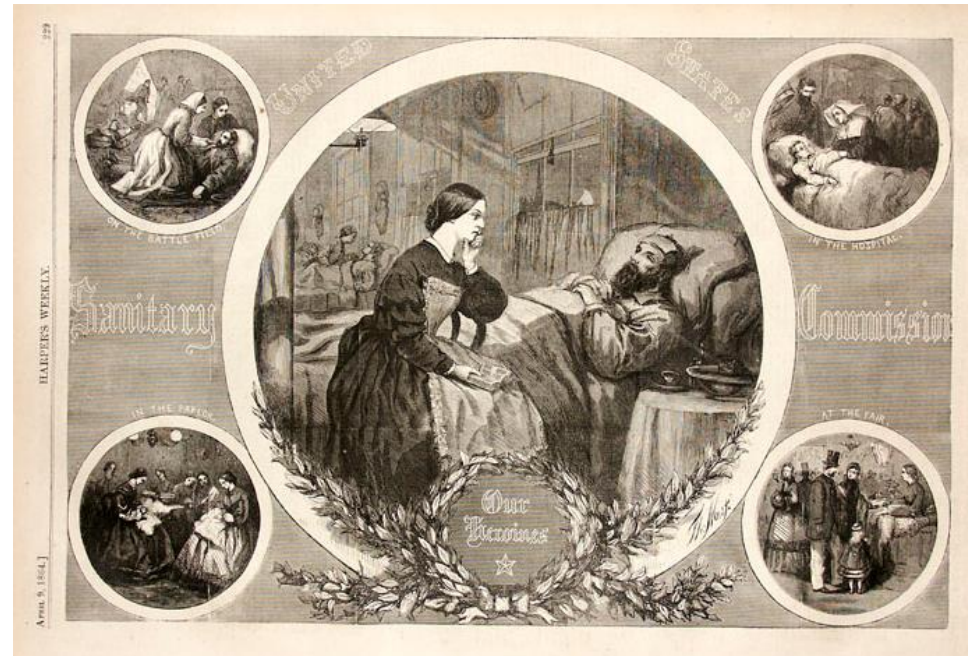
Prisons overcrowded, unsanitary; many die of malnutrition, disease

Life During Wartime 1.6 {continued}

Women Work to Improve Conditions

Thousands of women serve as nurses for both sides

Union nurse Clara Barton later founds American Red Cross



The War Affects Regional Economies

Confederacy faces food shortage, increased prices, inflation

Union army's need for supplies supports Northern industry

North's standard of living declines

Congress enacts income tax (percentage of income) to pay for war

The North Takes Charge 1.6

After four years of bloody fighting, the Union wears down the Confederacy and wins the war.

The tide of the war began to shift in the Union's favor in 1863.

After victory at Vicksburg, Union General

Ulysses S. Grant achieved the Union goal of splitting the Confederacy in two.

Next, the Union faced a Confederate invasion at the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863) and defeated Lee's troops there. The battle destroyed one third of Lee's forces.

**Nov. 1863, Lincoln gives Gettysburg Address at cemetery dedication
Speech helps country realize it is a unified nation**

The Confederacy Wears Down 1.6

Total War

Lincoln appoints Grant commander of all Union Armies (1864)

Grant appoints William Tecumseh Sherman as Western commander

Grant, Sherman wage total war to destroy South's will to fight.

Sherman's March

Spring 1864, Sherman creates a path of destruction through Georgia

The Election of 1864

Lincoln wins! Helped by Sherman's victories

The Surrender at Appomatox

April 1865, Grant, Lee sign surrender at Appomatox Court House

Within a month, all remaining Confederate resistance collapses

Civil War Casualties, 1861–1865					
	Total Forces	Wounded	Battle Deaths	Other Deaths in Service	Total Deaths
Union	2,213,363	280,040	140,414	224,097	364,511
Confederate	1,050,000	226,000	94,000	166,000	260,000
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; <i>Encyclopedia of the Confederacy</i>					

Approximately 360,000 Union and 260,000 Confederate soldiers die

Political and Economic Changes

Civil War increases power, authority of federal government

Southern economy shattered: industry, farmlands destroyed