

The Civil War



I. Conflict Takes Shape

- A. Southern states believed they had the right to leave the Union**
- B. They wanted to protect their way of life, including slavery.**
- C. Northern states wanted to protect the Union. At first, the war was not about slavery in the North.**
- D. In April, 1861, 8 slave states were still in the Union. 4 soon left, the other 4, called “border states,” Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland.**

II. Strengths and Weaknesses

- A. The South believed they were fighting a war of Independence.**
- B. The South had well-trained young soldiers, but little industry, few railroads to move men and supplies**
- C. The South had political problems: a weak central government, believed in States' Rights**
- D. They also had a small population. Only 9,000,000 compared to 22,000,000 in the North. More than 1/3 of Southerners**

were slaves and were not going to fight in the war.

E. **The North had four times** the free population. More people to fight, more to grow food and work in factories.

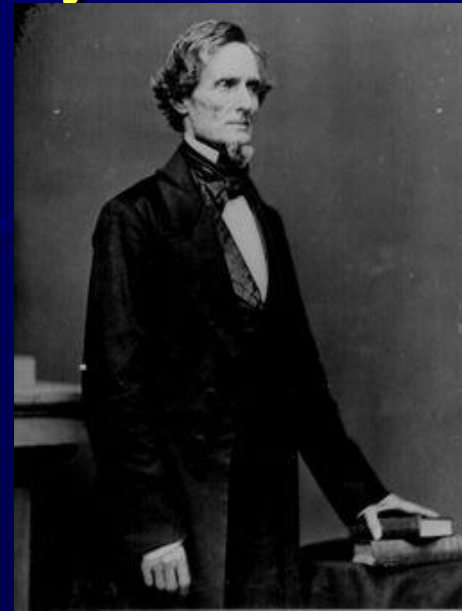
F. **90% of manufactured goods** in the U.S. came from the North. North had 70% of the railroads.

G. **North had a strong Navy**, South could not compete at sea.

H. North had to conquer a huge area in the South. Long lines of supply were open to attack.

III. Wartime Leaders

- A. **SOUTH:** Jefferson Davis, former Secretary of War and U.S. Senator was President of Confederate States of Amer.
- B. Robert E. Lee was best general in U.S., sided with his home state of Virginia. He commanded the Confederate army
- C. **NORTH:** Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, That sent the Southern states into leaving the Union.





LINCOLN had trouble finding generals who could fight and win.



D. War began at **Fort Sumter** in April, 1861

IV. Long Difficult Struggle

A. **North** planned to use naval power to surround the South, cut off supplies and strangle the economy.

B. In the east, Lincoln planned to seize Richmond, Va., the Southern capital.

Called the “Anaconda Plan”



B. In the east, Lincoln planned to seize Richmond, Va., the Southern capital.

SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

Based, according to our data, on the fact that the *J. B. Fitch* of Cincinnati is the owner of the *Proctor* (one of the Southern Dispatch's) the



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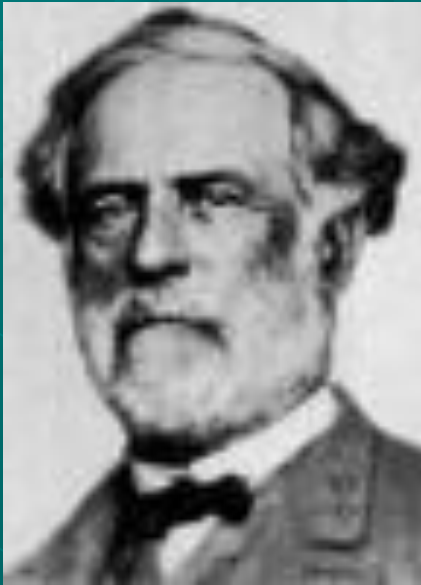


C. Also planned to take control of the Mississippi River, cutting the South in two.

D. The South planned to defend its territory until the North got tired of fighting.

E. South also hoped European powers would take their side and help.

F. The first battle, **Battle of Bull Run**, became a huge Southern victory and country knew it would be a long war.



V. Antietam

- A. In September, 1862, General Lee took his army to the North. After many Northern defeats, Lee planned to attack the North and Capture Washington, D.C.
- B. In one day, over 22,000 soldiers were killed or wounded and Lee went back south.
- C. Lincoln needed a victory to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves in areas of rebellion.



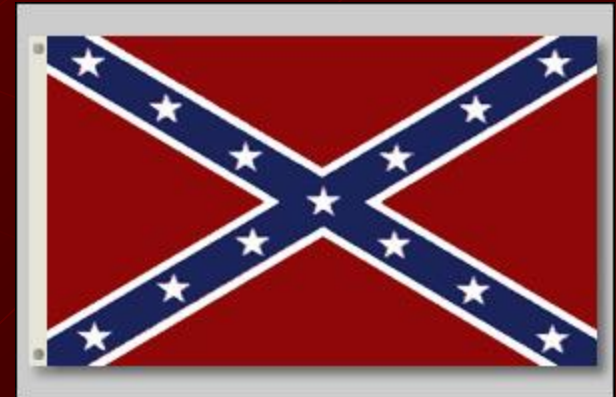
Antietam gave him the victory he needed.

D. On September 22, 1862 Lincoln issued the Proclamation, **ending slavery on January 1, 1863.**

E. Proclamation really only ended slavery in areas that Lincoln did not control. **It did end Southern hopes of help from Europe.**

VI. Southern Victories

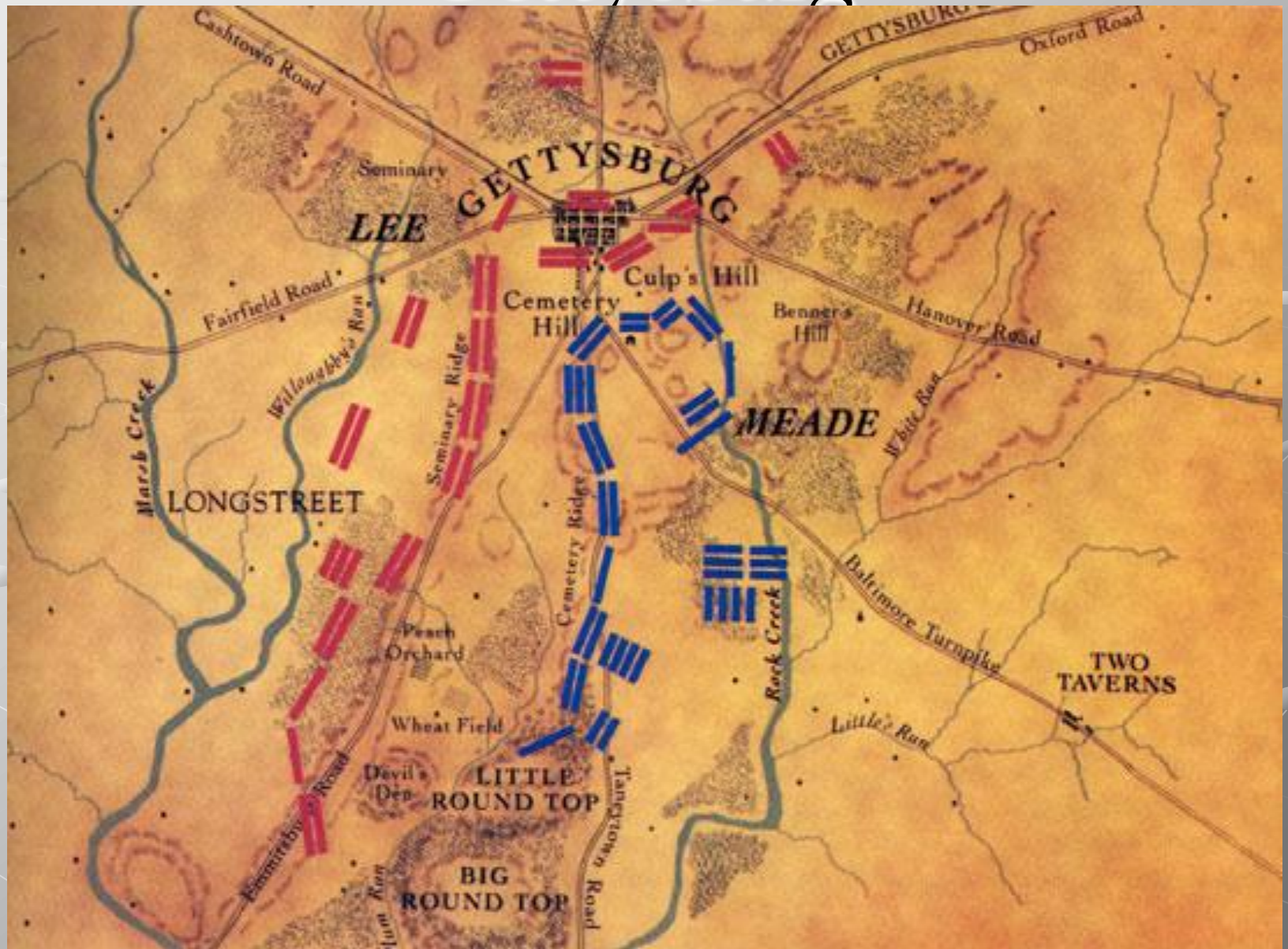
A. Southern armies



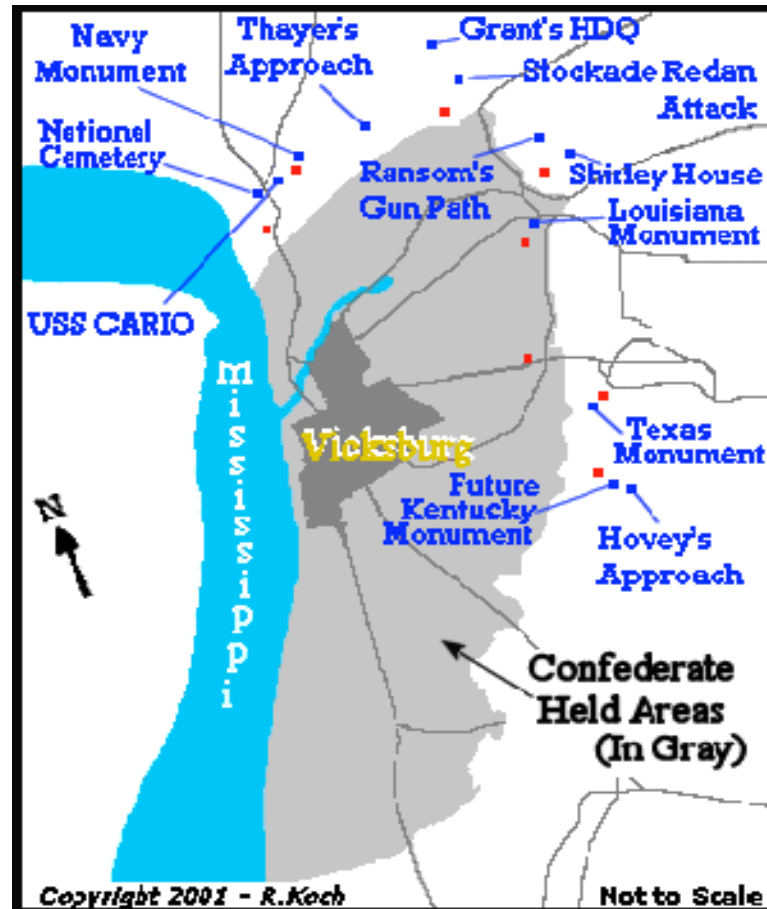
won major victories at **Fredericksburg, Va.** in 1862 and **Second Bull Run**. They also won a decisive victory at Chancellorsville, Va. in 1863.

B. General Lee again took his army north in June, 1863 and the North won a major victory in a three day battle at **Gettysburg, Pennsylvania**. The South never again had a good chance to win the war after **Gettysburg** and the loss of **Vicksburg, Mississippi**.

Gettysburg



that closed the **Mississippi River** to the Southern states. Both occurred on **July 4, 1863.**

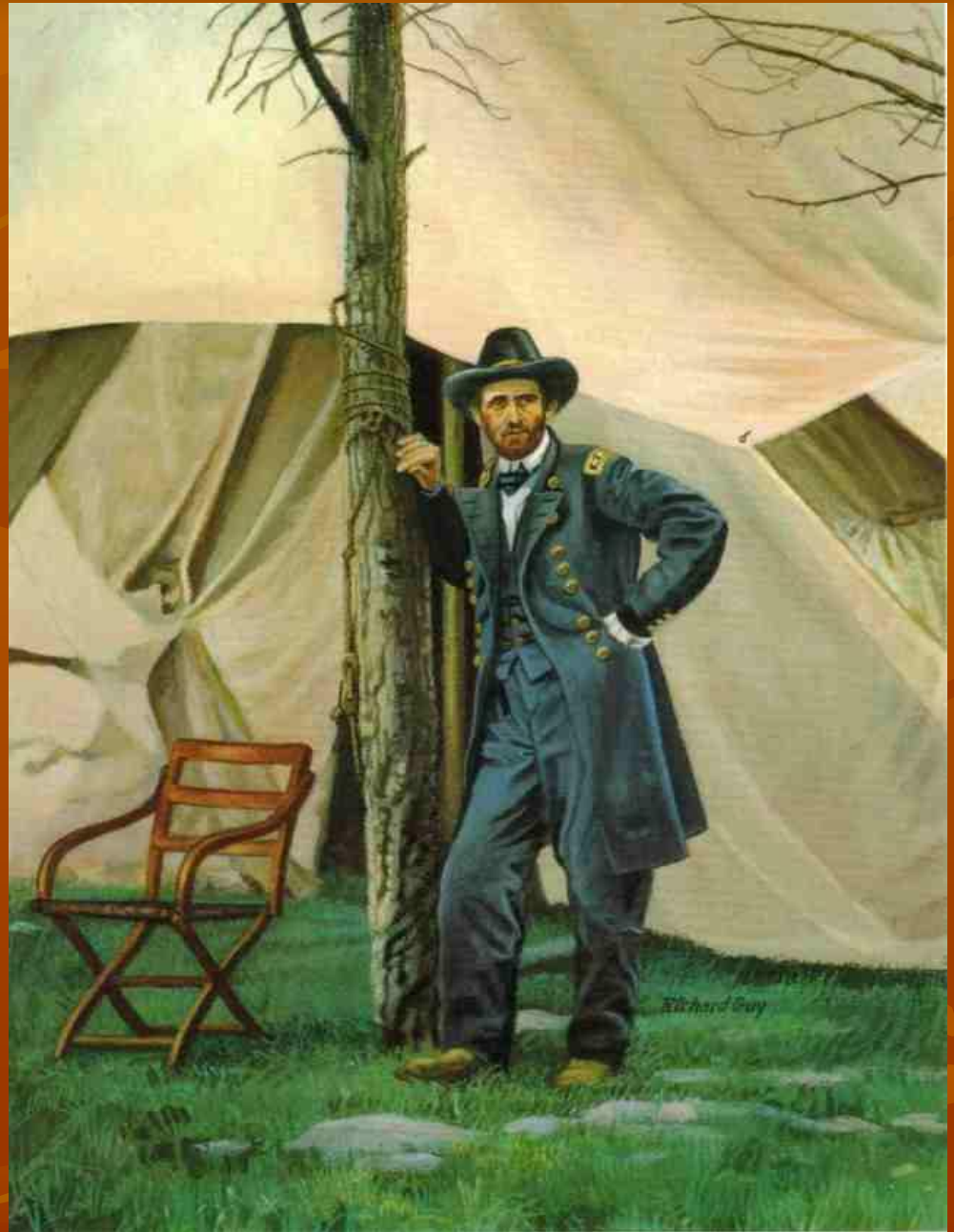


Lincoln gave the **Gettysburg Address** that fall, dedicating the cemetery to the war dead of both sides.

“Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this...”



Union General U. S. Grant



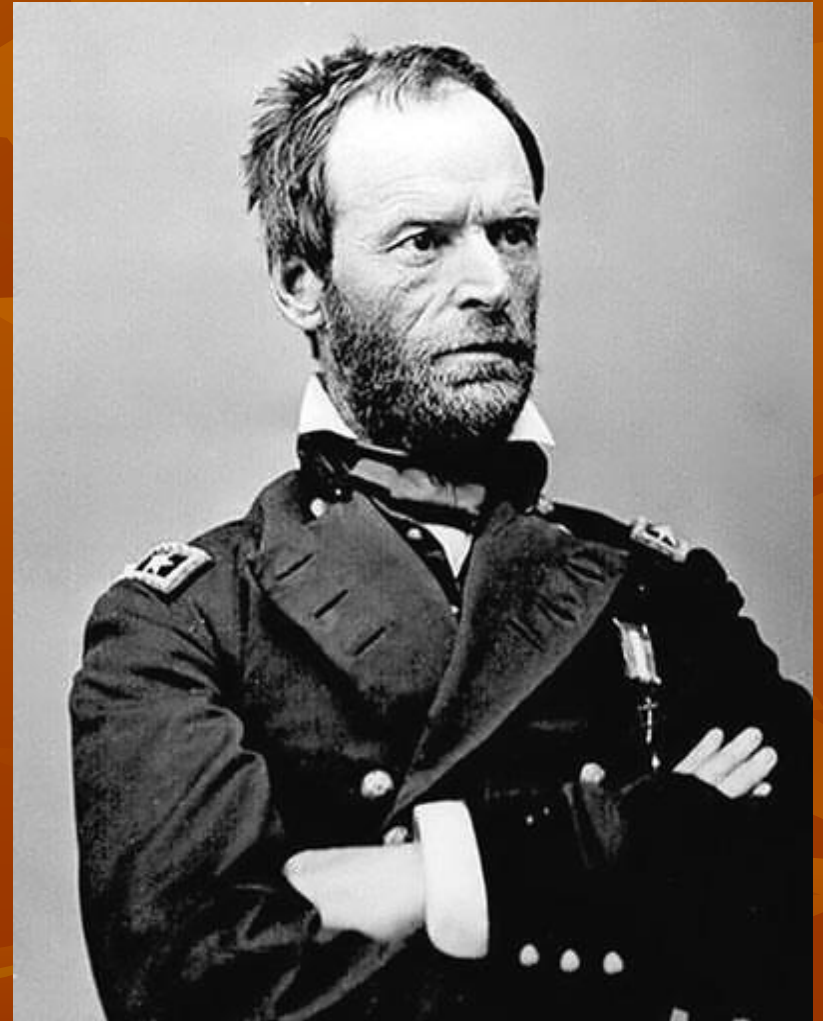
Union General William Sherman

Sherman led the March to the Sea through Georgia



SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

After the painting by F. O. C. DARLEY



VII. North wages total War

- A. **General Grant** took over Northern armies and attacked Lee's army in Virginia in May, 1864.
- B. **General Sherman** took Atlanta in the south and destroyed much of the state of Georgia.
- C. Finally, **Grant** laid siege to Petersburg, Va. (10 miles from Richmond) and sat for 8 months as the South began to collapse.



Fall of Richmond, Va.



Richmond/ Petersburg, Va.



CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION TRUST THE BREAKTHROUGH AT PETERSBURG, VA

APRIL 2, 1865

85

General A.P. Hill is killed while riding to rally his troops.

LEE

A. P. HILL
III CORPS

Banks

Thomas

49 GA

14 GA

35 GA

45 GA

After overrunning Confederate earthworks, VI Corps wheels south and renews attack.

WILCOX

Lane

18 NC

33 NC

37 NC

28 NC

Boisseau

Hart

HETH

Erson

52 NC

Duncan Road

Jones

Rohoic Creek

Church Road

0 1/2
MILES

Fort Fisher

WRIGHT
VI CORPS

Fort Welch

Fort Gregg

Arthur's Swamp

Brinckle

SEYMOUR

Truex

Keifer

Grant

Hyde

Warner

Edwards

Ham

WHEATON

Allen

Penrose

Hamblin

20 NY

10 NY

4 NY

2 NY

3 NY

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Legend

	Confederate		Union
	19th-Century Woodline		
	19th-Century Structures		
	19th-Century Roads		
	19th-Century Roads no longer in existence		
	Modern Roads		
	Preserved by the Civil War Preservation Trust		
	Pamplin Historical Park		
	National Park Service		

Map prepared for the Civil War Preservation Trust by Steven Stanley

In the early morning of April 2nd, VI Corps files through Union earthworks into position for their pending attack.

D. **Lee** surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Va. On April 9, 1865.

E. **Grant** stopped the Northern soldiers from cheering, saying “The rebels are our countrymen again.”

F. More than 300,000 **Union** soldiers were dead and over 250,000 Southern soldiers were killed.

G. The **Union** was now secure, slavery was ended forever in the U.S. and the power of the Federal government was growing.

VIII. Lincoln Assassinated

- A.. On Friday, April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot and killed at Ford's theater in Washington, D.C.
- B. Killed by actor **John Wilkes Booth**, a Southerner who felt Lincoln would give equal rights to African Americans. He could not stand for that.
- C. **Northern government** then punished the entire South for the actions of Booth.

And they all lived happily
ever after *

* *(except Lincoln)*