

North vs South

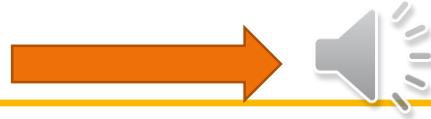
The background is a detailed illustration of a battle scene. In the foreground, two American flags are prominently displayed, one on the left and one on the right, both waving. Behind them, soldiers in period uniforms are visible, some standing and others in motion. The background features a landscape with rolling hills, trees, and a distant building, all rendered in a classic, slightly faded style.

The American CIVIL WAR

The War Between the States

1864-1865

The Civil War:

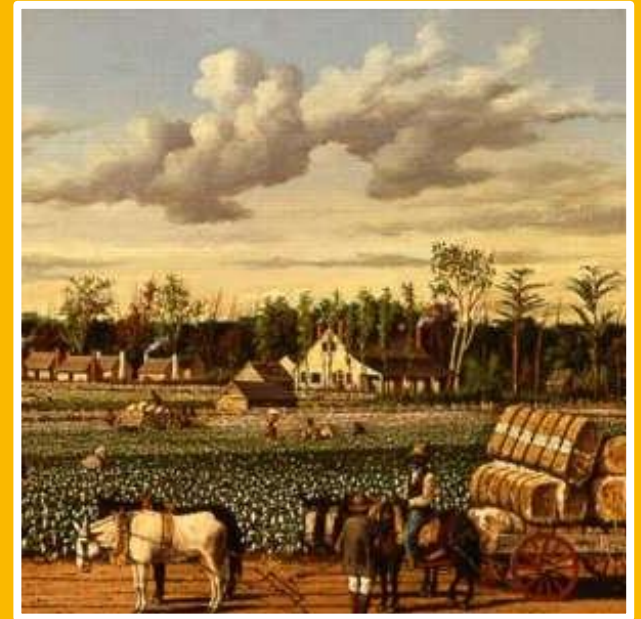
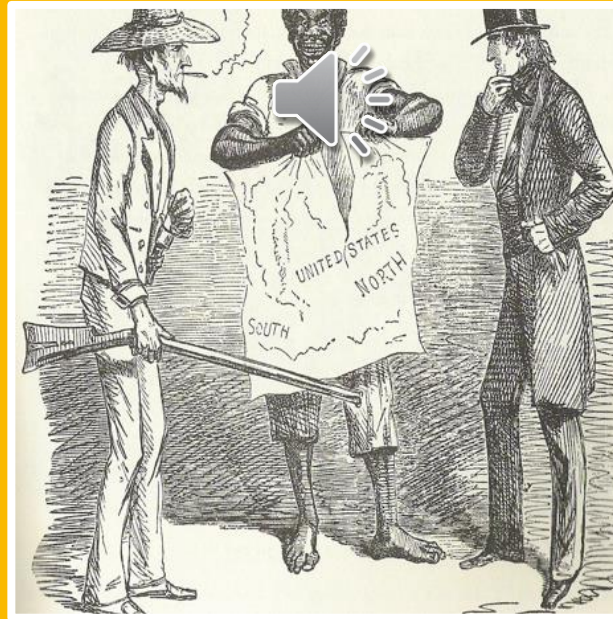
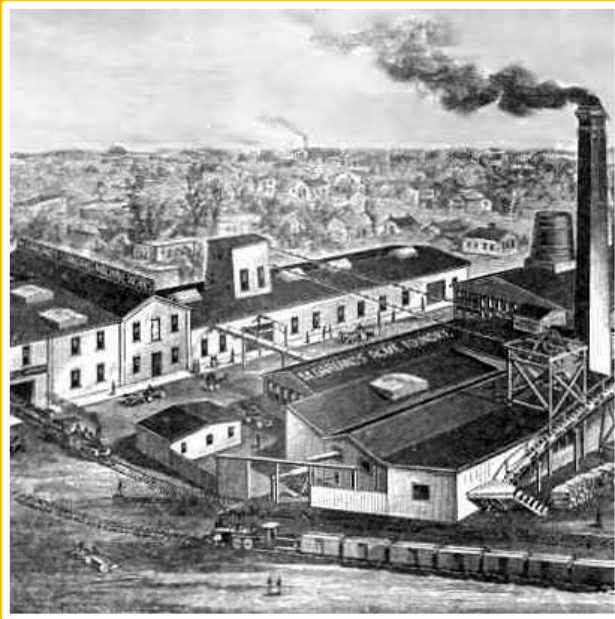


Today you are going on a “virtual field trip” of the Civil War. Our Civil War unit usually lasts 4-5 weeks and includes stories, discussions, and activities. Unfortunately, our unit is a casualty of Covid-19 this year and online school doesn’t let us do the “fun” things. This will be your last assignment of the year.

- Look through the following slides
- Each slide will tell you part of the story of the Civil War
- If there is a speaker icon on the page, that means you can click on it and hear part of the story.
- There will be video clips to watch.
- There will be maps and photographs to look closely at.
- There will be some info and then... a quiz 😊 OPEN NOTE OF COURSE
- USE your arrow keys to advance to each slide.

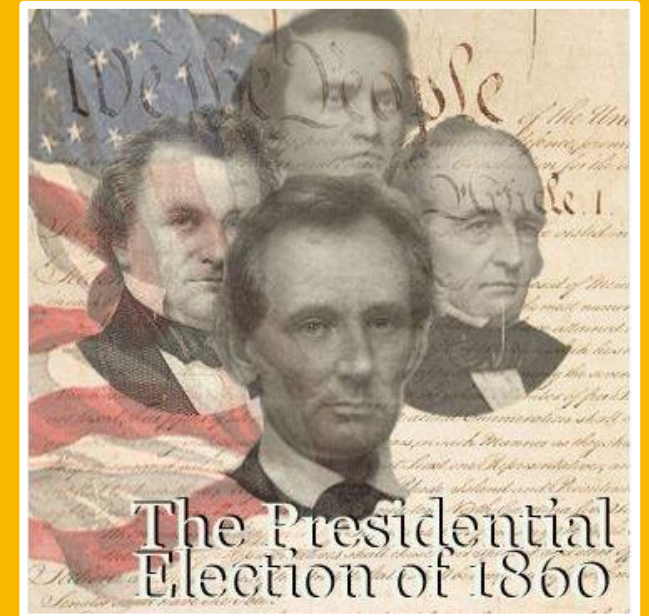
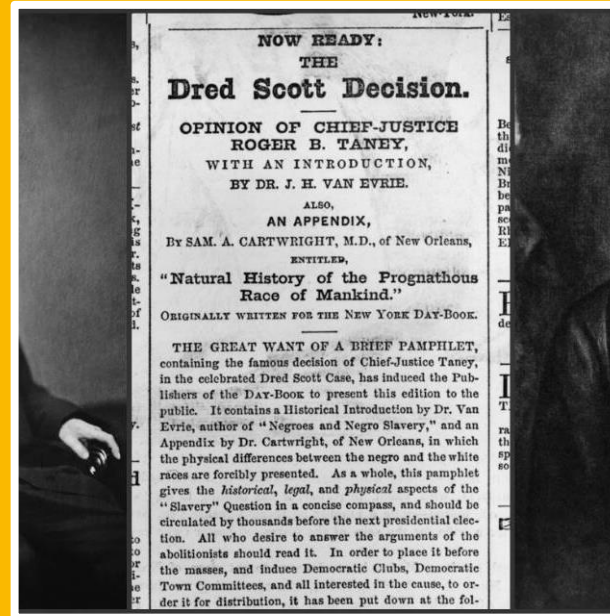
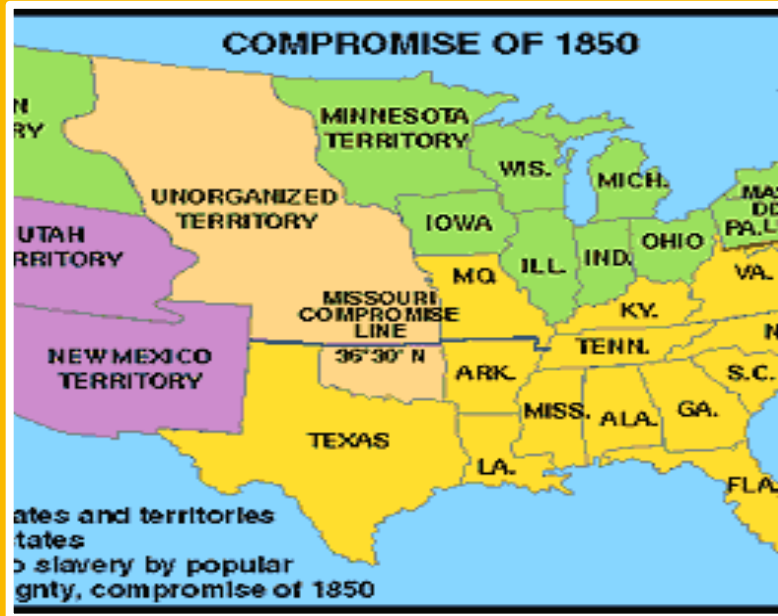
SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES

Different ways of life led to disagreements in economic and social beliefs.
The issues of states' rights and slavery were the biggest



SOME OF THE EVENTS THAT LED TO WAR

Last week, you learned about the causes of the war.



HOW THE WAR STARTED

Smithsonian
CHANNEL 

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF THE NORTH



- Advantages:
- Plenty of resources
- Large population
- Plenty of food, ammunition, weapons, and other needed supplies
- Plenty of money to fund the fight
- Vast railroad transportation for moving troops and supplies
- Factories could switch from producing goods to producing war supplies
- Disadvantages:
- Fought to reestablish the Union which was less emotional than the South's motivation
- Many Northerners did not think ending slavery was important
- The North would have to invade the South to wage war – they would be away from home





SOUTHERN ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

- Advantages:
- Fighting for their independence on their "home field"
- There were fighting to preserve their way of life – emotional cause and desire
- Southerners were skilled with rifles and horses
- Southerners had a tradition of military service and were good soldiers
- Disadvantages:
- Poorly equipped
- Few factories to make weapons and supplies
- Few railroads to move troops and supplies
- Smaller population than the North
- Would not use slaves as soldiers
- Could not raise a large army
- The border with the union and the coast were open to attack



NORTHERN STRATEGIES



- Blockade Confederate ports and cut off supplies from Europe
- Take control of the Mississippi to split the South & prevent troop and supply movement
- Capture the Capital of Richmond to seize the Confederate government

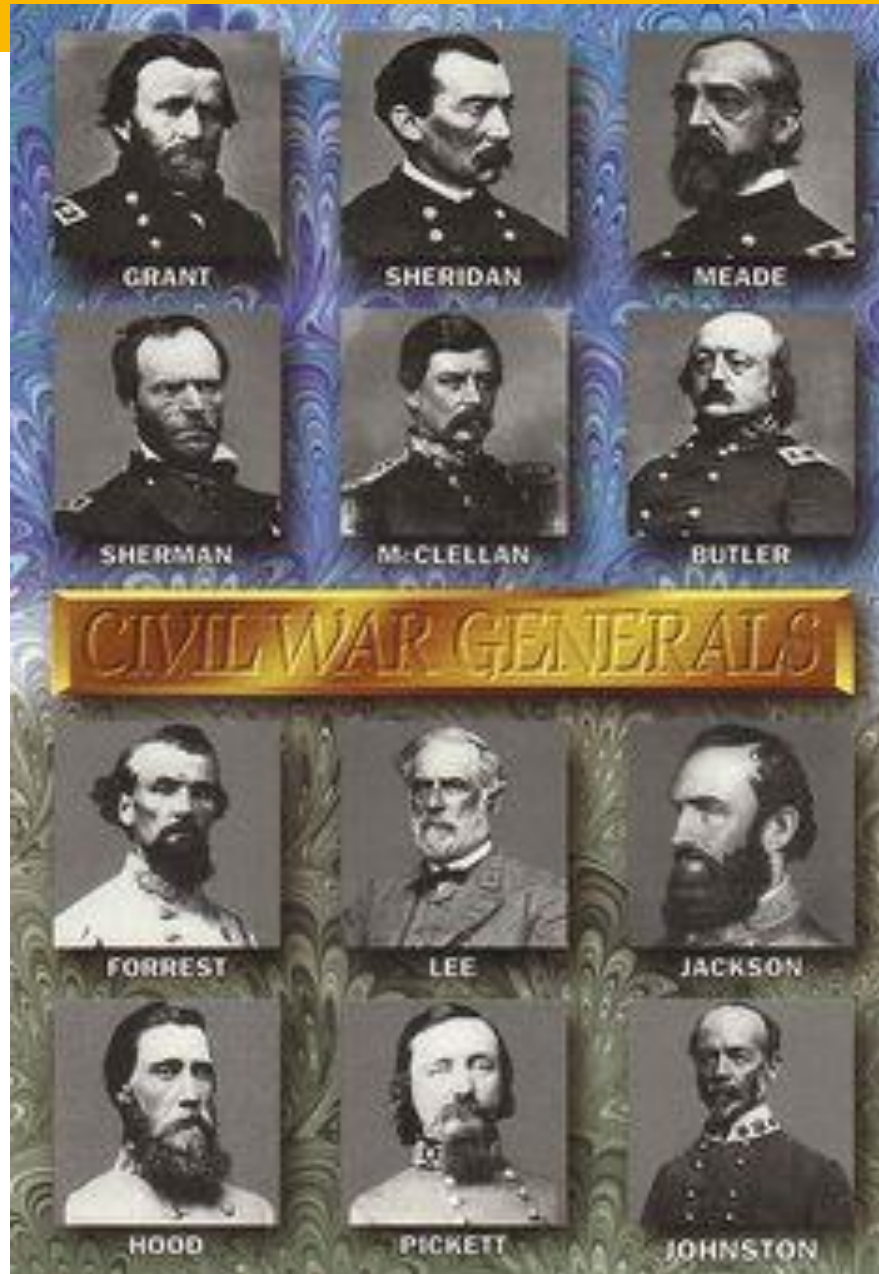




SOUTHERN STRATEGIES

- Fight a defensive war
- Hold out against enemy attack
- Ask Europeans (Great Britain) for supplies

- President Lincoln
 - President Lincoln had originally asked southerner Robert E. Lee to lead the Union Army but Lee, though he was against slavery, did not want to fight against his family and friends.
 - Ulysses S. Grant became the Union leader
 - George McClellan
-
- President Jefferson Davis
 - General Albert Johnson led western forces
 - General Robert E. Lee led the eastern forces
 - General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson



CIVIL WAR LEADERS

1st Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)

July 21, 1861 near Manassas, Virginia
next to a stream called Bull Run

31,000 Union troops against 35,000
Confederate troops

People came from surrounding areas to watch the battle. They brought picnic baskets, blankets, and binoculars. They thought that the Union army would easily overpower the Confederate forces.

The Confederates were better organized and had access to reinforcements.

The Union got tired and retreated -
through the crowd of picnickers.



ANTIETAM

The Union army found a copy of Confederate battle plans and was able to use the information to their advantage.

September 17, 1862 – near Sharpsburg, Maryland the battle of Antietam occurred

It was the bloodiest single day of fighting in the entire war.

The battle ended in a tie but the Union is credited with a victory



- The Emancipation Proclamation:
- The Union victory at Antietam led President Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation
- The proclamation:
 - Declared slaves in seceded states as free
 - Discouraged Great Britain from helping the South
 - Gave the North support from anti-slavery groups
 - Openly made the Civil War a battle about slavery.



- The Proclamation DID NOT:
 - Actually free any slaves
 - Apply to lands in federal control
 - Did not get the South to free the slaves

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



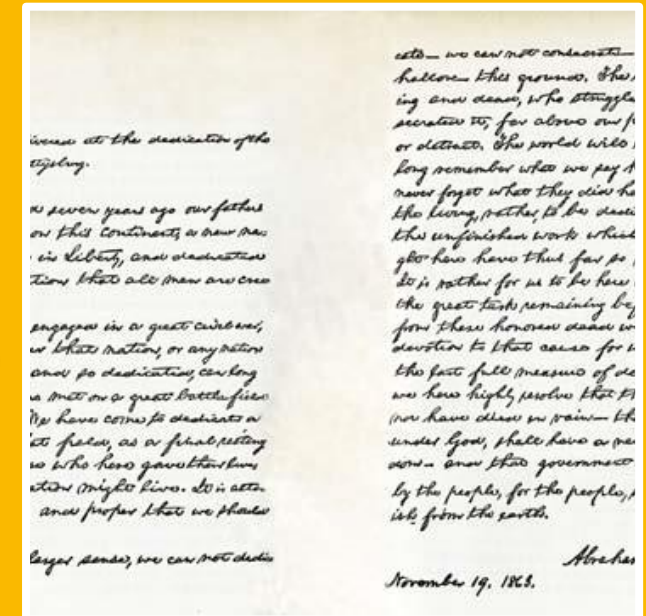
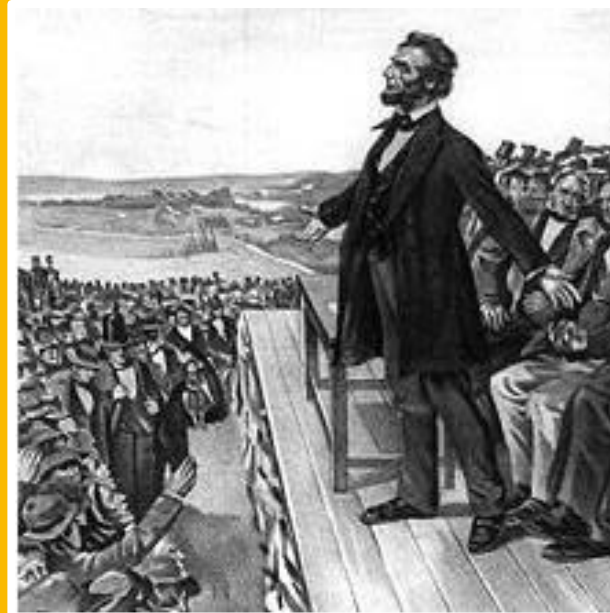
GETTYSBURG

- The South was winning the war.
- Gen. Lee decided to invade the North and end the war for good.
- On his way north, there was an accidental meeting with Northern troops in Pennsylvania.
- The battle lasted 3 days and weakened the Southern forces. This was the turning point for Northern success.

The Gettysburg Address

After the Battle of Gettysburg, President Lincoln attended the dedication of the cemetery built to honor all the dead at Gettysburg.

Lincoln gave a speech that lasted only 3 minutes but one that has become one of the greatest and most famous speeches in U.S. History.



Click the speaker to hear the speech

THE WAR CONTINUED



After Gettysburg, the war continued into the West to places called Shiloh and Vicksburg, Mississippi then to Chickamauga & Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Union army was able to control the Mississippi River and divide the Southern forces.



Sherman's March to the Sea

- General Grant planned to wage total war on the South, including the destruction of southern resources, armies, and civilians


He targeted the southern cities of Richmond and Atlanta and ordered General William T. Sherman to destroy the farmlands that supplied food to the Confederate army.

In Sherman's March to the Sea campaign, he destroyed everything in his path. Sherman and his army burned Atlanta to the ground and destroyed the main railroad line.

Sherman then proceeded to march to the Georgia coast – foraging and destroying as he went. Sherman's troops burned a strip 60 miles wide as they went.

Sherman was one of the most hated men in the South.





General Robert E.
Lee surrendered
to General
Ulysses S. Grant
at Appomattox
Court House in
Virginia



The War ended April 9, 1865

A historical-style poster for the American Civil War. The background features a large Confederate battle flag on the left and a large Union flag on the right. In the center, the words "CIVIL WAR" are written in large, gold, serif capital letters. Below this, a black rectangular box contains the years "1861-1965" in gold. At the bottom, two soldiers on horseback are depicted: one on the left in a grey uniform with a red sash and a Confederate flag, and one on the right in a blue uniform with a blue sash and a Union flag. The scene is set in a grassy field with a dark, smoky sky.

CIVIL WAR

1861-1965