

# Unit 3: The Civil War-A Nation Divided

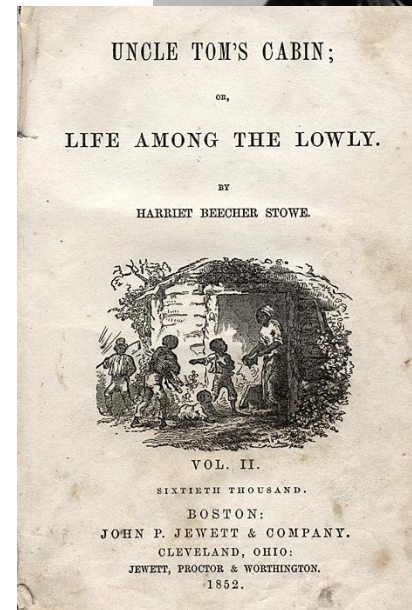


SS5H1 The student will explain the causes, major events, and consequences of the Civil War.

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.

- In the 1850s, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- The book described the cruelty of slavery and helped to convince many Northerners that slavery was wrong

How do you think Southerners felt about the book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*? Why?



# John Brown's Raid



- John Brown was an abolitionist
- In the late 1850s he tried to start a slave rebellion
- He attacked an armory at Harpers Ferry, VA, but was captured before he could arm any slaves
- The North saw Brown as a hero, while the South viewed him as evil

# Questions??

- What's an abolitionist?
- How did the book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry, help divide the North and the South?

b. Discuss how the issues of states' rights and slavery increased tensions between the North and South.

- By the mid 1800s many in the North began to believe that laws should be passed banning slavery
- Southern states saw this as an attempt to destroy their economy: Many Southern states grew crops that used slave labor



- Many in the South felt that the Federal Government should not interfere with slavery and that each state should be able to decide the issue for themselves: They believed in strong states' rights
- The issues of slavery and states' rights helped to divide the country between Northern and Southern states
- Many Southerner's felt the only way to protect their rights was to secede from the United States

# Questions??

- What issues helped divide the country between Northern and Southern states?
- What does it mean to secede?
- Why do you think President Lincoln did not want the Southern states to secede?



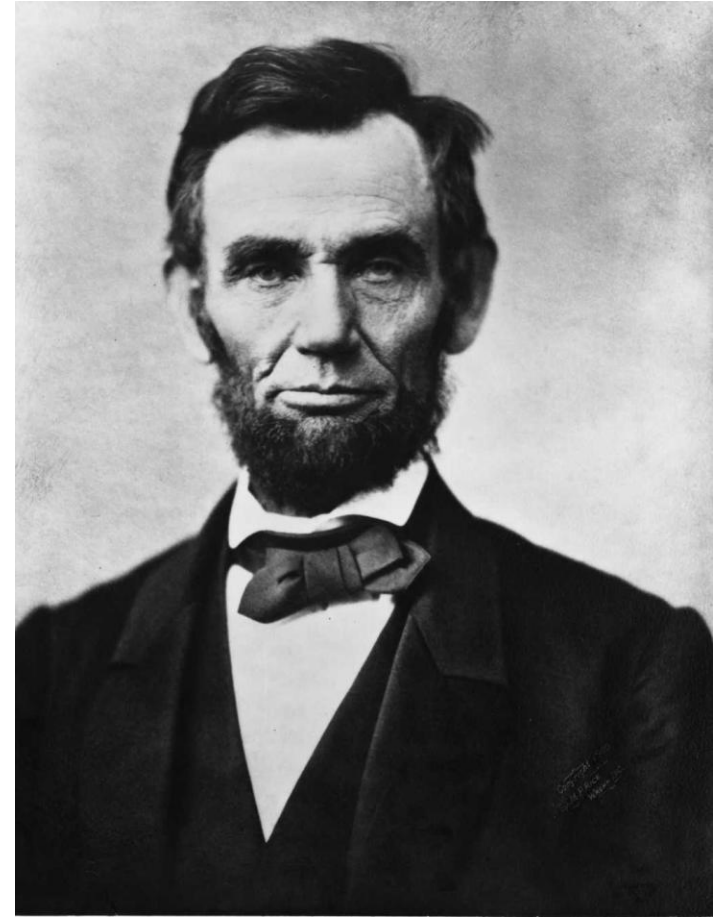
- d. Describe the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson.



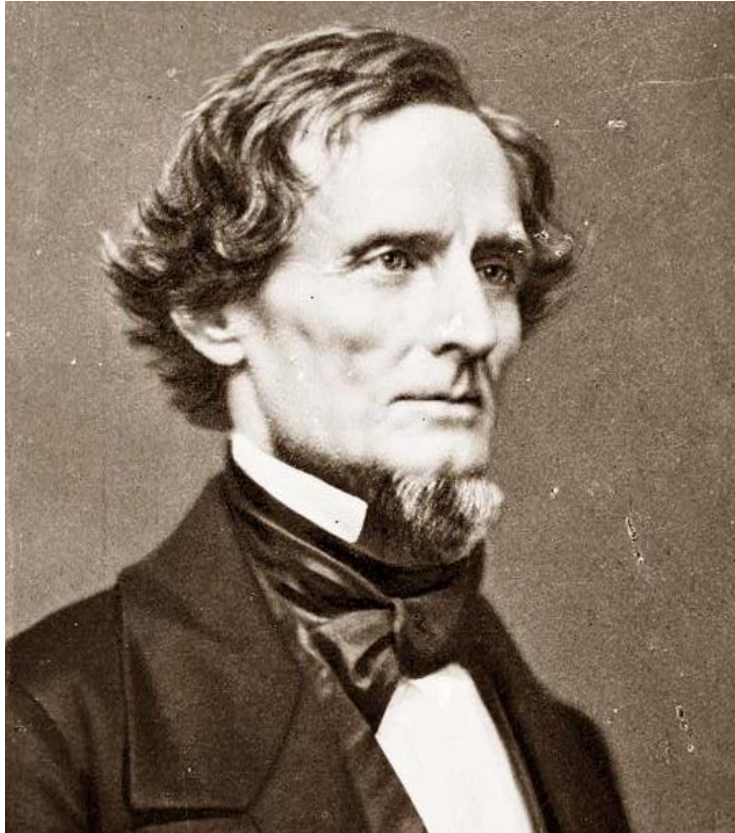


# Abraham Lincoln

- President of the U.S. during the Civil War
- At first Lincoln fought the Civil War to preserve, or keep together, the United States
- Issued the Emancipation Proclamation which freed the slaves in the states that seceded



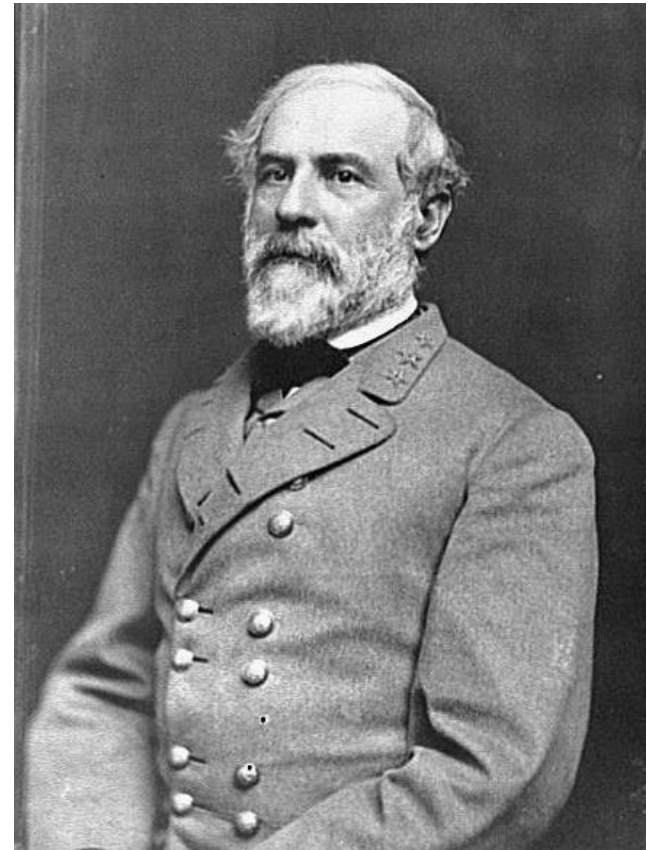
# Jefferson Davis



- Was the 1<sup>st</sup> and only President of the Confederacy (Southern States) during the Civil War

# Robert E. Lee

- Southern General from Virginia
- Led the South's largest army
- Invaded the North and lost a major battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania



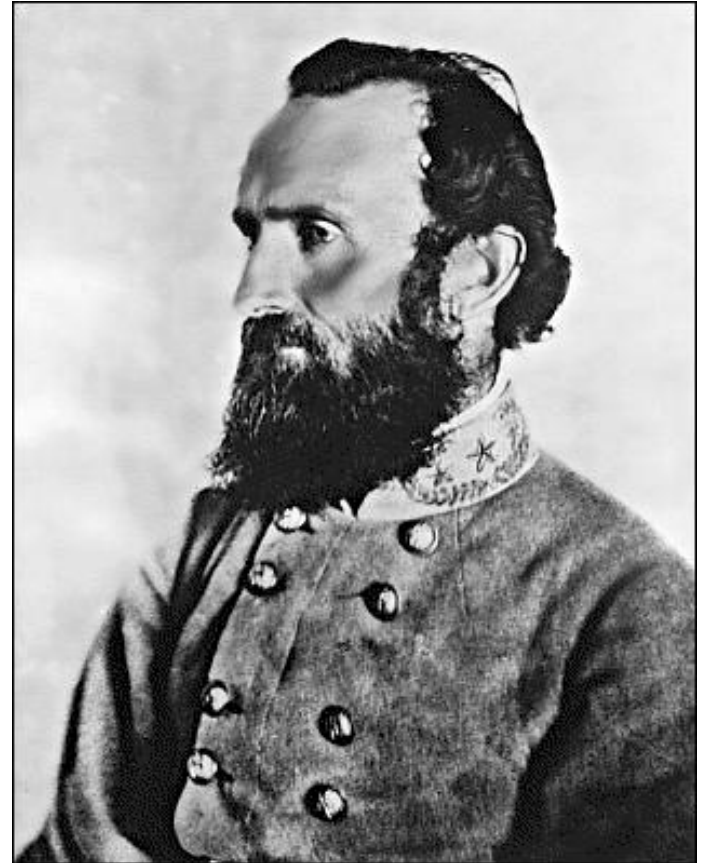
# Ulysses S. Grant



- Was the main Union (Northern) General
- Won several major battles during the war
- Forced Confederate General Lee to surrender at Appomattox, helping to end the war

# Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson

- Was one of General Lee’s most important Generals
- Was very brave, and would stand like a “Stonewall” during battles
- Was accidentally killed by his own men





c. Identify major battles and campaigns: Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Appomattox Court House.



# Fort Sumter, South Carolina

- In 1860, South Carolina became the 1<sup>st</sup> state to secede from the U.S.
- Fort Sumter was a Union held fort in Charleston Harbor
- South Carolina told the Union to surrender the fort, but they refused





# Fort Sumter

- In April 1861, Confederate (Southern) cannons opened fire on Fort Sumter, starting the Civil War



# Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (1863)

- In July 1863, Confederate General Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania
- He hoped that a Southern victory would convince the North to settle for peace and end the war



# Gettysburg



- Gettysburg was a 3 day battle
- The South lost the battle suffering heavy loses
- Gettysburg is considered the turning point in the war because the South lost men and supplies, they could not replace

# The Atlanta Campaign (1864)

- Led by Union General William Sherman, Union forces marched towards Atlanta
- The Union wanted to capture Atlanta because it was a railroad center and held supplies
- After months of fighting, the Union army captured the city



# Sherman's March to the Sea

- From Atlanta, General Sherman led his troops through Georgia, towards Savannah
- Along the way, Union troops destroyed anything Southerners needed for the war: Sherman wanted the people to dislike war so much, that they would never want to fight again (Total War)





# Appomattox Court House

- In April 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army to Union General Ulysses Grant at Appomattox
- Lee's surrender signaled the end of the war



# Effects of the War

The North and the South lost many men during the war

South:

- Much of the Southern farm land and cities were destroyed during the war
- The cost of food rose dramatically (Why?)

North:

- Industry and factories grew in the North
- Women were given a greater role in the work place while the men were away fighting



# Questions???

- What were some of the main issues that divided the North and the South?
- Where did the Civil War start?
- Who were the two main political leaders during the Civil War?
- Who were some of the main Generals for the North and the South?
- What was considered the turning point of the Civil War? Why?
- What was General Sherman's role in the war?