**SSUSH9- EVALUATE KEY EVENTS, ISSUES, AND INDIVIDUALS RELATED TO THE CIVIL WAR**

1. **EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GROWING ECONOMIC DISPARITY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH THROUGH AN EXAMINATION OF POPULATION, FUNCTIONING RAILROADS, AND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT**
2. NORTH AND SOUTH WERE DIFFERENT IN TERMS OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR
3. THE WAR WAS WON BY THE NORTH BUT WITH ALL THE SOUTH’S SHORT COMINGS YOU WOULD HAVE THOUGHT THE WAR WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN AS LONG AND DRAWN OUT.
4. THE SOUTH MADE UP FOR IT’S SHORTCOMINGS THROUGH GREAT MILITARY LEADERSHIP AND STRATEGY TO PROLONG THE WAR

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| NORTHERN ADVANTAGE (INDUSTRIAL) | | | |
| RESOURCES | FOOD PRODUCTION | POPULATION | RAILROADS |
| * 92% OF FACTORY OUTPUT * RESOURCES AND THE MEANS TO PRODUCE WEAPONS, MILITARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT | OVER 2X MORE FOOD PRODUCTION OVER THE SOUTH | * 71% OF THE USA POPULATION * LARGE ENOUGH TO ASSEMBLY AN ARMY TO DEFEND THE UNION (NATION) | * 71 % OF US RAILROADS * EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM * ABLE TO TRANSPORT TROOPS, FOOD AND SUPPLIES |
| 1. NORTHERN WEALTH FROM INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ACCUMULATED IN CASH ASSETS 2. NORTH HAD LARGER CITIES AND A LARGER IMMIGRANT POPULATIONTO WORK IN THE FACTORIES FOR CHEAP WAGES 3. THE NORTHS WEALTH GREW DURING THE 19TH CENTURY AND ACCUMULATED IN CASH ASSETS 4. THE NORTH WAS BETTER ABLE TO FUND THE WAR BASED ON AVAILABLE CASH, THE SALE OF GOV. BONDS, AND TAXATION TO FUND THE MILITARY | | | |

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| SOUTHERN ECONOMIC POSITION BEFORE AND DURING THE CIVIL WAR (AGRARIAN) | | | |
| RESOURCES | FOOD PRODUCTION | POPULATION | RAILROADS |
| * ONLY 8% OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT * MIN. RESOURCES TO PRODUCE WEAPONS * SOLDIERS FOUGHT W/ THEIR OWN WEAPONS | * LIMITED FOOD PRODUCTION BC THE SOUTH DEDICATED LANDS FOR CASH CROPS | * 29% OF US POPULATION * TOO FEW MEN TO ASSEMBLE AN ARMY CAPABLE OF DEFENDING THE CONFEDERACY | * ONLY 29% OF THE US RR SYSTEM * INEFFICENT RR TRANSPORT SYSTEM * POOR CAPACITY TO TRANSPORT TRROPS, SUPPLIES, AND FOOD |
| 1. THE SOUTHS ASSESS WERE TIED UP IN LAND AND SLAVES 2. MOST FARMERS IN THE SOUTH WERE SMALL SCALE FARMERS, ONLY A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF SOUTHERN FARMERS OWNED PLANTATIONS LARGE ENOUGH TO AMASS LARGE FORTUNES 3. THE CONFEDERACY STRUGGLED TO FINANCE THE WAR AND WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL FINDING AND SECURING A FOREIGN ALLIANCE TO SUPPLEMENT THE SOUTHERN ARMY 4. BLOCKADES PREVENTED THE CONFEDERACY FROM MAKING MONEY SELLING COTTON 5. THE SOUTH PRINTED HUGE QUANTITIES OF MONEY TO FUND THE WAR, W/ DANGEROUS INFLATIONARY CONSEQUENCES | | | |

1. **DISCUSS LINCOLN’S PURPOSE IN USING EMERGENCY POWERS TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS, ISSUNG THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,AND DELIVERING THE GETTYSBERG AND SECOND INAGURAL ADDRESSES**

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| President Lincoln was elected President in 1860 |

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| Southern states responded w/ Pre. Lincoln’s win with threats of secession |

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| Eleven States formed the Confederate States of America and viewed themselves as a separate nation |

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| During the course of Lincoln’s Presidency he spoke of 1 of the most important things to him- **Preserving the Union** |

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| Lincoln’s 1st Inaugural address, he tried to pacify the Southern states by assuring them that his goal was only to preserve the Union and it was not to abolish slavery |

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| President Lincoln believed preserving the Union was the most important task for any President |

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| Lincoln did not believe the Southern states had the right to rebel against the government |

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| The war began when the Confederate army attached Fort Sumter, South Carolina in April 1861 |

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| When Lincoln called for a large volunteer army more states- Va., Arkansas, N.C., and Tenn. seceded to join the Confederacy |

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| **Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address** (speech given to dedicate the military cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield in Gettysburg, Penn. In Nov. 1863) **he stated his desire to preserve the Union** |

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| July 1-3, 1863 in Gettysburg, Penn 51,000 soldiers, both Union and Confederate soldiers were killed in battle**. Battle of Gettysburg** involved the **largest number of casualties of the entire war. This battle also halted Gen. Robert E. Lee’s advancement North (Union Gen. Meade)** |

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| **Gettysburg Address- “Four Score and Seven Years Ago.”** He spoke for just two minutes. This speech called to continue the fight for the fallen and help preserve the Union. This speech raised the Northern moral |

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| **Lincoln was re-elected in 1864. His 2nd Inaugural Address Union victory was almost assured with the end of slavery pending. In this speech Lincoln expressed-**   1. **sorrow that the states had not been able to solve their problems amicably** 2. **Stated that slavery was such evil that the North was right to go to war over the issue** 3. **He urged Americans not to seek revenge ion slaveholders, their supporters or the Confederate military** |

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| **Although Lincoln’s original goal was to preserve the Union as time passed his desire was to formally end slavery** |

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| **After the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln used executive powers to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.** This policy freed the southern slaves. Lincoln believed southern whites were free to join the Confederate Army because slaves were doing their work at home and on the farms. The strategy was as word passed through the south slaves would run away to the North and hurt the Confederate War effort. |

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| The **Emancipation Proclamation** did not **free Northern or Border state slaves**, but it did encourage them to join the military. |

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| **FYI-** *One of the 1st all* ***Black Regimens*** *was the* ***54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry*** *that saw extensive service in the Union Army. This regimen had over 1,100 brave men. Robert Gould Shaw, a young white officer from Massachusetts commanded this regimen. Massachusetts did not have many African Americans. Many of the slaves came from New York, Indiana, Ohio, slave states and even as far away as Canada and the Caribbean. Fathers and sons, some as young as 16 y.o. volunteered. Two of Frederick Douglass’ sons, Charles and Lewis Douglass were two 54th Regiment volunteers.*  *Robert Gould Shaw’s parents were wealthy and prominent abolitionist activists.*  *The 54th was known for their bravery. They were out gunned and out manned at Ft Wagner, South Carolina, where over 200 died to include Colonel Shaw (who was dumped and buried in an unmarked grave alongside his black soldiers). The following years they successfully fought in S.C., Ga., and Fl. before returning to Mass. A monument was erected in Boston Common and a Hollywood blockbuster movie was created in their honor.* |

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| All Northerners were not supporters of the war. Some were southern sympathizers and conspired to help the Confederacy**.** |

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| **Lincoln suspended** the constitutional right of **Habeas Corpus**- the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determine if the prisoner is being legally held in custody.  The Constitution allows the Presidents to suspend **Habeas Corpus during a national emergency.**  Lincoln used his emergency powers to legally hold Confederate sympathizers w/o trial and w/o a judge. Over 13,000 Confederate sympathizers were arrested in the North. |

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| **Supreme Court decision- Ex parte Milligan, 1866**- upheld the suspension of habeas corpus in times of national crisis |

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***C. Examine the influences of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis***

Commanders of both sides were familiar w/ each other. Many trained together at West Point Academy or served in the Mexican War together. President Lincoln offered General Robert E. Lee a top position in the Union Army, but Lee decided to fight for his home state of Va. Lee was considered one of the most capable military minds.

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| **Union Army (Northern States)-**  **Commanding General Ulysses S. Grant** | | **Confederate Army (Southern States)-**  **Commanding General Robert E. Lee** | |
| **General Ulysses S. Grant** | **General William T. Sherman** | **General Robert E. Lee** | **Gen. Thomas Stonewall Jackson** |
| 1. Skilled and aggressive and was promoted to full command in March 1864 2. Greatest successes was his victory at the battle of Vicksburg which gave the Union control of the Mississippi River- the main objective of the Unions Anaconda Plan. The Union wanted to split the Confederacy to restrict their ability to mobilize 3. Gen. Robert E. Lee eventually surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Va. | 1. Fought alongside Grant in the western campaigns at Shiloh (Tenn.) and Vicksburg (Mississippi) 2. When Grant was promoted to lead the Army, Sherman was promoted to lead the forces in the west 3. Sherman captured Atlanta, a key Confederate city 4. He led the Union army on the “Union March to the Sea” through Georgia and S.C 5. He destroyed property to wear down the Confederates will to fight | 1. Resigned from the U.S. Army when Virginia seceded and joined the Confederacy 2. Strong military leadership 3. Great strategist | 1. Brilliant tactician 2. Fought under Robert E. Lee 3. Skilled at maneuvering his forces against larger forces 4. Was shot in the Battle of Chancellorsville on 1863 and died a few days later |

**Jefferson Davis** was not a military commander but was President of the Confederate States of America. Davis did possess a military background, having graduated from West Point. He was also a well-respected United States Senator from Mississippi before the Civil War began. Davis was not able to secure for the Confederacy a diplomatic alliance with European countries. He was also at odds with many of the Confederate state governors regarding his war plans that strained the already scarce resources of the South. Davis's counterpart Abraham Lincoln proved to be a more capable political leader during the Civil War.

**d. Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Atlanta, as well as the impact of geography on these battles.**

Civil War historians acknowledge that **50 major battles** and **5000 minor battles** were **fought in the Civil War** between **1861 and 1865**. Land battles were fought mostly in states east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River. Sea battles were fought along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico. There were also major river battles fought on the Mississippi River. The battles listed in this element are representative of key strategies and moments in the Civil War.

**Key Battles of the Civil War**

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| **Battle of Ft. Sumter** | **April 1861-**  **South Carolina** | 1. One of the last Ft’s in the So. under Union (Federal) control 2. The So. Controlled the Harbor and cut off the Fort from receiving supplies and reinforcements 3. Lincoln had only been in office a few mths and contacted the Confederacy that they would be sending only food 4. Confederate forces decided then to start a 24 hr bombardment against the Fort and by attaching federal property committed an act of open rebellion. 5. Pre. Lincoln called in troops and the Civil War began 6. This battle encouraged Va, NC, Tenn, and Ark. To secede w/in wks of the victory at Ft. Sumter |
| **Battle of Antietam** | **Sept. 1862-**  **Maryland** | 1. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee marched his forces to Antietam Creek, Maryland, where he fought the wars 1st major battle on Union soil 2. Maryland was a border state that allowed slavery but remained loyal to the Union 3. The Confederacy thought Maryland would join the Confederate States 4. The Confederacy also thought if they could win in a Union state the European nations would become allies and support the South 5. Antietam was the deadliest 1 day battle in American History w/ over 26,0000 casualties 6. Neither side won 7. Gen. Lee withdrew and the Union army did not follow- had they followed they possibly could have ended the war 8. Lee’s failure to win encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation |
| **Battle of Gettysburg** | **July 1863-**  **Pennsylvania** | 1. Gen. Lee wanted to win in Union territory to weaken Northern support for the war 2. Approx. 51,000 soldiers were killed during a 3-day battle 3. Deadliest battle of the Civil war 4. Geography played a key role- Gettysburg is surrounded by hills 5. The Union Army positioned themselves on the high ground 6. It was difficult for the Confederates to overpower the Union 7. After 3 days the Confederates retreated in defeat 8. Gettysburg was the beginning of the end for the Confederate forces in the east. Lee gave up trying to invade Union territory 9. Four mths later Lincoln issued the Gettysburg address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery |
| **Battle of Vicksburg** | **May-July 1863** | 1. Fought over 2 mths 2. Union Gen. attacked Vicksburg, Mississippi trying to gain control of the Miss. River and control of the major transport route for the Confederacy 3. Gen. Grant was assisted by the Union Navy and won this 7 week battle 4. The Union gained control of the Miss. River (west) 5. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas were cut off from the East |
| **Battle of Atlanta** | **Sept. 1864** | 1. Gen William Sherman surrounded and attached Atlanta for 6 wks before capturing the Confederate manufacturing and Railway traffic 2. Atlanta was the Souths transportation hub 3. Gen. Sherman wanted to cut off the Confederates ability to resupply its troops through the South, so Atlanta was Sherman’s prime target 4. Union troops burned Atlanta to the ground, then marched across Georgia to the Atlantic Ocean and then on to the Carolinas. 5. Along the way Sherman’s Union Army destroyed railways, roads and bridges 6. Sherman’s Union Army also destroyed crops and livestock |