

SSUSH9 – EVALUATE KEY EVENTS, ISSUES, AND INDIVIDUALS RELATED TO THE CIVIL WAR.

A. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GROWING ECONOMIC DISPARITY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH THROUGH AN EXAMINATION OF POPULATION, FUNCTIONING RAILROADS, AND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT.

# North versus South

- When southern forces opened fire on Union forces at Fort Sumter, they began a war that would last four years and take the lives of 821,000 soldiers.
- From the start, the Confederacy was at a serious disadvantage. The southern economy differed greatly from the economy of the northern states, and, in the end, the numerical and industrial superiority of the northern economy proved too much for the South to overcome.



# Northern Economy

- Industry and trade
- 71% of U.S. population
  - 99% free, 1% slave
  - large enough to assemble an army capable of defending the Union
- 92% of U.S. industrial output
  - generous resources to produce weapons and other military supplies and equipment
- Many citizens worked for someone else and owned no property. Even in large-scale farming regions, machines reduced the need for agricultural workers.
- 34% of U.S. exports
  - favored high tariffs on imported foreign goods to protect northern industries and workers' jobs
- More than twice as much as the South produced
- 71% of U.S. railroad network
  - efficient railway transport system.
  - Ready capacity to transport troops and their supplies, food, etc.



# Southern Economy

- **Agriculture**
- **29% of U.S. population**
  - 67% free, 33% slave
  - too few free men to assemble an army capable of defending the South
- **8% of U.S. industrial output**
  - minimal resources to produce many weapons and other military supplies and equipment
- **Though most Southerners owned slaves, the economy of the South as a whole depended on the production of cash crops such as cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco, which required human labor and depended on slavery.**
- **66% of U.S. exports**
  - favored low (or no) tariffs on imported goods to keep the prices of manufactured goods more affordable
- **Less than half as much as the North produced 29% of U.S. railroad network**
  - inefficient railway transport system.
  - Poor capacity to transport troops and their supplies, food, etc.



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B. DISCUSS LINCOLN'S PURPOSE IN USING EMERGENCY POWERS TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS, ISSUING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, AND DELIVERING THE GETTYSBURG AND SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESSES.



"I AM  
NATURALLY  
ANTI-SLAVERY.  
IF SLAVERY  
IS NOT  
WRONG,  
NOTHING  
IS  
WRONG."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865)  
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America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves.  
Abraham Lincoln

As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy.

*Abraham Lincoln*

*"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that... I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free."*

*Abraham Lincoln*

August 22, 1862



**Journal: What do you think these words say about Lincoln's views during the Civil War?**

I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in anyway the social and political equality of the white and black races.

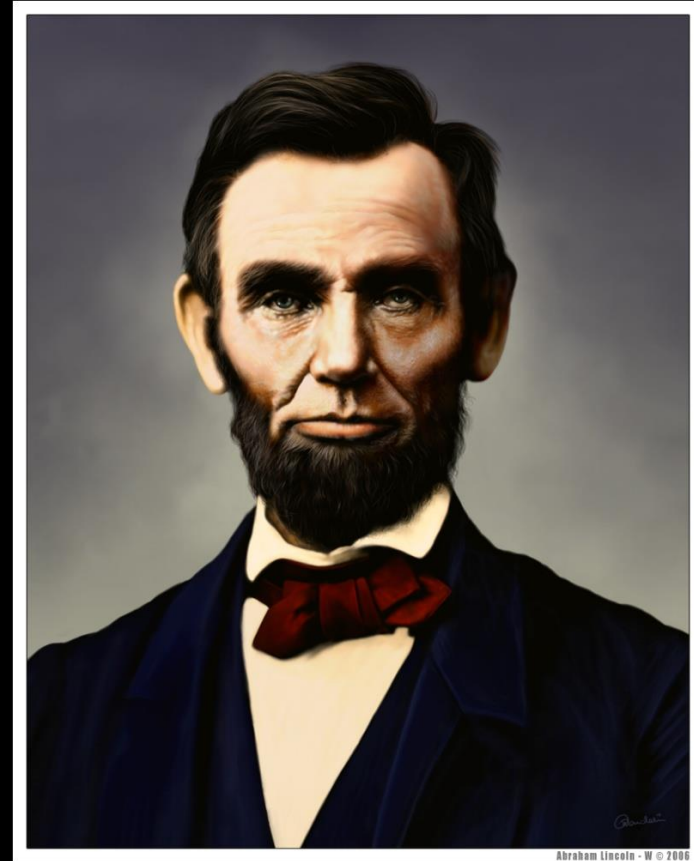


A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.

(Abraham Lincoln)

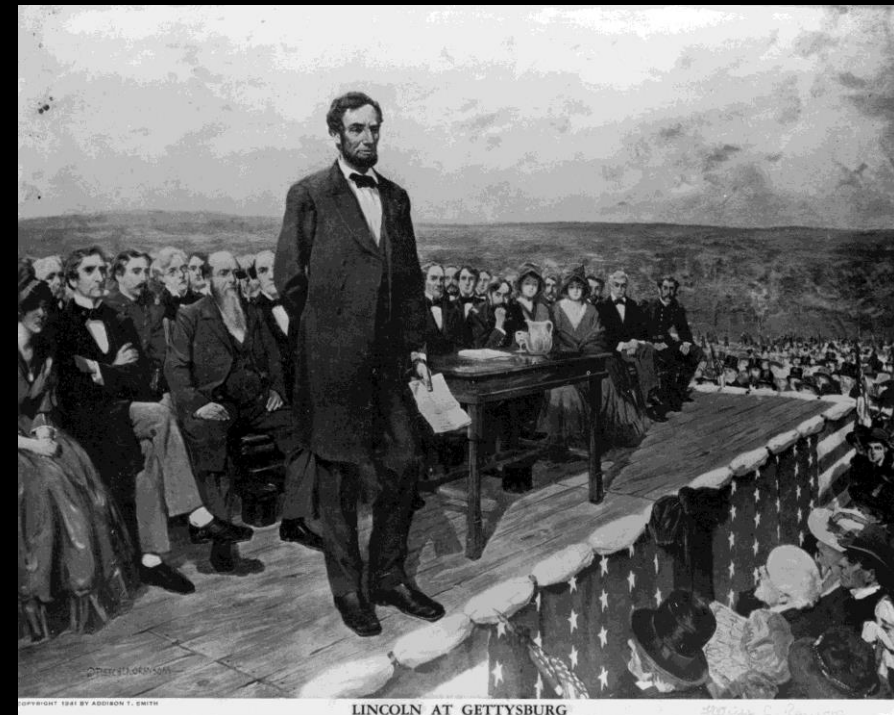
# Preserving the Union

- ***President Lincoln believed preservation of the United States (the “Union”) was the most important task for any U.S. president***
- **He did not believe the southern states had the right to secede from the Union and thought they were merely rebelling against the government. He never considered the Confederacy a separate country.**
- **When Lincoln called for a large volunteer army to preserve the Union, more states—Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee—seceded to join the Confederacy. Although Lincoln had often stated he wished only to restrict the spread of slavery, not to abolish it, over time he did embrace the idea of ending slavery in the United States.**



# Gettysburg Address

- In November 1863, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was another event by which he shaped popular opinion in favor of preserving the Union. The occasion was the dedication of a military cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield four months after 51,000 people were killed in the battle there.



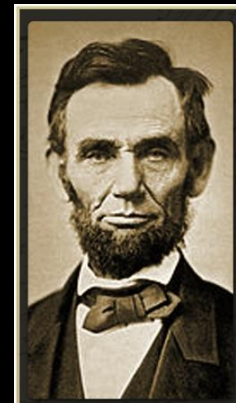
LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG

- Most of the ceremony was performed by famous orator Edward Everett, who spoke for two hours, as was the manner at that time for an important event.
- Then Lincoln rose to speak, starting with his famous words “Four score and seven years ago.” He spoke for just two minutes in what is now considered one of the greatest speeches in the English language.
- His address helped raise the spirits of Northerners who had grown weary of the war and dismayed by southern victories over the larger Union armies. He convinced the people that the United States was one indivisible nation.



# Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

- Lincoln was reelected president in 1864. When he delivered his **second inaugural address**, Union victory over the Confederacy was certain, and Americans foresaw an end to slavery. Instead of boasting about that victory, Lincoln expressed sorrow that the states had not been able to resolve their differences peacefully.
- However, he clearly stated that slavery was such an evil that the North was right to have gone to war over the issue. But he urged Americans not to seek revenge on slaveholders and their supporters and military.
- Instead, he urged reconstruction of the South “with malice toward none; with charity for all.” Now at the end of the Civil War, Lincoln formed what would become the popular memory of why the war was necessary.
- He said it had been fought to preserve the Union as an indivisible nation of citizens who would no longer profit from “wringing their bread from the sweat of other men’s faces” -- from taking their earnings from the labor of unpaid slaves.

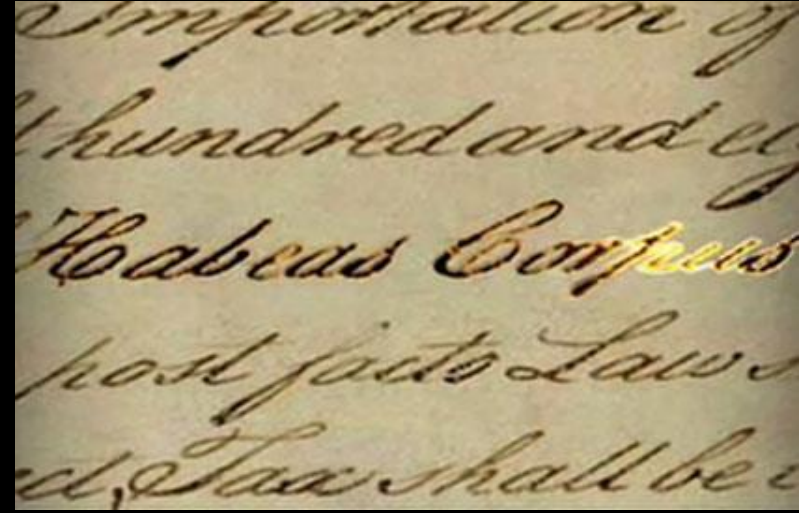


“WITH MALICE  
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ON TO FINISH  
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-ABRAHAM  
SECOND INA



# Habeas Corpus



- Not all Northerners supported President Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union. Some were Confederate sympathizers (just as some Southerners were Union sympathizers).
- Throughout the war, in some states 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 a president to suspend habeas corpus during a national emergency. Lincoln used his emergency powers to legalize the holding of Confederate sympathizers without trial and without a judge to agree they were legally imprisoned. Over 13,000 Confederate sympathizers were arrested in the North.

# Emancipation Proclamation

- Lincoln used his emergency powers again to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
- It emancipated (freed) all slaves held in the Confederate states. Lincoln did not expect Confederate slaveholders to free their slaves, but he thought news of the proclamation would reach southern slaves and encourage them to flee to the North.



# Why?

- Lincoln believed one reason southern whites were free to join the Confederate Army was because slaves were doing war work that, otherwise, the whites would have to do.
- Encouraging slaves to flee north would hurt the southern war effort.



# Why?

- Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not free slaves held in the North, it was warmly welcomed by African Americans living in Union states. They understood the proclamation announced a new goal for the Union troops—besides preserving the Union, the troops were fighting for the belief that the United States would abolish slavery throughout the nation.

## COLORED PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION

At RICHMOND, VA.,

October 15th, 16th, and 17th.

"The chief object of this gathering is to establish a National Thanksgiving Day for Freedom, to be annually observed by the Negro Race.

The following is an outline of the programme for the occasion:

On the 15th the people will assemble at the Exposition Grounds. Welcome addresses by the Governor and Mayor. Speeches by Prominent Colored Men. The appointment of a committee to select and recommend the day to be annually celebrated by the colored people throughout the country.

On the 16th, grand parade to the Exposition Grounds, composed of **all organizations of colored people**. The report of the committee and the adoption of the day.

On the 17th, and last day, general speech-making and praise to God for the blessing of freedom. Fire-Works at night.

Each day there will be on the grounds all kinds of amusements and attractions, such as are exhibited at Expositions, &c.

Speakers from all over the country. Hon. B. K. BRUCE, Hon. JOHN M. LANGSTON, Hon. J. C. PRICE, D. D., of North Carolina, and Rev. W. W. BROWNE, President Savings Bank, Richmond, will be among the noted speakers for the occasion."

### The R., F. & P. R. R. CO.

WILL SELL

Round-Trip Tickets at Specially Reduced Rates,

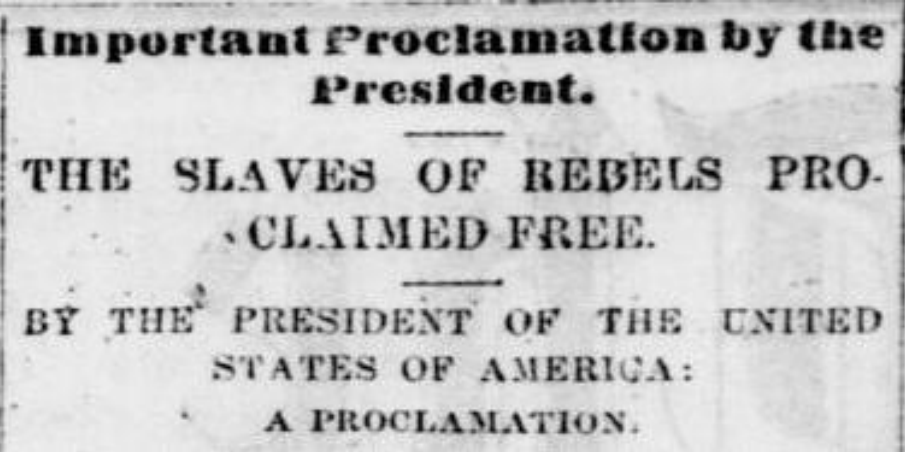
And visitors from on its line can attend the celebration and return home on the same day, if desired.

Agents of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company will cheerfully furnish information as to rates and schedule of trains for this occasion.

C. A. TAYLOR,

*Traffic Manager.*

# What it did



- The announcement of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was one of the main actions of the Civil War. The Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves residing in territory that was in rebellion against the federal government.
- This encouraged slaves in the South to attempt to escape. As the number of runaway slaves climbed, the South's ability to produce cotton and food declined. To counter this, the South devoted some of its manpower to keeping slaves from running away.

# Results

- In addition, following the proclamation, the North began to allow African Americans to join the Union army. While few served in combat, more than 150,000 African Americans took the place of white soldiers by garrisoning forts and working behind the front lines. This was the equivalent of giving the North a new army larger than the South's.

Some historians believe this was enough to guarantee a northern victory. The Emancipation Proclamation had a very practical effect on the outcome of the war. When you think about it, do not forget its impact on manpower and the outcome of the Civil War.





# Assignment

- In *pairs*, closely read the Gettysburg Address and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address. **Highlighters** are located on the supply shelf. Then, fully answer the questions on the back.
- If you do not finish in class, it is **HOMEWORK** so use your time wisely. *You should be able to finish in class.*
- If you finish early, work on your Performance Task

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THE CIVIL WAR.

C. EXAMINE THE INFLUENCES OF ULYSSES  
S. GRANT, ROBERT E. LEE, THOMAS  
“STONEWALL” JACKSON, WILLIAM T.  
SHERMAN, AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

# Write the question and the answer

**1) The mid-Atlantic colony of Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn PRIMARILY because of his**

- A) loss in the war with the Dutch for control of New Amsterdam.**
- B) failure to successfully take power in Massachusetts Bay Colony.**
- C) wish to found a logical, well-planned, religiously tolerant colony.**
- D) desire to have a government in which all citizens could participate.**

**2) Which colony was home to the largest number of Quakers?**

- A) Georgia**
- B) New York**
- C) Pennsylvania**
- D) Massachusetts**

# Intro to key people

- **The political and military leaders of the Union and the Confederacy represented the different beliefs and values that separated the North from the South.**
- **The northern leaders thought it was illegal for the southern states to secede from the Union. They considered the Confederates outlaws, not citizens of a separate country.**
- **On the other hand, the southern leaders put loyalty to their home states above everything else. They fought for the Confederacy to protect their homes, even though they may have had misgivings about secession.**

# North/Union: President Abraham Lincoln

- U.S. representative from Illinois
- President of United States of America, 1861–1865
- Appointed Gen. Ulysses S. Grant commanding general of Union armies
- Issued Emancipation Proclamation
- Promoted Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution



# Ulysses S. Grant

- Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, West Point
- Won first Union victories
- Captured control of Mississippi River in **Siege of Vicksburg**
- Appointed commanding general of Union armies by Lincoln
- Accepted surrender of Confederate Gen. Lee to end Civil War



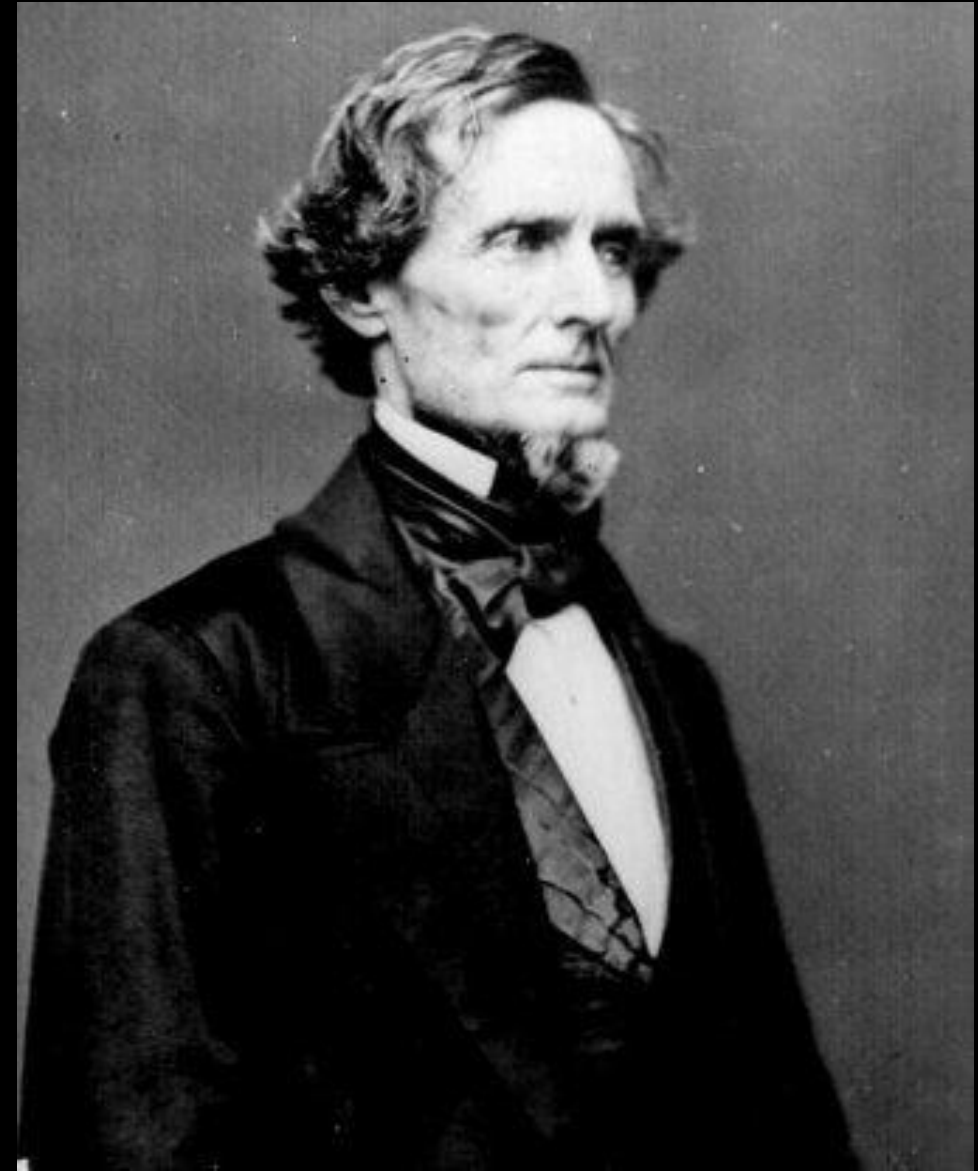
# William Tecumseh Sherman

- Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, West Point
- Served under Gen. Grant during **Siege of Vicksburg**
- **Destroyed Atlanta**; ended Confederate's ability to fight
- Accepted surrender of all Confederate armies in Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida



# South/Confederacy: President Jefferson Davis

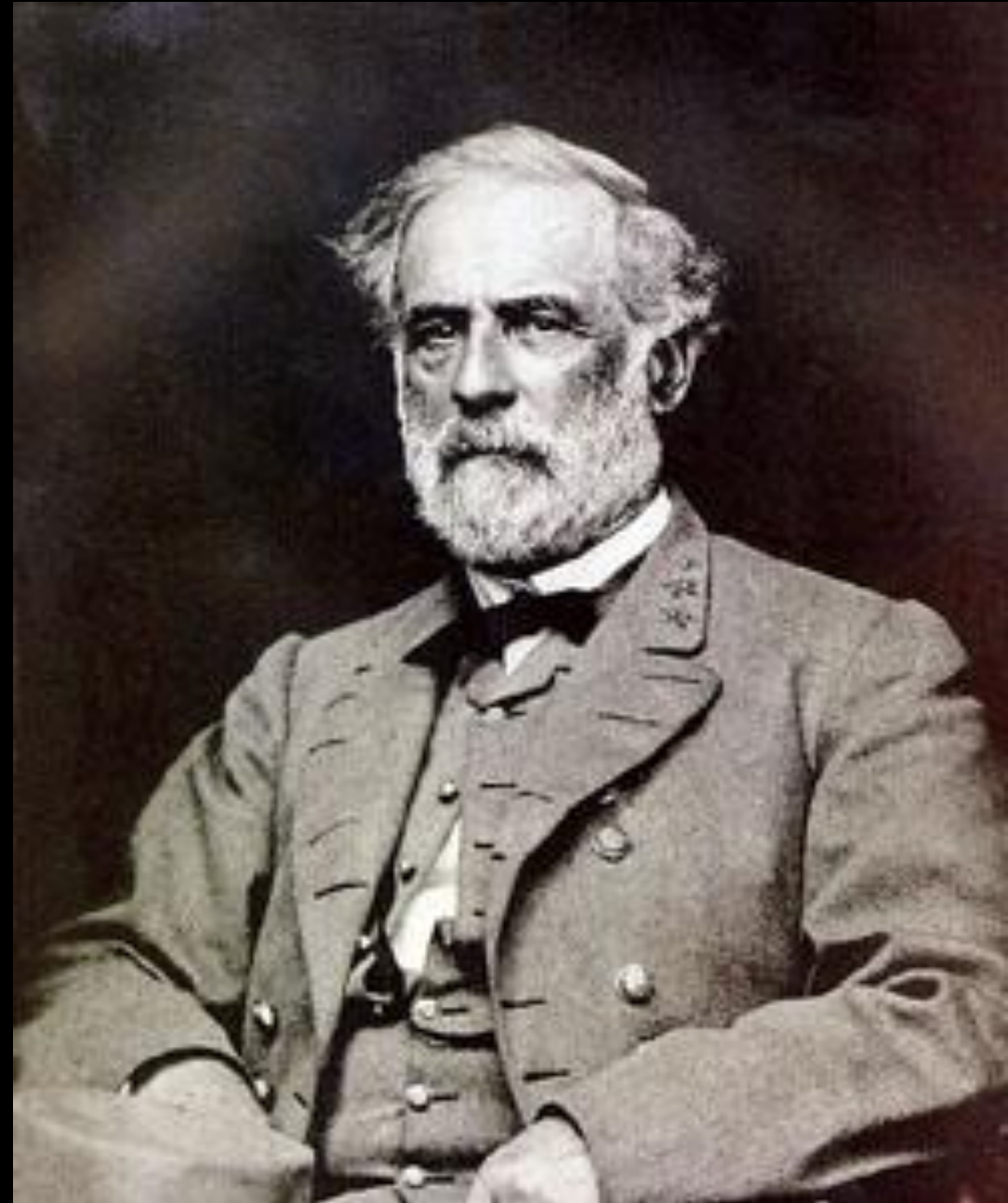
- Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, West Point
- U.S. senator from Mississippi
- U.S. secretary of war
- President of Confederate States of America, 1861–1865
- Appointed Robert E. Lee as general in chief of Confederate armies





# Robert E. Lee

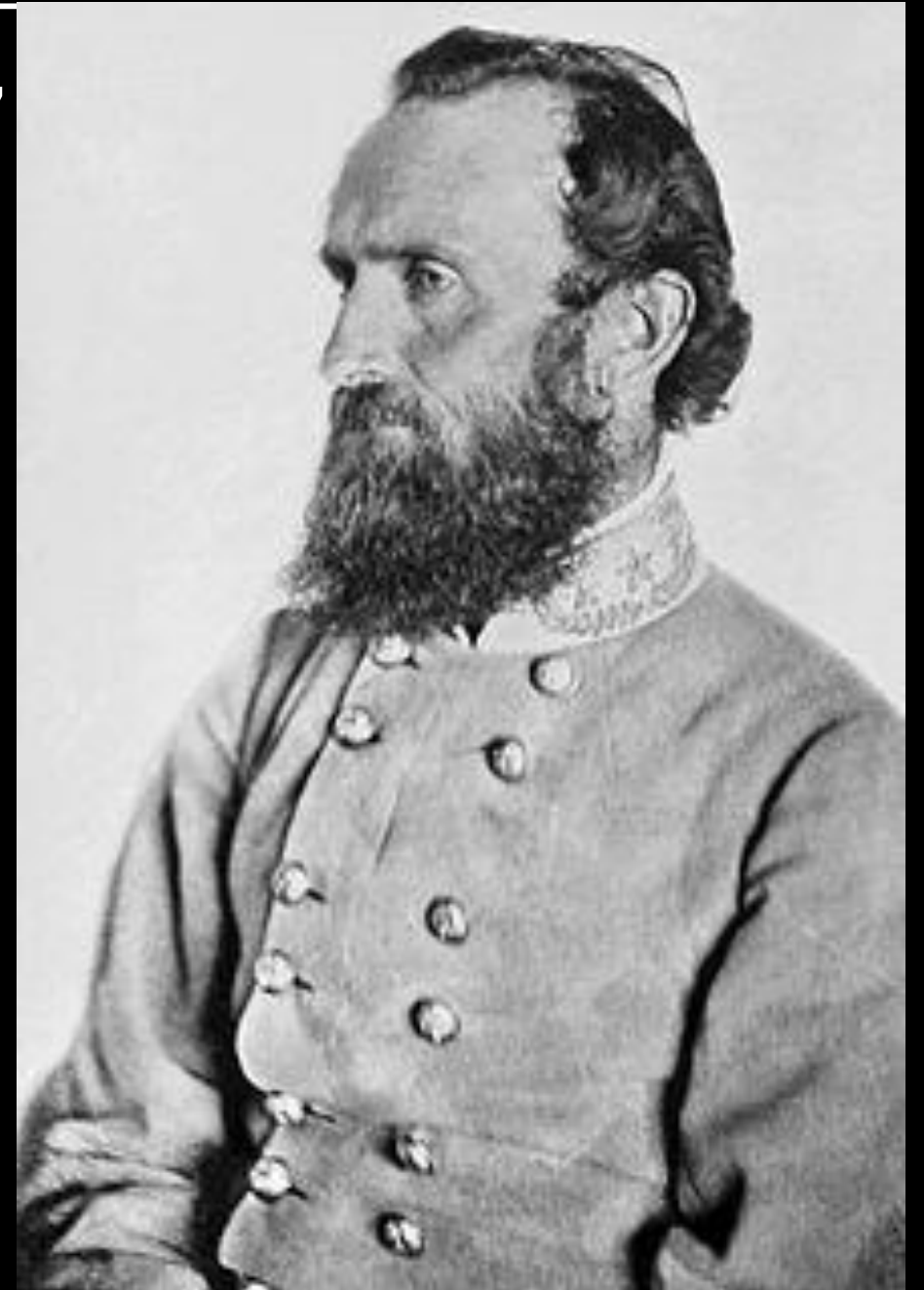
- Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, West Point
- Fought larger Union armies to standoff at Battle of Antietam
- Defeated at Battle of Gettysburg
- Appointed general in chief of Confederate armies by Davis
- Surrendered to U.S. Gen. Grant to end Civil War





# Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson

- Graduated from U.S. Military Academy, West Point
- Won First Battle of Bull Run
- Fought under Confederate Gen. Lee at Antietam and Second Bull Run
- Died in battle



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D. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF FORT  
SUMTER, ANTIETAM, VICKSBURG,  
GETTYSBURG, AND ATLANTA, AS WELL AS  
THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THESE  
BATTLES.



**Take a few minutes to study.  
You have a pop quiz!**

- 1. Who was the president of the United States during the Civil War?**
- 2. Who was the president of the Confederacy?**
- 3. How did popular sovereignty fail in Kansas during the Kansas Nebraska Act?**
- 4. What was Lincoln's main goal during the Civil War?**
- 5. What event started the Civil War?**
- 6. What is habeas corpus?**
- 7. Who lead the Union army?**
- 8. Who lead the Confederate army?**
- 9. Who was responsible for the Battle of Atlanta and the March to the Sea?**
- 10. What was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War?**

# Write the question and the answer

1) The mid-Atlantic colony of Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn PRIMARILY because of his

- A) loss in the war with the Dutch for control of New Amsterdam.
- B) failure to successfully take power in Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- C) wish to found a logical, well-planned, religiously tolerant colony.
- D) desire to have a government in which all citizens could participate.

2) In what century was the Jamestown colony founded?

- A) the 15th century
- B) the 16th century
- C) the 17th century
- D) the 18th century

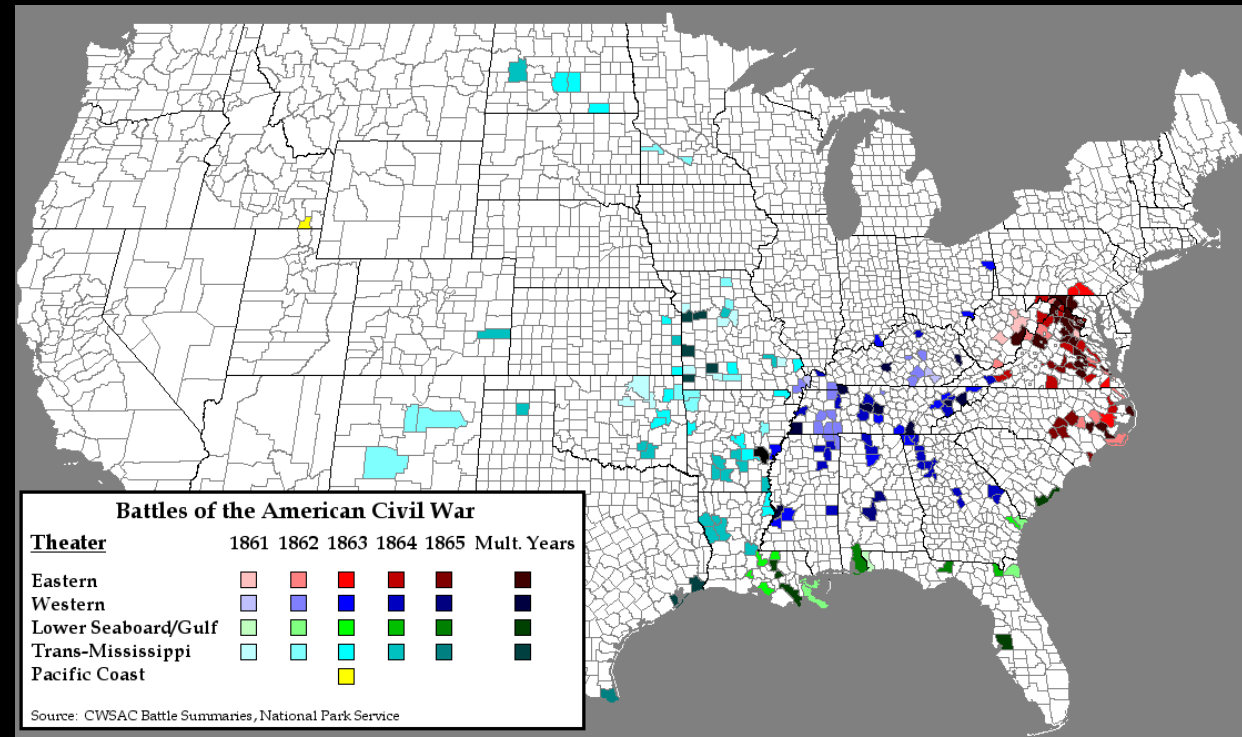
3) Which colony was home to the largest number of Quakers?

- A) Georgia
- B) New York
- C) Pennsylvania
- D) Massachusetts



# Key Battles of the Civil War

- Union and Confederate forces fought many battles in the Civil War's four years.
- Land battles were fought mostly in states east of the Mississippi River
- Sea battles were fought along the Atlantic coast & in the Gulf of Mexico
- River battles were fought on the Mississippi.



# Fort Sumter

- **April 1861**—Fort Sumter was a federal fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.
- Confederate forces staged a 24-hour bombardment against it and, by attacking federal property, had committed an act of open rebellion.
- To uphold the Constitution, President Lincoln believed he had no choice but to call for troops to respond against the Confederacy. As a direct result, the Civil War began.



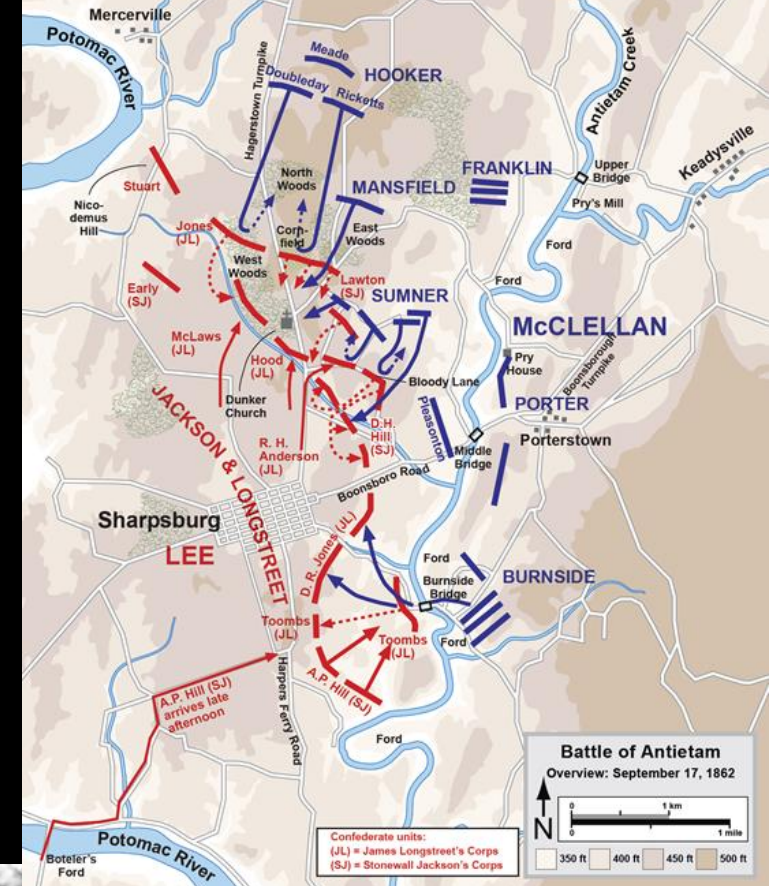
# Intro to Antietam

- Fought on September 17, 1862, Antietam was the bloodiest single day battle in American history, with over 23,000 casualties (killed, wounded, or captured/missing) in roughly 12 hours.



# Antietam

- September 1862 -- Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee marched his forces to Antietam Creek, Maryland, where he fought the war's first major battle on northern soil.
- It was the deadliest one-day battle in American history, with over 26,000 casualties. Neither side won a victory. As Lee withdrew to the South, Union forces might have been able to end the war by going after the Confederates -- Union soldiers outnumbered them two-to-one -- but they did not follow Lee.
- The significance of the Battle of Antietam was that Lee's failure to win it encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

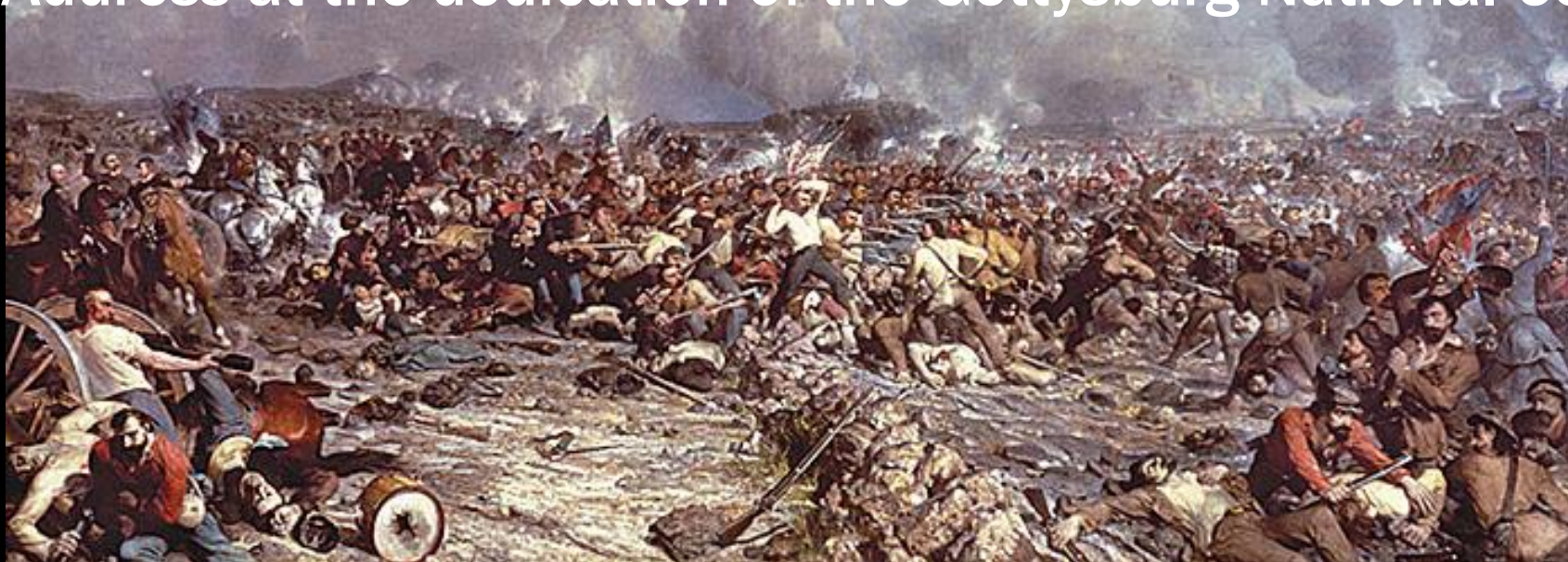




- **Gettysburg Address**
- **Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address**
- **Missouri Compromise**
- **Kansas- Nebraska Act**
- **Compromise of 1850**
- **Suspension of habeas corpus**
- **Emancipation Proclamation**
- **Abraham Lincoln**
- **Ulysses S Grant**
- **William T Sherman**
- **Jefferson Davis**
- **Robert E. Lee**
- **Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson**
- **Fort Sumter**
- **Antietam**
- **Confederate States of America**

# Gettysburg

- July 1863--Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee hoped that an invasion of Union territory would significantly weaken Northern support for the war effort. A major Southern victory on northern soil might also convince Great Britain and
- France to aid Confederate forces. Lee's army was met by Union troops at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In the course of a three-day battle, as many as 51,000 were killed. It was the deadliest battle of the American Civil War.
- Lee gave up attempts to invade the Union or to show Northerners that the Union troops could not win the war. Four months later, Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.



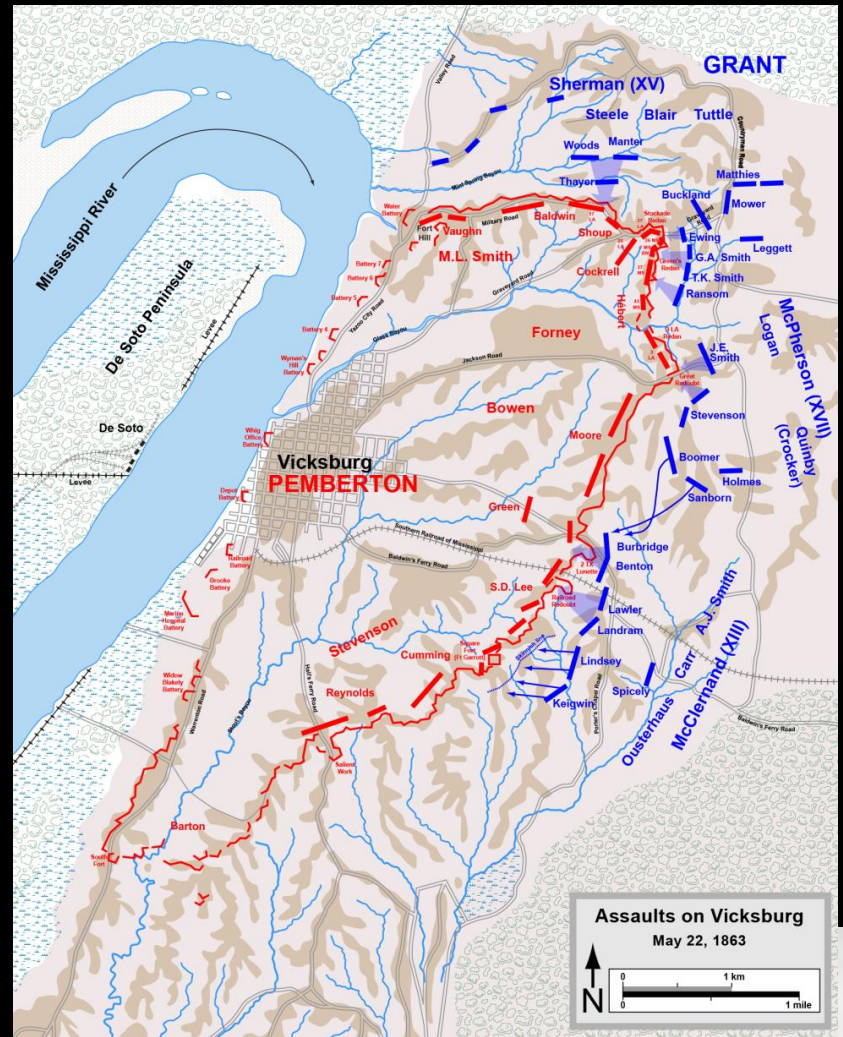




**Journal: Imagine you were living in Georgia as Sherman's troops marched through. What do you think that experience would be like?**

# Vicksburg

- May–July 1863—Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant laid siege to Vicksburg, Mississippi, because the army that controlled its high ground over a bend in the Mississippi River would control traffic on the whole river.
- After a seven-week siege, Grant achieved one of the Union's major strategic goals: He gained control of the Mississippi River. Confederate troops and supplies in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas were cut off from the Confederacy. This Union victory, coupled with the Union victory at Gettysburg, was the turning point of the war.



**In what region(s) do you notice railroads?**



# Atlanta

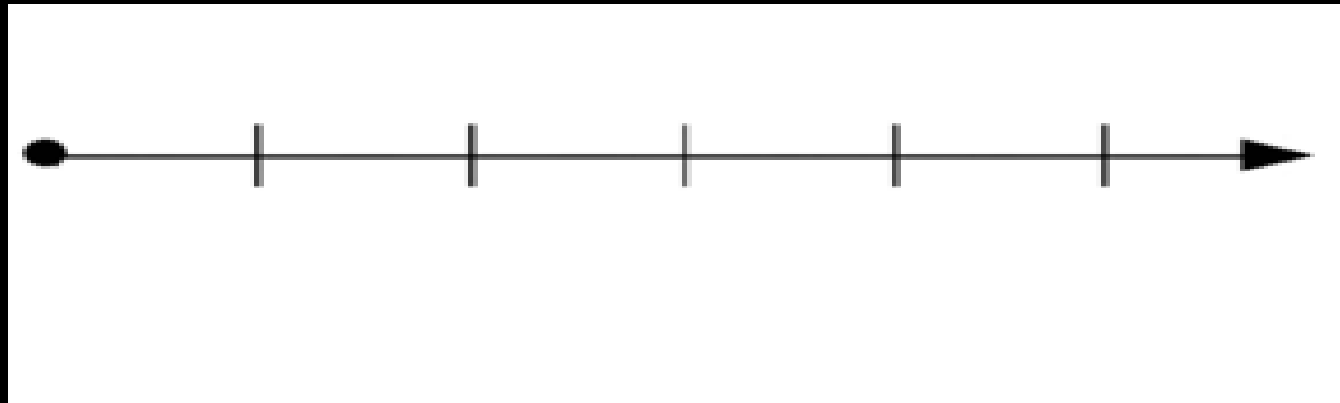
- July–September 1864—Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman besieged Atlanta, Georgia, for six weeks before capturing this vitally important center of Confederate manufacturing and railway traffic.
- Sherman's goal was to disrupt the Confederacy's capacity to resupply its troops throughout the South. Union troops burned Atlanta to the ground and then marched to the Atlantic Ocean, destroying the railways, roads, and bridges along the path, as well as the crops and livestock his troops did not harvest and butcher to feed themselves.
- Now the South knew it would lose the war, and the North knew it would win. Lincoln easily won reelection against a candidate who wanted a truce with the Confederacy.





# Assignment: PAIR work

- Students will create a timeline of the major battle of the Civil War and their outcomes OR students may choose one battle to create a poster for, explaining the course of the battle and its outcome.





- **Journal: How do you think the Civil War would have changed if one or more of these battles had not occurred?**



# Counterfactual Assignment

- **What would have happened to the Civil War/ US if your event never happened or had a different outcome?**
- **Be sure to explain why your event was important and what impact it had on the war.**

**How were immigrants who came through  
Ellis Island different from those who  
immigrated before?**

**Study your unit 7 notes! Pop Quiz!**