

COMPARING NORTH AND SOUTH Notes 13-1

	NORTH (Union) Yankees President Abraham Lincoln	SOUTH Rebels (Confederacy) President Jefferson Davis
Strengths (Advantages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger population • More industry • More resources \$\$\$ • Established army/navy • Railroads • Established government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiar territory • Strong beliefs • Military leaders • Military tradition and experience
Weaknesses (Disadvantages)	<p>Confederate States: SC, NC, VA, TN, GA, FL, TX, AL, MS, LA, AR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unfamiliar territory • inexperienced soldiers • poor military leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smaller population • few railroads • little industry • land is destroyed • few resources \$\$\$ • states' rights-weak government

GOALS & STRATEGIES

Union Strategies (Anaconda Plan)

- Blockade Southern ports
- Control Mississippi River
- Capture Richmond, VA



Confederate Strategies

- Fight defensive war
- Foreign assistance
- Attack Northern cities



Civil War Battles (Notes 13-2 and 13-5)

Battle	Victory	Leaders	Significance
First Bull Run July 21, 1861	S	N McClellan S Stonewall Jackson	Shown that it would not be an easy war (short)
Merrimack vs. Monitor March 9, 1862	N	N S	Ironclad ships
Shiloh April 6-7, 1862	N	N Grant S	Very bloody battle 24,000 casualties
New Orleans April 25-May 1 1862	N	N Farragut S	Control of lower Mississippi River
Seven Days' Battle June 1862	S	N S Lee	North did <u>not</u> capture Richmond
Second Bull Run August 29-30, 1862	S	N S Stonewall Jackson	

Civil War Battles

Battle	Victory	Leaders	Significance
Antietam Sept. 17, 1862	N	N McClellan S	Bloodiest single-day battle of the war (23,000) casualties in one day Emancipation Proclamation after
Fredericksburg/ Chancellorsville Dec 1862/May 1863	S	N Burnside S Lee/Jackson	Stonewall Jackson was killed @ Chancellorsville
Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863	N	N Meade S Lee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turning point of war • Last attempt to invade the North • 45,000 casualties
Vicksburg May 18-July 4, 1863	N	N Grant S	North gained control of whole Mississippi River
Atlanta/Savannah Sept-Dec 1863	N	N Sherman S	Total War – destruction of everything
Petersburg/Richmond June 1864 – April 1865	N	N Grant S Lee	Captured capital of the Confederacy

Notes 13-3 & 13-4

Emancipation Proclamation

- Issued after Battle of Antietam
- Said the Confederate States must rejoin the Union or slaves would be set free
- DID NOT address slavery in border states
- Convinced France & England not to help the South

Thirteenth Amendment

- Passed in 1865
- Made slavery illegal in the U.S.

Life During the War

- Women worked as spies and nurses
 - Clara Barton – northern nurse founder of Red Cross
 - Belle Boyd – famous southern spy
- N & S needed soldiers
 - Conscription – N & S drafted soldiers
 - Some protests and riots because of draft
 - North offered bounties - “signing bonuses”
 - deserters - men who ran away from army
 - N & S – men could pay substitutes
- Economic problems
 - Severe inflation - rise in prices
 - N & S both taxed people – first Federal Income Tax
 - Shortages of food and supplies in the South

- Martial Law
 - Military rule to control civilians
 - Right of habeus corpus suspended: people lost basic rights due to national security
 - Peace democrats also called Copperheads wanted war to end even if South became independent
- Election of 1864
 - Republican- Abraham Lincoln
 - Democrat - George McClellan
 - Lincoln won

Weapons & Medicine

- New types of weapons made battle wounds more deadly
- “modern” medical practices were not common
 - treatments were not sterile
 - no antibiotics
 - disease & infection caused over 1/2 the deaths of the Civil War

Notes 13-5

The Way to Victory

Gettysburg : July 1-2-3, 1863

- Lee decides to invade North to attack Baltimore and Washington DC
- 75000 Confederate troops
- Union Army was led by Gen. Meade
- Two sides met at Gettysburg, PA
- 3 days fighting with “small battles”
 - Little Round Top – Union kept the end safe
 - Pickett’s Charge (unsuccessful Confederate attack)
- Over 45000 casualties
- Confederates retreated
- Gettysburg Address: speech by Lincoln to honor ALL Americans who died

Vicksburg: May 1863-July 4, 1863

- General Grant had Vicksburg under siege
- City on Mississippi River
- Vicksburg surrendered day after Gettysburg

Sherman’s “March to the Sea”

- Marched troops across Georgia
- Captured Atlanta & Savannah
- total war -destroyed everything

The End

- Grant captured Petersburg & Richmond
- Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse
- April 9, 1865
- Jefferson Davis was captured May 10, 1865

Assassination of Lincoln

- April 14, 1865- (4 year anniversary of Ft. Sumter)
- Lincoln killed by John Wilkes Booth