**Chapter 17 – The Civil War -** 17.1 “The Two Sides” Notes pages 452-457

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| Northern Advantages and Goals  | Southern Advantages and Goals |
| Advantage- Keeping the 4 borders states in the Union was vital to winning the war:- Access to waterways (Mississippi and Ohio rivers) to move soldiers, weapons, and quicker transportation -The Border States helps insulate Washington D.C. from an attack from the ConfederacyAdvantages- the US has more people-More developed resources in industries and transportation -More organized system of government and military-Better established network of communication and technology-Already an established world power with treaties and trade agreements with foreign nations.**Goal: Restore the Union** **The U.S. would have to invade the South to achieve their goal**  | Advantage- Good military leaders – General Robert E. Lee Advantage- Home field advantage-Knew the landAdvantage- Strong fighting spirit {MOTIVATED}**Goal: Remain the Confederate States of America- Free nation*** Draw the war out in time and money
* Used American Revolution Philosophy

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**The Two Sides and Strategies**

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| North | South |
| ANACONDA PlanGeneral Winfield Scott’s 3 point Military Actions* Blockade Southern parts

-Crush Southern Economy- No imports or exports* Control the Mississippi

-Divide the South into 2 parts-Cut Southern supply line* Capture Richmond, VA

-Southern Capital – Game over | King Cotton Plan * Southerners hoped that Great Britain and France will aid the Confederacy.
* Lots of money was lost as European economies suffered during the Civil War
	+ The European nations needed cotton to keep their textile mills running
* Defensive status or posture
	+ The US will have to bring the fight to the South in order to force the Confederacy back into the Union.
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Americans against Americans

* + Families and neighbors were torn over which side to support
	+ Average age of a soldier was middle 20 years of age
	+ Many served as teenagers
	+ African Americans could not serve in the Union or Confederate armies
	+ Reasons for Fighting:
		- Service & Patriotism
		- Honor & Protection
		- Bored and wanted an adventure and excitement
		- Many families were split on which side to support

Chapter 17.2 “The Early Years of the War- pages 458-464

First Battle of Bull Run (Manasses, VA)

* Then Union would have to conquer the city of Manasses, VA in order to get the Richmond.
* The Battle took place on 07/21/1861
* The Union led by General Irwin McDowell.
* The Confederates were led by General Pierre Beauregard.
* The south charged the Union with their “rebel yell” and had fresh reinforcements.
* The southerners were thrilled with their victory and Northerners realized that they had underestimated their opponent.
* Lincoln asked for 1,000,000 troops to make a 3 year commitment to serve in the Union army.

Battles in the West

* The Union needed to gain control of the Mississippi River and the tributaries
* The Union needed to be able to move goods, men, and supplies into the South for battles
* The Union won the Battles of:
	+ Fort Henry
	+ Fort Donelson
	+ Shiloh
		- 2 day battle
		- Very high causalities and muddy conditions due to a storm the night before the
		- General William Tecumseh Sherman becomes a Union hero
		- Gent Ulysses S. Grant was the Union leader
		- Johnston and Beauregard were the commanders of the Confederacy
		- Each side lost 25% of their troops
	+ New Orleans
		- The South lost control of the Mississippi and the Port of New Orleans
	+ Antietam
		- McClellan lead the Union Army
		- Lee led the Confederate army
		- The Union won based on a draw
		- This was the bloodiest battle of the war and our nation’s history

Battles in the East

* General Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee become heroes
* Battles in the East were won by the Confederates
* Battles of Seven Day’s
* Second Battle of Bull Run

17.2 Causes and Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation

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| Causes | Effects |
| The E.P would weaken the South’s economy. | Slaves were freed only in the Confederacy – not the border states. |
| After Lee(C) was stopped at the Battle of Antietam the (U) was in a position of strength. | The Union soldiers had to be present in the South to enforce E.P. |
| Getting congressional approval was being much easier with a victory The Union soldiers had to be easier. | Tens of thousands of AA enlisted and serves in the Union army. |
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Emancipation Proclamation

* Abolitionists liked the E.P.
* Northern Democrats were against the Emancipation Proclamation because they thought it would anger the Southerners and prolong the war.
* White Southerners were enraged by the E.P.
* They believed that Lincoln had no business to write a law that would affect the Confederacy.
* Union soldiers welcomed the Emancipation Proclamation because it weakened the rebels (Southerners).
* African Americans would be welcomed into the Union army.
* African Americans served by the tens of thousands.
* Many black southerners began to flee the south to serve in the Union army.

17.4 Civil War Battles – “The Strain of the War “

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| Battle | Winner | Strategy | Impact |
| Fredericksburg, VA | Confederacy | The Confederacy was entrenched on higher ground. | (U) Burnside quits(U) Suffered heavy losses (U) Didn’t capture Richmond, VA |
| Chancellorsville, VA | Confederacy | Lee divided his forces Jackson pulled off a surprise attack. | (C) General Stonewall Jackson dies from being shot by his own men by accident. |
| Gettysburg, PA | Union | Union took high ground under General MeadePickett(c) charged in open lives and suffered heavy losses. | The Confederacy would receive no help from Britain or France (KING COTTON PLAN) for sure after this crushing loss. |
| Vicksburg, MS | Union | Gained control of the Mississippi River -No supplies or food will reach the Confederacy.  | Goal (U) achieved—Split the Confederacy into two parts. |

**Union Generals in the Civil War**

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| --- | --- |
| Generals | Dismissal or Victory? |
| McClellan | Fired for being too timid to fight |
| Burnside | Quit after a terrible loss Fredericksburg, Virginia |
| Hooker | Fired after being outsmarted at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia |
| Meade | Winner at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania |
| Shaw | Led the Mass. 54th Regiment at the Battle of Fort Wagner and at Olustee, Florida |
| Grant | Winner of several battles and Lee will surrender to him at Appomattox Courthouse |

17.5 The Final Stages of the War

Pages 481 – 487

Grant in Charge

 Grant was promoted to the head of all armies in March of 1864

 Grant attacked in Virginia and Sherman attacked the south

 The fighting in Virginia was known as the Battle of the Wilderness

Grant Moves South Towards Richmond

 May of 1864 marked six bloody weeks of fighting

 The north lost 17,000 siders but continued to fight

 At the end of the month Grant had lost over 50,000 soldiers which was about half of his army

Siege at Petersburg

Petersburg was VITAL to the Confederacy because it was a railroad center that brought food and men to the Confederacy

If the Union gained control of Petersburg, Richmond would be cut off from the Confederacy

They Union eventually gains control of the center and the Confederacy retreated.

Sherman in Georgia

 In July of 1864 General Sherman faced General Hood in Atlanta

 Hood was a brilliant leader but Hood will abandon the city of Atlanta.

Farragut Blockades Mobile Bay

 David Farragut was the head of the navy

 He was in command of 18 ships that lead an attack in the Bay of Mobile, Alabama

 “Damn the torpedoes and full speed ahead” are his famous quotes

 Farragut captures the Bay of Mobile

Election of 1864

 Lincoln will be reelected as POTUS in 1864

 George McClellan ran against Lincoln but lost

Lincoln signs the 13th Amendment into law which freed the slaves and banned slavery in all states.

The War Ends in April of 1864

 The last goal to be met in the Anaconda Plan was capturing the capital of Richmond, Virginia

 Grant drove the Confederates out of Richmond, Virginia.

Sherman Marches to the Sea

 Sherman moved from Atlanta to the Atlantic coast

Sherman burns and destroys everything of value to the South: land, homes, business, railroads, and livestock were driven off the land.

This was known as Total War tactics

Sherman left the South in ruins.

Meeting at Appomattox Courthouse

 Quietly Generals Lee and Grant meet to work out the terms of the surrender.

 After the meeting the Confederates were feed and allowed to keep pistols but no rifles.

The nation would be left with the task of figuring out how to bring the South back into the Union.