The Civil War
## Important Differences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Abraham Lincoln, who desired to preserve the Union</td>
<td>• Jefferson Davis, who was dedicated to states’ rights</td>
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<td>• Population: 22 million</td>
<td>• Population: 9 million (4 million were slaves)</td>
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<td>• 1.5 million served in army</td>
<td>• 0.9 million served in army</td>
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<td>• 22,000 miles of railroad track</td>
<td>• 9,000 miles of railroad track</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Industrial production valued at $1.5 billion</td>
<td>• Industrial production valued at $155 million</td>
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<td>• Large navy</td>
<td>• No navy at beginning of war</td>
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<td>• Difficulty finding a competent general to lead the army</td>
<td>• Long military tradition, many competent military leaders</td>
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Important Strategies

- Northern strategy
  - Anaconda Plan (Winfield Scott) – blockade significantly weakened the South
  - Advance along Miss.River
  - Pressure on Richmond

- Southern strategy hurt their efforts and made the blockade more effective
  - Aggressive defense
  - Withheld cotton (believing an embargo would force European support)
  - Development of new weapons like the torpedo and ironclads
Overview of Civil War Strategy

- DRIVE NORTH: To demoralize and divert Union forces
- PRESSURE ON RICHMOND AND VIRGINIA
- ADVANCE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI: To isolate Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas
- CONFEDERATE OFFENSIVE DEFENSE: To defend the South by an aggressive defense
- UNION NAVAL BLOCKADE: To restrict shipping

Legend:
- The Union
- The Confederacy
- Border states

Map showing strategic movements and key locations during the Civil War.
Foreign Diplomacy

**Britain and France** – wanted to support the Confederacy for economic and political reasons, BUT – they needed northern grain, had surpluses of cotton, and population was against slavery.

**Britain and the Navy**
- Trent Affair – Union confronted Confederate diplomats on British ship. London demanded a surrender of prisoners and an apology.
- The Alabama - Officered by confederates but manned by Britons. Britain became unofficial naval base of Confederacy.
Foreign Diplomacy

Britain and the Navy

- Laird rams – 2 confederate warships being built in Britain. Union threatened war and Britain bought the ships for its own royal navy.
1. **Fort Sumter** – Lincoln to resupply federal fort in SC – CSA bombarded and occupied fort for the next 4 years. 1st shots of Civil War.

2. **First Battle of Bull Run** - Union troops to seize a vital railroad. CSA wins.

3. **Peninsular Campaign** - Union to approach Richmond from the Atlantic coast. CSA wins.

4. **Antietam** - General Lee (CSA) to strike Union territory in Maryland. The battle ended in a draw.

5. **Shiloh** - "War in the West." Bloodiest battle – Union wins.

6. **Chancellorsville** – CSA wins = rising hope in the South.

7. **Gettysburg** - Confederate troops discovered Union Calvary and attacked. 3 days. Union wins.

8. **Fall of Atlanta** - Sherman led troops through Georgia, seizing and burning Atlanta

9. **Sherman's March to the Sea** - Sherman scorched the towns he marched through on his way to Savannah.

10. **Surrender at Appomattox** - General Lee surrendered to Grant
Lincoln’s Speech Strategy

- **Gettysburg**
  - In order to reunify the country, Lincoln portrayed the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America’s founding democratic ideals
  - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvA0J_2ZpIQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvA0J_2ZpIQ)

- **Emancipation Proclamation**
  - Reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers.
  - Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy.
Emancipation Proclamation

Answer questions for each excerpt.
Homefront
Issues

Finances

- Taxes: 21% of the Union war effort and 1% of Confederate.
- Bonds: Northerners purchased more than $2b, in Southerners were reluctant.
- Currency inflation
  - Union created a uniform national currency for the first time and printed $150 million in Greenbacks
  - Confederacy printed $100m in crudely engraved bills
  - inflation resulted in food riots in both the North and South
Homefront Issues

• Drafts begin 1862 (S) and 1863 (N)
  ◦ Rich boys could hire substitutes or purchase exemption.
  ◦ Substitute brokers got poor immigrants to enlist.
  ◦ Slave-owners with over 20 slaves were exempt.
  ◦ NY draft riots – killed many; lynching blacks.
  ◦ Mountain whites especially hostile.

• Suspension of Habeas Corpus – Union can imprison confederate leaders/supporters without charges or immediate trial.

• Total War - less differentiation between combatants and civilians
Civil War Ends

Casualties

- Union - 93,443 battle deaths - 210,400 disease
- CSA - 90,000 battle deaths - 180,000 disease

Union succeeded due to:

- improvements in leadership and strategic key victories
- greater resources
- wartime destruction of the South’s infrastructure (RR, Sherman’s March).