

Lesson 3 Civil War—Comparison of the Sections and Essential Battles

Lesson 3 – Use its Learning Quizzes on Maps 1st

1. Initial goals of the 2 sides; Great Britain and France
2. Northern purposes for the blockade of the South
3. Northern and Southern strengths and weaknesses for:
 - War—traits from the past still apply
 - Financing the war (collecting taxes, buying needed things, paying soldiers, paying for purchases)
4. Legal Tender Act– North’s greenback, South’s inflation
5. Draft, North and South (Wealthy pay for substitute)
6. 1862, Antietam (significance)
7. 1863, Emancipation Proclamation (where it applied)
8. Medicine and nursing (female) and the Civil War – Example: Clara Barton (Later forms the Red Cross).
9. 1863, Gettysburg (significance)
10. 1863, Vicksburg (significance)
11. 1864, Sherman’s March to the Sea (significance)
12. 1864, Election of 1864 (significance on war continuing)
13. 1865, 13th Amendment passed
14. 1865, Appomattox (significance)
- 1865, Lincoln assassinated; Andrew Johnson

If you would prefer a printable 3-page table, click [here](http://www.cjbibus.com/1860_1865_A_Quick_Reference_to_the_Civil_War.pdf). Link Address:
http://www.cjbibus.com/1860_1865_A_Quick_Reference_to_the_Civil_War.pdf

A Quick Reference to the Civil War

Tip: Does having dates mean students are expected to memorize them? The answer is “no.” To understand how things happened, you want to notice the **order** of events. Think of it this way: if you were watching two people fight, how you interpreted things would probably depend on who did what first.

Civil War Between Brothers (and Sisters): Comparison of Strengths

Tip: Compare the column for the North and the South. Who might win in a short war? Who probably cannot win in a long war?

| Issues | The Union (the North) | The Confederacy (the South) |
|---|--|---|
| Basics | 23 states (4 slave ¹); 22M people. | 11 states; 9M people (5.5M white; 3.5M slave) |
| Goal of war | Stop the secession (only later is slavery an official objective of the war) | Secede – Act like the Patriots in the American Revolution: avoiding defeat is enough. |
| Infrastructure, banking | Money in place (2X banking) | — |
| Infrastructure, communication | Communication in place (telegraph lines) | — |
| Infrastructure, government –people | Central bureaucracy in place – including for collecting taxes and dealing with revenue | Bureaucracy to build – including lacking a system for collecting taxes or dealing with revenue (Done by state governments.) |
| Infrastructure, government –system itself | Constitutional system of government | Government equivalent to Articles of Confederation |
| Infrastructure, manufacturing technology | Technology to manufacture; 6X South | — (and only 3% of firearm manufacture) |
| Infrastructure, government income | Printing paper money (greenbacks), but Legal Tender Act Taxes (income and tariff) | Printing \$1 billion in paper money and few goods. (What’s the result?) Confederate bonds. Taxes (property and by 1863 nearly everything) |

¹ Delaware, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky

| Issues | The Union (the North) | The Confederacy (the South) |
|--|--|---|
| Infrastructure, transportation –land | Railroad network in place (some varied gauges) | Inadequate railroads (varied gauges) |
| Infrastructure, transportation –sea | Navy in place to block ports (no Southern imports in, no Southern cotton out). | Dependent on imports of war materials and on exports of cotton to British and French. |
| Infrastructure, transportation –sea – protection for | Navy in place | Navy on order from British and French |
| Leadership | Abraham Lincoln | Jefferson Davis |
| Population, for manufacture | People to manufacture (quantity & consolidation) | — |
| Population, for military | 400,000 soldiers = immigrants | 20 slave/1 white exemption |
| Population, for military—the negatives | (But NY draft riots in 1863) | (But 1865 law to conscript 300,000 slaves) |
| Population, for nursing | Women as nurses - notice wounded | Women as nurses |
| Raw materials for manufacturing | Raw materials | Raw materials |
| Overall strength | Diverse economy, diverse infrastructure, large population with immigrants | Agricultural economy, limited infrastructure – and it remains so during and after the war |

Civil War between Brothers: Comparison of Enlistments, the Wounded, and the Dead²

Notice the difference in the Enlistments. Remember: 22 M whites in the North; 5.5, South.

| Issues | The Union (the North) | The Confederacy (the South) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Enlistments – See the Basics above | 1,557,000 | 1,082,000 |
| Wounded – See nursing above | 275,000 | 100,000 minimum |
| Dead, # | 365,000 | 200,000 |
| Dead, % | 5% | 11-12% |

South's Assumptions about Their Success and the Reality of Each Assumption

| Assumption | Reality |
|---|---|
| Britain and France need our cotton. "King Cotton diplomacy" will win. | Could get Egyptian cotton Also needed Northern wheat |
| Britain and France need our orders for a navy. | Union threat of war with them, plus South's failure to win at Gettysburg (1863) |
| Northwest needs our rivers to get to market. | Unaware of the Northeast-Northwest connection by canal and railroad grid Rivers opened South to Union forces (US Grant in 1862) |
| We're fighting a defensive war just like the Patriots. | War on the homeland—disruption of food supplies and civilian losses, as shown in Sherman's March. |
| We're experienced fighters. | North had Singer sewing machine, Borden milk, immigrant soldiers. |
| We have experienced generals. | North had, when he was sober, U.S. Grant; North had William Sherman. |
| We're fighting for a higher cause of liberty. | Abraham Lincoln, Radical Congress, Radical officers, and the Emancipation Proclamation—Slavery became the cause and liberty became the cause. |

² Percentages are from McPherson's *What They Fought For*. Numbers are from the *Encyclopedia of American History*.

Timeline: Civil War – April 1861 to April 1865

Tip: The date column in the timeline shows the year followed by the number of the month. For example: 1861-04 means 1861 in April.

| Date | Details |
|---------|---|
| 1861-04 | Fort Sumter (harbor of Charleston, SC) —Lincoln states his intent is only to “hold, occupy, and possess” federal property in the South. That is all he is going to do. Provisions in short supply, Lincoln sends an unarmed supply ship. 2 days firing by the South and surrender of fort. South became the aggressor. Threat to slavery in the South by Lincoln: none |
| 1861-07 | Bull Run (near Manassas, VA) – failure of Northern generals Officially a Southern victory |
| 1862-04 | Shiloh Church (near Pittsburgh Landing, TN) A mixed outcome with each side having a claim to success, but the South is unable to stop the Union’s moves (led by U.S. Grant) into the Mississippi. |
| 1862-09 | Antietam (creek near Sharpsburg, MD) – Lee attacks in the North. 2,100 Union deaths and 2,700 Confederate; wounded 18,500. Stalemate, but Lee retreated—Official victory Lincoln needed. |
| 1863-01 | Emancipation Proclamation - freed slaves in rebellious territory only (where the Union troops conquered the South), not in the border states still in the Union—a beautiful chess move. His action <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Did nothing that could be stopped (Northern Democrats could criticize, but not stop it.)▪ Did not offend the slave-holding Union states – Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky▪ Did give a reason for black freemen to join the Union army▪ Blocked Radical Republicans—pressing Lincoln for more hostile actions to South▪ Blocked the radical press—arguing for emancipation▪ Blocked the Radical military—freeing slaves they found and classifying them as contrabands. As the war continues, the former slaves are emancipated. (What’s a plantation without labor?)▪ Blocked French and British sentiment toward South (The British public was increasingly anti-slavery as were the textile workers, who remained supportive of the North even as they lost jobs.) Threat to slavery in the South by Lincoln: only if a state continues to be in rebellion (but no Southern state took his offer) |
| 1863-07 | Gettysburg (PA) —Eastern part of the war – Lee attacked in the North—the last time. Why? Hopes for France and Great Britain as allies – for an equivalent to Saratoga in the American Revolution. 165,000 troops; Southern charge (George Pickett’s charge), 14,000-15,000 soldiers made it to engage the Union forces. Later, Confederate retreat. Consequence: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Union had clout to threaten to Britain and France. (The South had no Saratoga.)▪ British blocked delivery of ironclads/rams▪ French blocked delivery of 6 vessels. (FYI: French in June had occupied Mexico City, placed Maximilian of Austria as Emperor of Mexico.) Vicksburg (MS) —Western part of the war –Defeat of the South by Ulysses S. Grant – Confederacy now divided at the Mississippi; Mississippi now controlled by North . Tip: Look at the map of the war. Notice that the North has divided the South vertically at the Mississippi River. The North can now use the Mississippi to get to the Gulf of Mexico from the west. |

| Date | Details |
|-----------------|---|
| 1863-12 | <p>Lincoln Plan—Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction – a moderate, not a Radical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Premise—The states never left the Union. ▪ Presidential control ▪ 10 % legal voters taking oath of allegiance accepting end of slavery ▪ Amnesty with the oath ▪ Legitimate state government, representatives and senators to Congress <p>1864 Per this plan, Arkansas, Tennessee reconstructed, but Congress not admit.</p> <p>Tip: Notice the offer to the South and the 10%. Do the math on the years: how long has this war lasted?</p> |
| 1864-05 – 09 | <p>Sherman’s March through Georgia to the Sea—William T. Sherman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 60,000 Union soldiers - Their Orders: To “forage liberally on the country” ▪ 300 miles long ▪ 60 miles wide. <p>Tip: Why would Sherman do this and at this time. Look at the map of the war. Notice that the North has now marched across the South diagonally from the West in Tennessee down to the East through Georgia.</p> |
| 1864-11 | <p>Re-election of Lincoln over Democrat George B. McClellan, former General, means the war continues.</p> |
| 1865-01 | <p>13th amendment—passed</p> <p>Tip: What’s the difference between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An amendment and a law? ▪ Passing an amendment and ratifying it? If you do not know, then ask. Glad to help you. |
| 1865-02 | <p>Sherman’s March to the Carolinas</p> <p>Tip: Look at the map of the war. Notice that the North has now marched across the South from Georgia through North and South Carolina.</p> |
| 1865-02 | <p>Meeting: Hampton Roads (VA) – not in your book but useful to realize Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward with Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens Lincoln offered compensation for lost slaves. Confederate President Jefferson Davis rejected the offer because he wanted independence</p> <p>Tip: How realistic was the rejection? Do the math:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the years: how long has this war lasted? ▪ On the geography: how much has the North conquered? ▪ On the number of population for a war: how many did each side have and how many at the end of the war? |
| 1865-04 | <p>Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse (VA) – Previously at 165,000 before Gettysburg in 1863, Lee’s army to 25,000, rations short.</p> |
| 1865-04 | <p>Lincoln assassinated</p> |

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