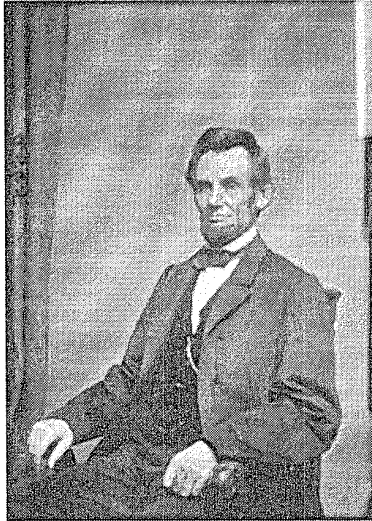


An Overview of the American Civil War

BY DR. JAMES McPHERSON



(ves)

The Civil War is the central event in America's historical consciousness. While the Revolution of 1776-1783 created the United States, the Civil War of 1861-1865 determined what kind of nation it would be. The war resolved two fundamental questions left unresolved by the revolution: whether the United States was to be a dissolvable confederation of sovereign states or an indivisible nation with a sovereign national government; and whether this nation, born of a declaration that all men were created with an equal right to liberty, would continue to exist as the largest slaveholding country in the world.

Northern victory in the war preserved the United States as one nation and ended the institution of slavery that had divided the country from its beginning. But these achievements came at the cost of 625,000 lives--nearly as many American soldiers as died in all the other wars in which this country has fought combined. The American Civil War was the largest and most destructive conflict in the Western world between the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 and the onset of World War I in 1914.

The Civil War started because of uncompromising differences between the free and slave states over the power of the national government to prohibit slavery in the territories that had not yet become states. When Abraham Lincoln won election in 1860 as the first Republican president on a platform pledging to keep slavery out of the territories, seven slave states in the deep South seceded and formed a new nation, the Confederate States of America. The incoming Lincoln administration and most of the Northern people refused to recognize the legitimacy of secession. They feared that it would discredit democracy and create a fatal precedent that would eventually fragment the no-longer United States into several small, squabbling countries.



The event that triggered war came at Fort Sumter in Charleston Bay on April 12, 1861. Claiming this United States fort as their own, the Confederate army on that day opened fire on the federal garrison and forced it to lower the American flag in surrender. Lincoln called out the militia to suppress this "insurrection." Four more slave states seceded and joined the Confederacy. By the end of 1861 nearly a million armed men confronted each other along a line stretching 1200 miles from Virginia to Missouri. Several battles had already taken place--near Manassas Junction in Virginia, in the mountains of western Virginia where Union victories paved the way for creation of the new state of West Virginia, at Wilson's Creek in Missouri, at Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, and at Port Royal in South Carolina where the Union navy



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established a base for a blockade to shut off the Confederacy's access to the outside world.

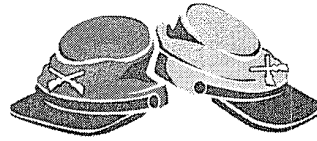
But the real fighting began in 1862. Huge battles like Shiloh in Tennessee, Gaines' Mill, Second Manassas, and Fredericksburg in Virginia, and Antietam in Maryland foreshadowed even bigger campaigns and battles in subsequent years, from Gettysburg in Pennsylvania to Vicksburg on the Mississippi to Chickamauga and Atlanta in Georgia. By 1864 the original Northern goal of a limited war to restore the Union had given way to a

new strategy of "total war" to destroy the Old South and its basic institution of slavery and to give the restored Union a "new birth of freedom," as President Lincoln put it in his address at Gettysburg to dedicate a cemetery for Union soldiers killed in the battle there.

For three long years, from 1862 to 1865, Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia staved off invasions and attacks by the Union Army of the Potomac commanded by a series of ineffective generals until Ulysses S. Grant came to Virginia from the Western theater to become general in chief of all Union armies in 1864. After bloody battles at places with names like The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, Grant finally brought Lee to bay at Appomattox in April 1865. In the meantime Union armies and river fleets in the theater of war

comprising the slave states west of the Appalachian Mountain chain won a long series of victories over Confederate armies commanded by hapless or unlucky Confederate generals. In 1864-1865 General William Tecumseh Sherman led his army deep into the Confederate heartland of Georgia and South Carolina, destroying their economic infrastructure while General George Thomas virtually destroyed the Confederacy's Army of Tennessee at the battle of Nashville.

By the spring of 1865 all the principal Confederate armies surrendered, and when Union cavalry captured the fleeing Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Georgia on May 10, 1865, resistance collapsed and the war ended. The long, painful process of rebuilding a united nation free of slavery began.



PRE 1860 – DISUNION TIMELINE CARDS

Missouri Compromise: (1820)

In 1818, Missouri sought admission to the Union as a slave-holding state. After two years of bitter debate, the Missouri Compromise was agreed upon. This compromise admitted Missouri to the Union as a slave state and admitted Maine as a free state to maintain the balance in the Senate. The compromise prohibited slavery north of latitude 36° 30' in the Louisiana Purchase territory, with the exception of Missouri, and allowed it south of that line.

Tariff of 1828: (1828)

Congress passed the **Tariff of 1828**, known as the “**Tariff of Abominations.**” The tariff earned this nickname because it made foreign products expensive for people to buy, especially if they did not have industry in their region producing similar items. This was the case in the South, which mainly produced raw materials. The tariff also meant less money went to foreign countries, which then bought fewer raw materials, such as cotton, from the South.

Nat Turner’s Rebellion (1831)

Nat Turner, a slave, along with about 60 other slaves led a violent rebellion that resulted in the deaths of more than 50 Virginians. Nat and many others were executed for their part, or suspected part, in the revolt. Nat Turner’s Rebellion struck long-term fear in the hearts of slave owners, which caused them to place new restrictions on slaves and prompted a national debate on the slavery question.



The Tariff of 1832

Also known as the Compromise Tariff, the Tariff of 1832 was passed by Congress in an attempt to appease the South after the Tariff of 1828. Unsatisfied, John C. Calhoun resigned from the vice presidency and South Carolina issues an *Ordinance of Nullification*, which declared both tariffs unconstitutional and would not be honored within the sovereign state of South Carolina. President Andrew Jackson issues his *Proclamation Regarding Nullification*, explaining its unconstitutionality and promising to use military force, if necessary. South Carolina repeals the Ordinance of Nullification after a new tariff is passed.

Compromise of 1850

Disagreements erupted over whether land acquired from Mexico after the Mexican-American War would become slave or free states. The compromise admitted California as a free state, and the inhabitants of the territories of New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah would be allowed to decide whether or not to permit slavery in their territories when they applied for statehood. The compromise included the Fugitive Slave Act, which denied captured blacks legal power to prove their freedom and required U.S. marshals and deputies to help slave owners capture their property. The compromise also ended the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)

Published in response to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, it had sold two million copies worldwide within two years of being published. After the Bible, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was the highest selling book of the 19th century. President Lincoln read *Uncle Tom's Cabin* before announcing the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862, and when he met Stowe, he exclaimed, "So this is the little woman who started this great war!"

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

This act repealed the Missouri Compromise, which said that states north of the latitude 36° 30' would be free states. This allowed settlers in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether they would allow slavery within their borders when they applied for statehood. The Kansas-Nebraska Act split the Democratic Party and virtually destroyed the Whig Party. The northern Whigs joined the antislavery Democrats to form the Republican Party.

“Bleeding Kansas” (1856)

Disagreements over whether slavery should be allowed in Kansas led to violence among settlers.

Dred Scott Decision (1857)

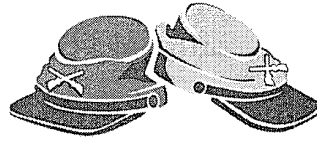
Dred Scott, a slave, sued for his freedom on the grounds that since his master had taken him to live in free territories, he should be free. The controversial decision of the U.S. Supreme Court stated that no slave or descendant of a slave could be a U.S. citizen. As a non-citizen and a slave viewed as property, Scott was not entitled to file suit. The Court also ruled that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from the territories; therefore, the Missouri Compromise and other legislation limiting slavery were unconstitutional.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)

These debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, sponsor of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, were primarily over the issue of slavery. The debates forged Lincoln into a prominent national figure and solidified his Republican Party's antislavery platform.

John Brown's Raid (1859)

John Brown and 22 other men raided the town of Harpers Ferry, Virginia, hoping to arm and free slaves. Brown and his raiders captured many of the town's most important citizens and held them hostage. Within 24 hours, Brown was captured and convicted of treason, murder, and conspiracy to incite slave rebellion. He was hanged that December.



Disunion Timeline Worksheet

Use the answers provided to answer the following questions concerning “Disunion” and “Sectionalism.”

Timeline Possible Answers	
“BLEEDING KANSAS”	COMPROMISE OF 1850
<i>DRED SCOTT vs. SANFORD</i>	HARRIET BEECHER STOWE’S <i>UNCLE TOM’S CABIN</i>
KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT	LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES
MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820	NAT TURNER’S REBELLION
TARIFF OF 1828	TARIFF OF 1832
JOHN BROWN	SLAVERY

1. These events established Lincoln as a prominent national figure and solidified his Republican Party’s antislavery platform: _____
2. This case went to the U.S. Supreme Court, where the Court decided that the Missouri Compromise and other legislation limiting slavery were unconstitutional: _____
3. This event led to the deaths of more than 50 Virginians and struck fear into the hearts of slave owners: _____
4. This event began as a disagreement over whether or not slavery should be allowed in Kansas: _____
5. This compromise admitted Missouri to the Union as a slave state, admitted Maine as a free state to maintain the balance in the Senate, and prohibited slavery north of latitude 36° 30’ in the Louisiana Purchase territory, with the exception of Missouri: _____

6. This document repealed the Missouri Compromise and helped to create the Republican Party: _____

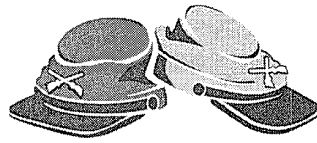
7. This compromise includes land acquired from Mexico after the Mexican-American war, the admission of California to the Union and the Fugitive Slave Act, and it ended the slave trade in Washington, DC: _____

8. Man who raided the town of Harpers Ferry, Virginia in 1859 in an attempt to arm slaves: _____

9. This was passed by Congress to protect American industry by applying high tariffs on imported items: _____

10. This was published in response to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, and within two years two million copies had been sold worldwide: _____

10. This caused the resignation of John C. Calhoun from the vice presidency and an Ordinance of Nullification, and caused President Andrew Jackson to promise to use military force if South Carolina did not repeal the Ordinance of Nullification: _____



Name: _____
Date: _____

John Brown Discussion Questions

What was John Brown trying to do when he raided Harpers Ferry?

Why would he want to do this?

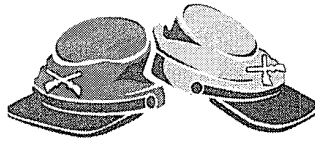
Were reactions to his actions the same throughout the country?



Who might be upset by his actions and reasons for taking action?

Who might be upset by his actions, but not his reasons?





Name: _____
Date: _____

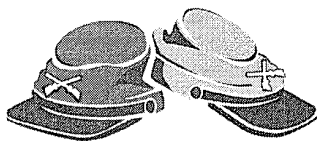
CULTURE AND ECONOMIES CHARTS

CULTURE AND ECONOMICS - 1860		
	NORTH	SOUTH
	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE
POPULATION	71%	29%
RAILROAD MILEAGE	72%	18%
BANK DEPOSITS	81%	19%
FACTORIES	85%	15%
WEALTH	75%	25%
LARGE FARMS (500+ ACRES)	16%	84%
IRON / STEEL PRODUCTION	92%	8%
VALUE OF EXPORTS	68%	32% ¹

¹ Historical Census Browser. Retrieved August, 2010, from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>.
The Civil War Curriculum | Middle School

CULTURE AND ECONOMICS - 1860	
NORTH	SOUTH
MANUFACTURING	FARMING
FACTORIES	LARGE FARMS
GENERALLY DID NOT WANT SLAVE LABOR	GENERALLY IN FAVOR OF SLAVE LABOR
TEXTILES	CASH CROPS
MORE BANK DEPOSITS	FEWER BANK DEPOSITS
LONGER WINTER	SHORTER WINTER – LONGER GROWING SEASON





Culture and Economies Worksheet

Place an "X" in the box for the side that had the advantage for each question. Use your Culture and Economies Charts to help you.

QUESTION	NORTH	SOUTH
1. Which side had the advantage in railroads?		
2. Which side had the advantage in farm acreage?		
3. Which side had the advantage in value of exports?		
4. Which side had the advantage in population?		
5. Which side had the advantage in wealth?		
6. Which side had the advantage in iron/steel production?		
7. Which side had the advantage in factories?		
8. Which side had the advantage in bank deposits?		

Fill in the following blanks with either North or South.

1. Which side had large plantations and few factories? _____
2. Which side produced large amounts of textiles and had an economy based on manufacturing? _____
3. Which side was in favor of slavery? _____
4. Which side had a short winter that allowed farmers to have a longer growing season? _____
5. Which side had a larger population? _____



What advantages do you think the North had in winning a war?

What advantages do you think the South had in winning a war?

