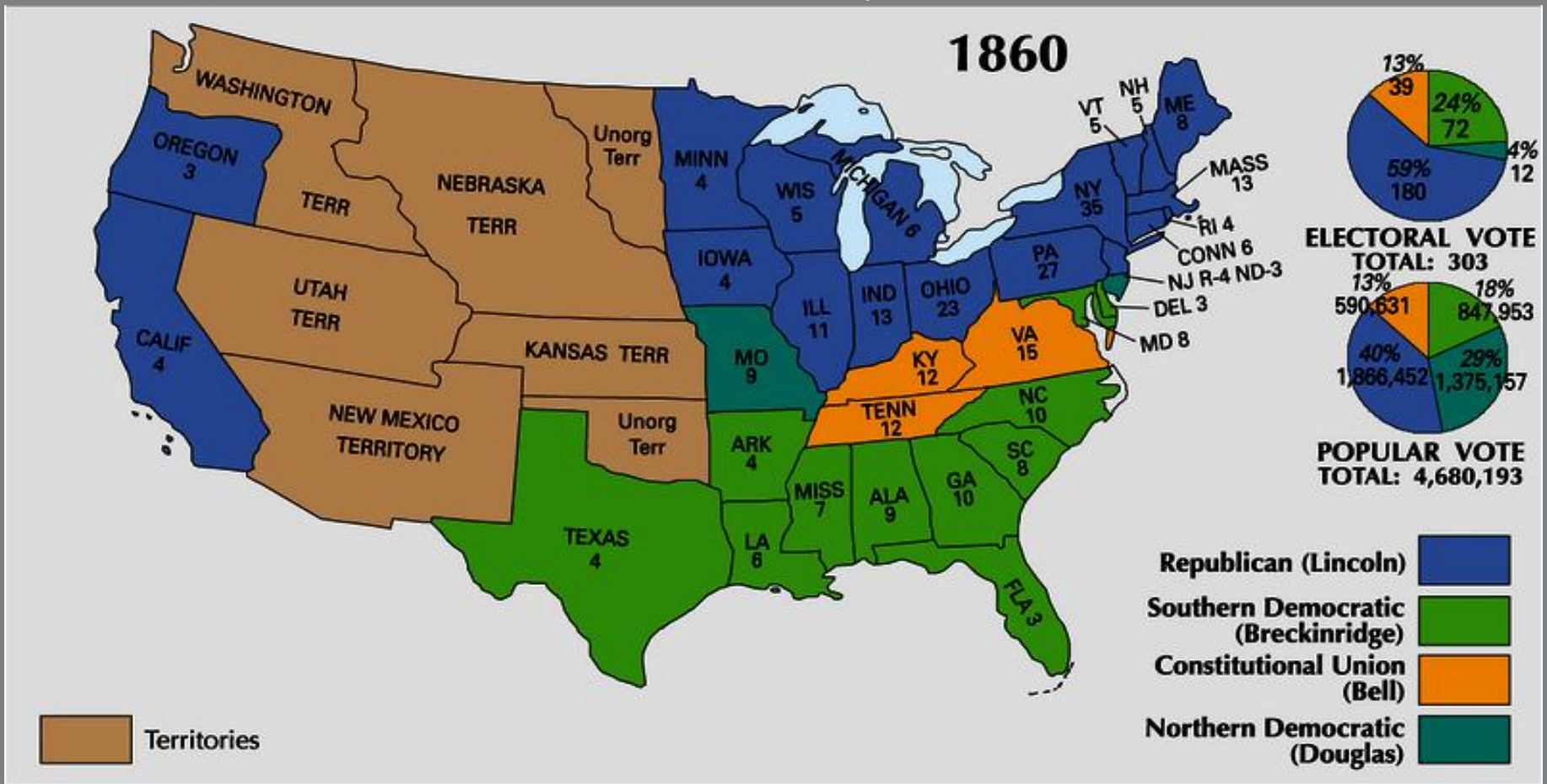


The United States Civil War



The Election of 1860

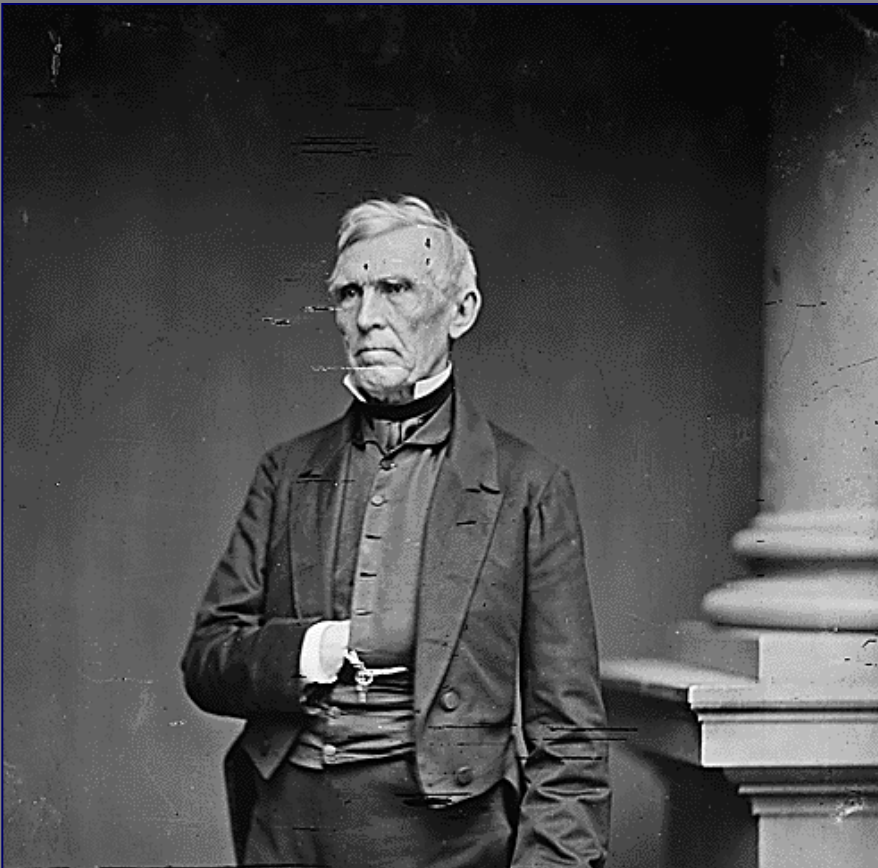


1. Draw a rough sketch of this map in your notes.
2. Using colored pencils, draw the color key for the candidates.
3. Shade in the areas of the nation each candidate won.
4. Examine the information. Why did the people in the orange states vote Constitutional Union? Why were Southerners angered by the results of the Election of 1860?

Crittenden Compromise:

A Last Ditch Appeal to Sanity

Senator John J. Crittenden
(Know-Nothing-KY)



- slavery prohibited north of 36 – 30
 - federally protected south of the line
 - Future states would be determined under popular sovereignty
- DID NOT PASS THROUGH CONGRESS!**

SECESSION!

1. South Carolina, 12-20-1860

2. Mississippi, 1-9-1861

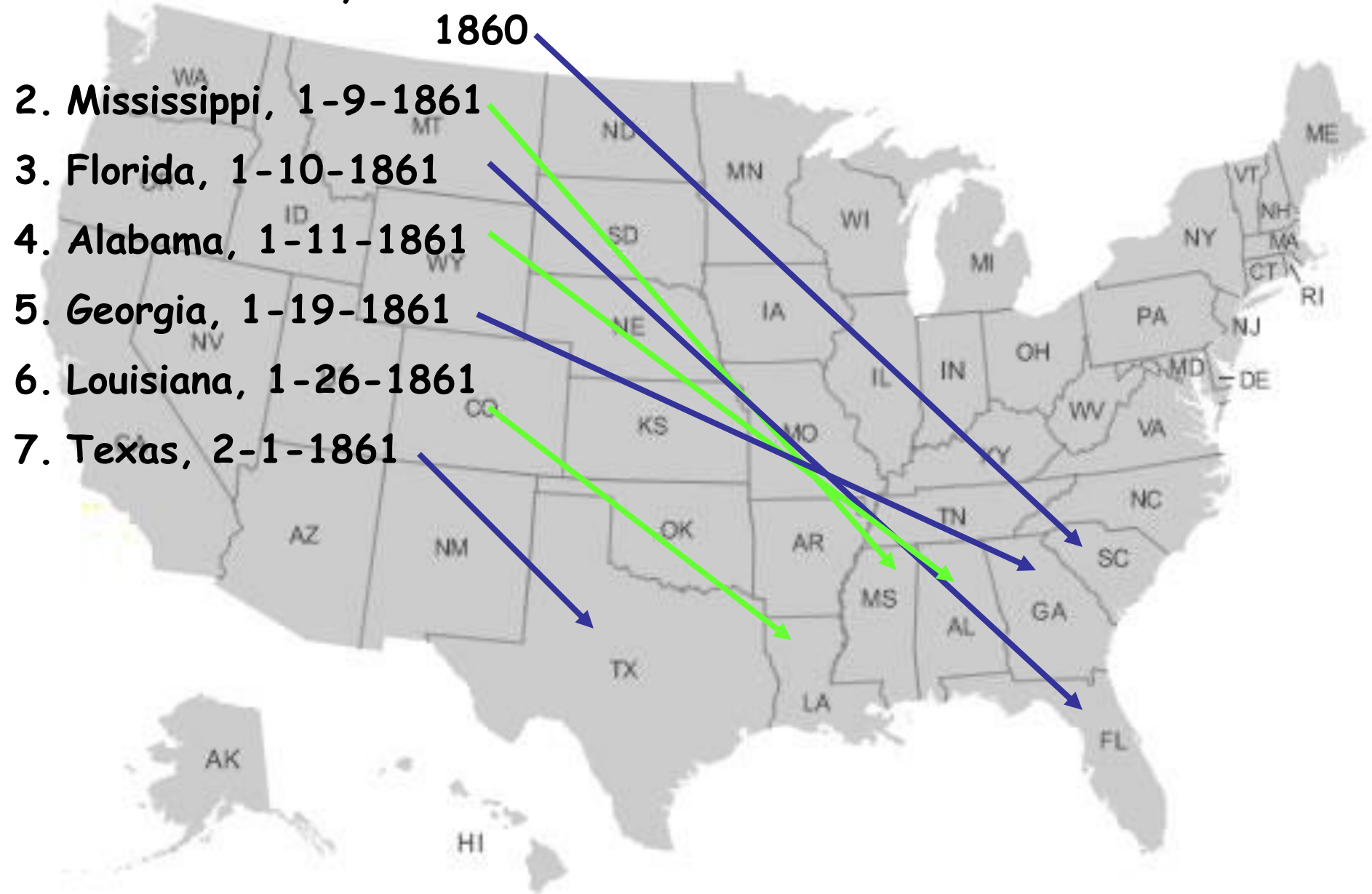
3. Florida, 1-10-1861

4. Alabama, 1-11-1861

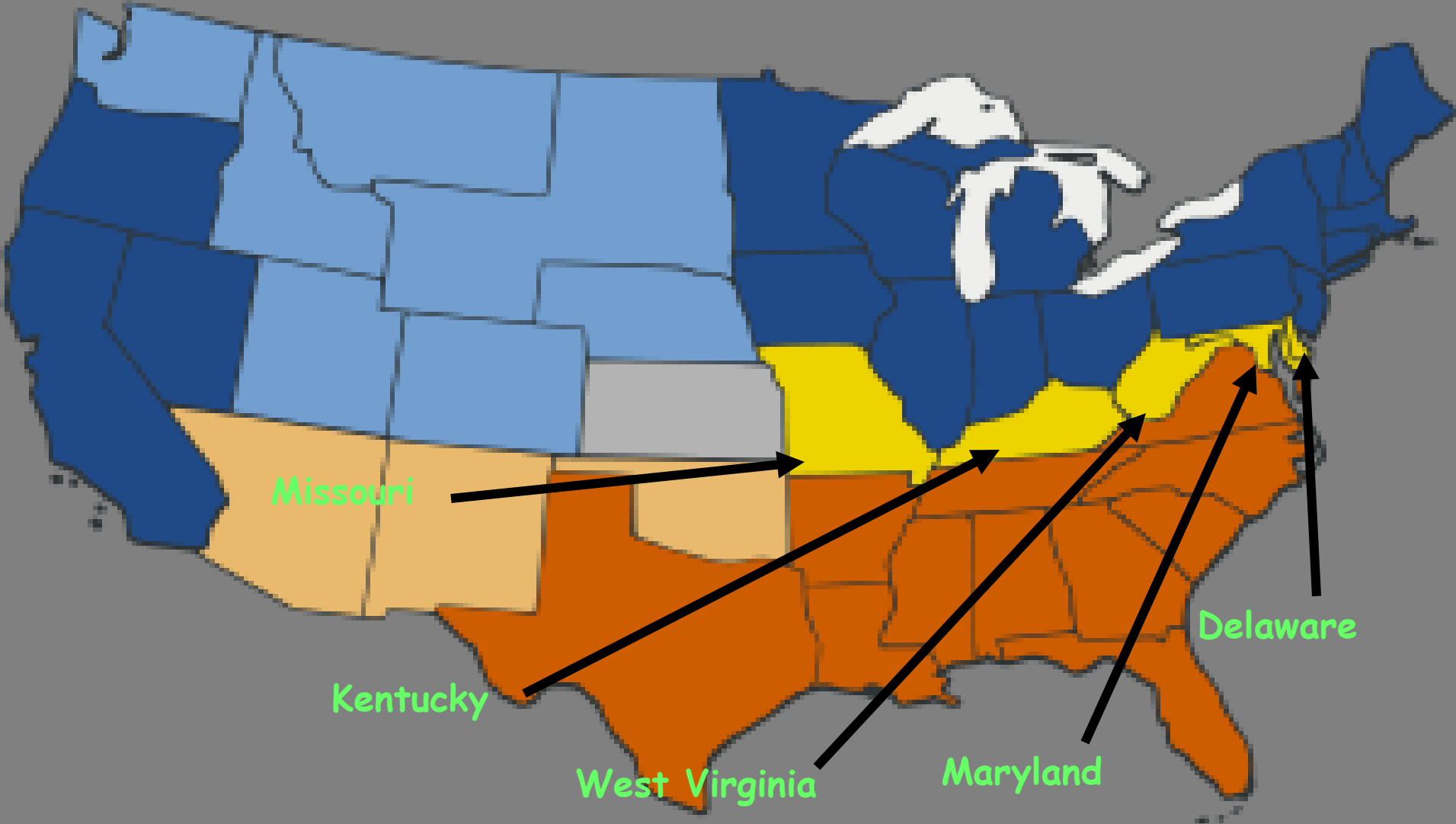
5. Georgia, 1-19-1861

6. Louisiana, 1-26-1861

7. Texas, 2-1-1861



Name the 5 Border States



Name the five border states. Why did they remain loyal to the Union even though they were slave states? Why did the Union allow them to keep their slaves?

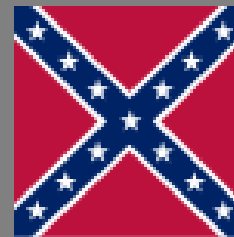
The Birth of the Confederate States of America

The Confederate States of America was established on February 4, 1861

Its constitution was ratified on March 11, 1861



“With God as our vindicator”

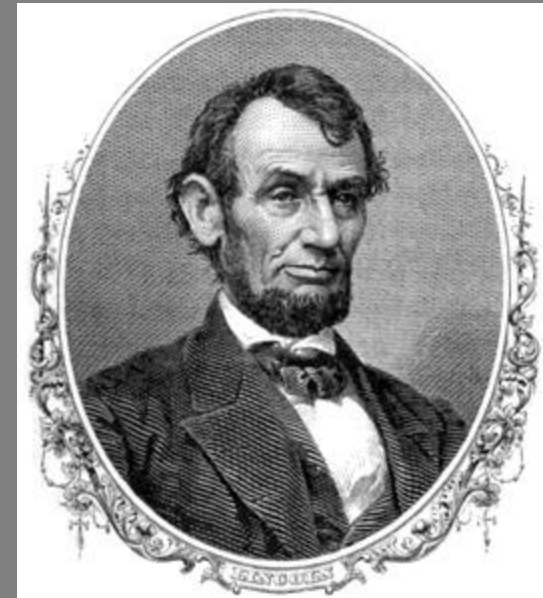


Lincoln's First Inaugural Address



Address was given on
Monday, March 4, 1861

To gain an understanding
of Lincoln's goals we will
read Lincoln's First
Inaugural Address .

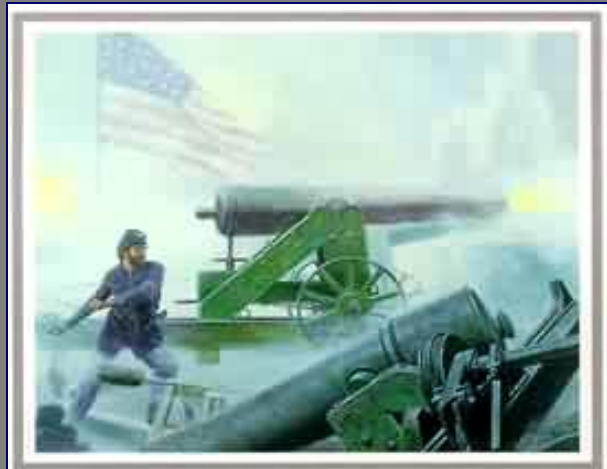


Fort Sumter

What happened at Sumter, South Carolina that started the war?



Fort Sumter: April 12, 1861



The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2264. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

FORT SUMPTER FALLEN.

PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Fort on Fire and the Garrison Exhausted.

NO ATTEMPT AT REINFORCEMENT.

The Cessation of Firing and the Capitulation.

NO LIVES LOST ON EITHER SIDE.

Major Anderson and his Men Going to New-York.

How the News was Received in Washington.

Call for Seventy-Five Thousand Militia.

...is being regarded as a necessity to make out every attempt to aid a fellow officer. Had the situation not before them Fort Sumter would have stood in sight. The men are ready for a fight.

The balls have been striking all day, getting, indeed, within hand-reach, people cheer the, and witness watching themselves generally disinterested. It is regarded as the greatest day in the history of South Carolina.

FORT MENTRE EVACUATED.

Providence, and Boston, Saturday, April 13. FORT SUMPTER HAS BOMBARDED. The Confederates had three mortar shells. Two of the garrison at Charleston were seen.

Aeriel contemplated war.

The bombardment has ceased.

Major Anderson has shown down the colors and struck a white flag, which has been accepted from the city, and a message on the way to Hampton.

CHARLOTTE, Saturday, April 13. P. M. The Federal flag was hoisted at Fort Sumter, which FORTRESS SUMTER, with a flag of truce, went to the fort.

In a few minutes the Federal flag was again hoisted down by Major ANDERSON, and a white one hoisted.

CHARLOTTE, Saturday, April 13. The news of the capture of Fort Sumter, and the evacuation of the garrison, was received in Charleston, and was the first news of the capture of the fort.

FORT PICKENS AND THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA.

had been engaged. The result had only to remain a change.

FOR the capture of one of the most important fortresses here is that the news of the surrender to the Union. They say the history for the capture of the harbor could long without a (SOUTH) bombarded but never sunk, when the garrison refused to be taken to apply effectively and directly to meet the conditions.

Providence, to be well known here, and I have it from an excellent official source. Major Anderson's garrison was not exhausted, having been without an enemy in a week or two after their last day's work. There is especially great reason here to believe the report that Major Anderson has embarked on war.

But many papers were taken, from today that the whole story of the surrender is false. The Union gun absolutely refused to return.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Friday's excitement has already subsided somewhat since our late official report, and also could not exceed their joy in the reduction of Fort Sumter. General Pickens, surrounded and divided troops down. Gen. PICKENS, whose name has been known since a single of reinforcements within the last day or two.

The fact is, however, now have all kind of being raised, and some apparently more than others, and are having to regard it by force, the only way to prevent the rebels from its application.

NEWS IN OTHER STATES.

Gen. JOHN B. BURN, who is here, in view of his denunciation of secession. He has been all day the greatest defender in the army of Major ANDERSON'S garrison. He knows that the whole



Fort Sumter

Date: April 12, 1861

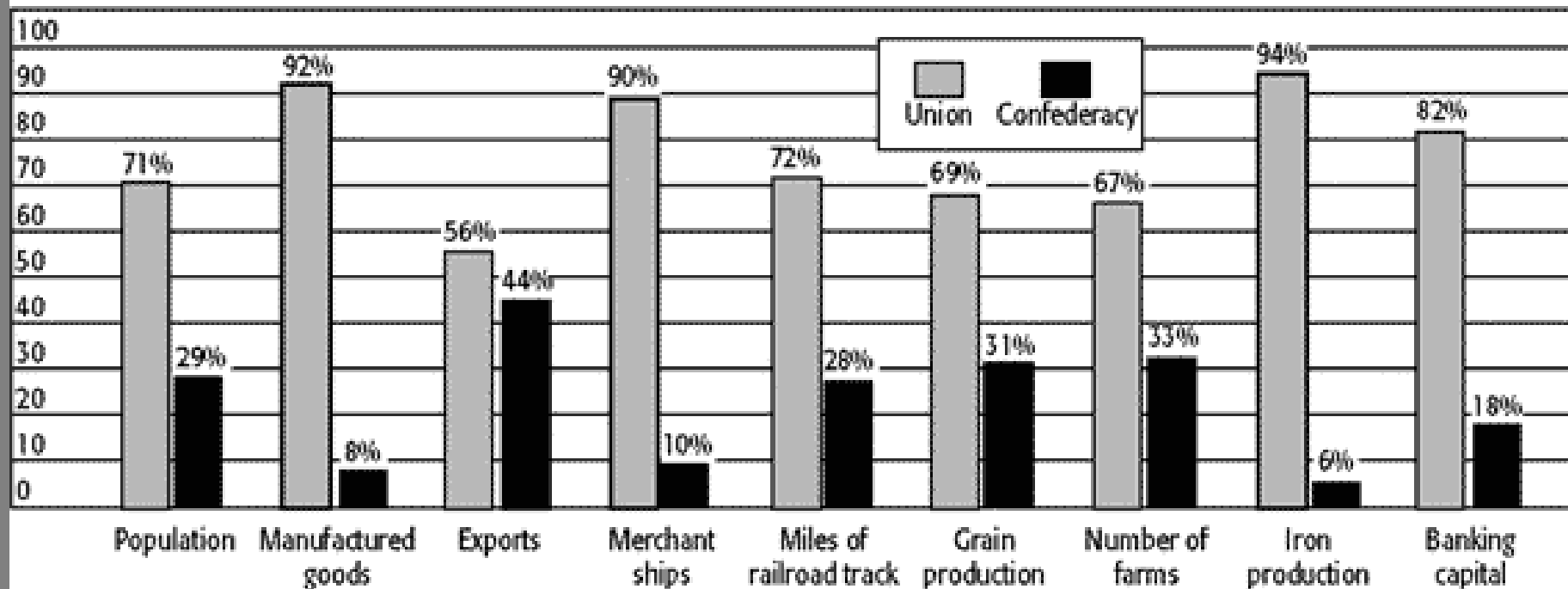
Charleston Harbor,
South Carolina



Generals: [Maj. Robert Anderson](#)

Outcome: After several days of bombing, Major Anderson was forced to surrender to General PGT Beauregard

Resources of the Union and of the Confederacy



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States

Examine the chart above.

Quickly make your own chart with the information shown above.

Respond to the following question;

Explain how each statistic above helped or hindered the efforts of the two nations?

The South fought at home, had better military leadership, and were motivated. How did these aspects of the conflict help them?

SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.



What was the purpose of General Winfield Scott's, **Anaconda Plan**? How do you think it would work? What bodies of water would the U.S. have to control to make it work?

Antietam

Date: September 16-18, 1862

Maryland



Generals: *Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan*

Outcome: Inconclusive (Union strategic victory.) Lee's first invasion of the North; although inconclusive, Lee sustains serious casualties in the bloodiest battle of the war –

Politically – Lincoln will commit to making the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on Sept 22

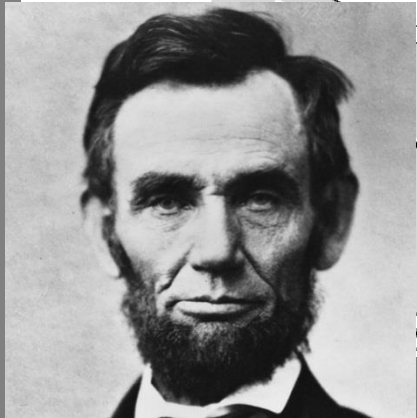
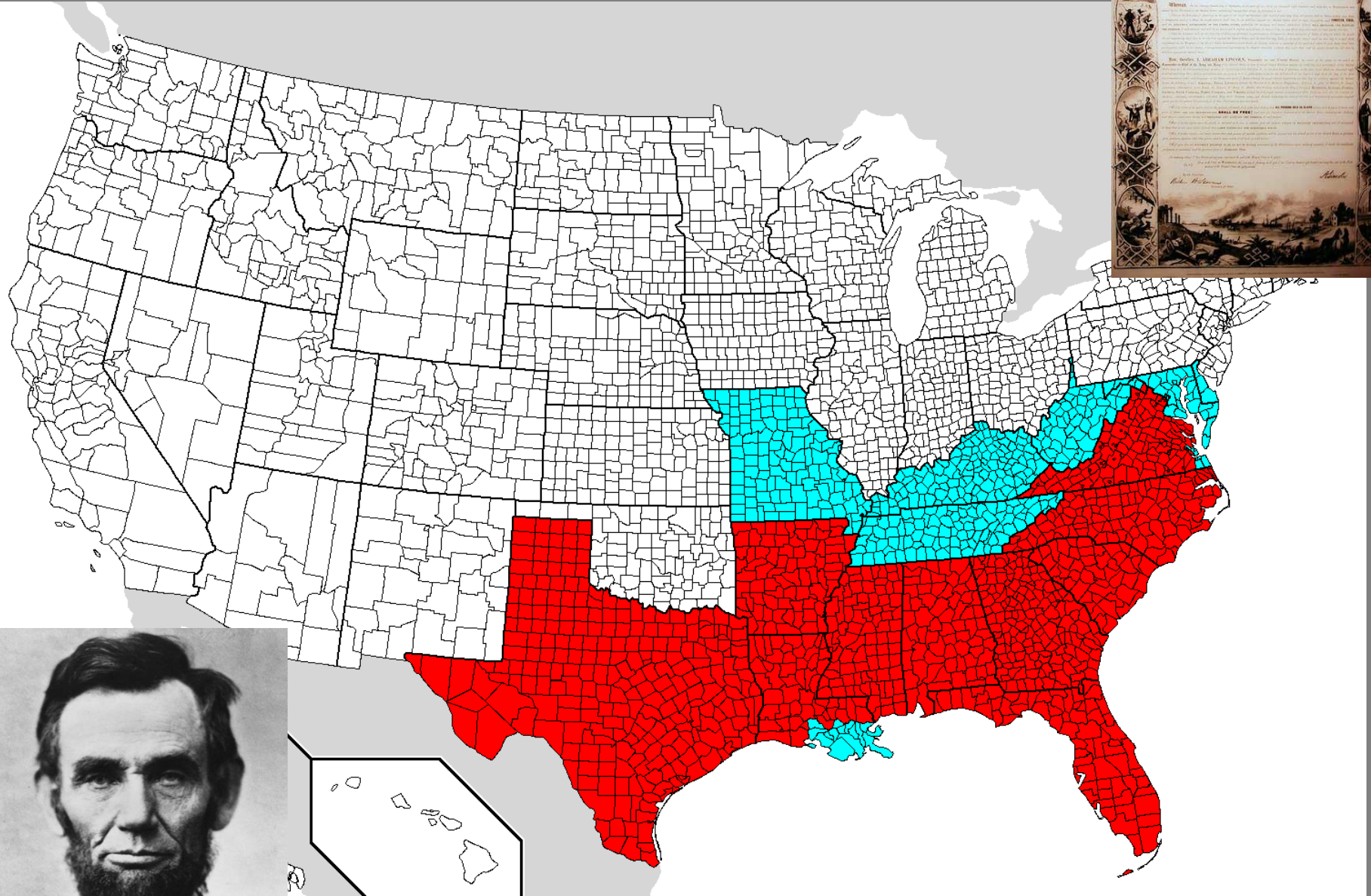
Video and readings



Preliminary
Emancipation
Proclamation made on
September 22, 1862

Emancipation
Proclamation took effect
on January 1, 1863
Freed slaves only in
rebel held territories

Map of the Emancipation Proclamation



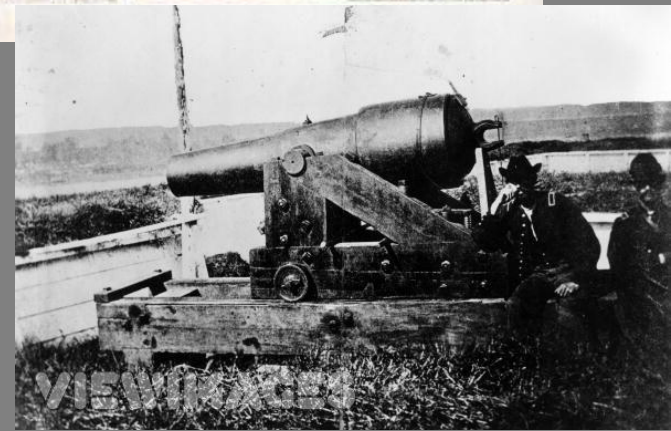
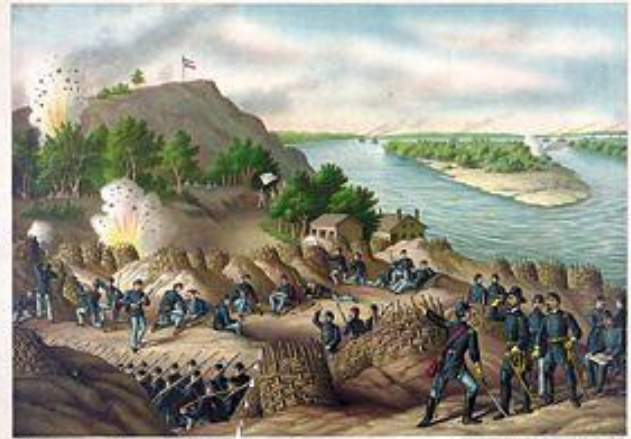
Vicksburg

Date: May 18 - July 4, 1863

Mississippi

Generals: Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant

Outcome: Union Victory - led to control of the Mississippi River and cut the south in half; would lead to the promotion of U.S. Grant due to superb battle tactics



Gettysburg

Date: July 1-3.
1863

Pennsylvania

Generals: *Maj. Gen. George G. Meade*

Outcome: Lee's second invasion of the North; turned back with major losses - turning point battle - may have convinced British not to aid Confederacy





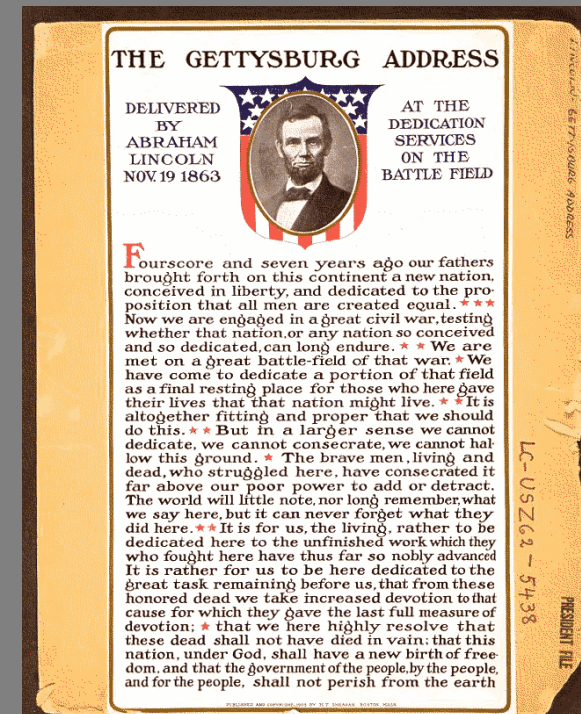
Lincoln reiterates that the nation was,

“conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal... and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

The Gettysburg Address

November 2, 1863

reading

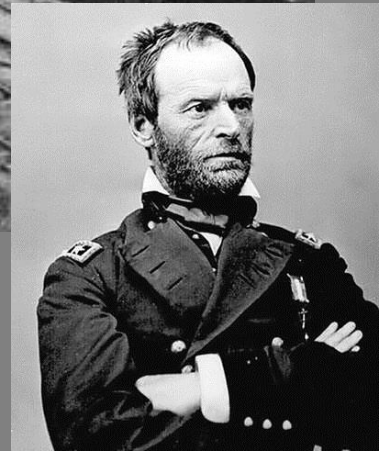
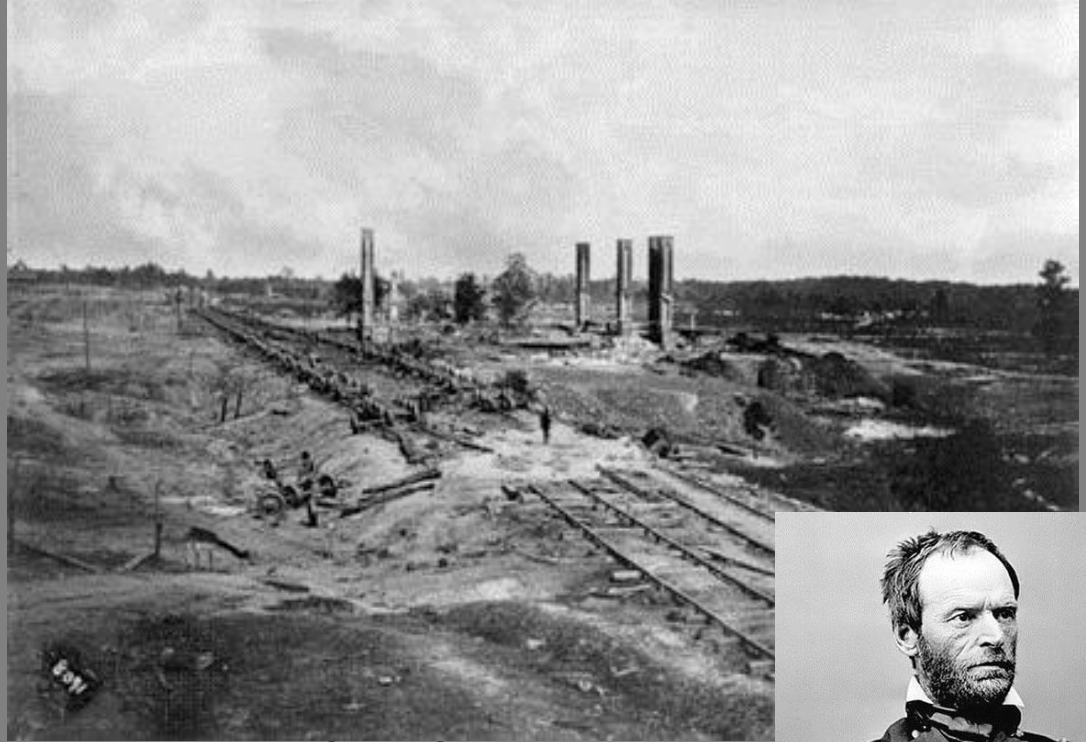


Sherman's March to the Sea

Date: November
15 - December 22,
1864

GEORGIA

Generals: *Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman*



Outcome: Union Victory - Sherman's use of total war during the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns was a crushing blow to the Confederacy; civilian and military infrastructure was destroyed between Atlanta and Savannah - secondary objective was to put pressure on Lee's Southern flank; he was tied up with Grant in Virginia

Appomattox

Date: April 9,
1865

VIRGINIA



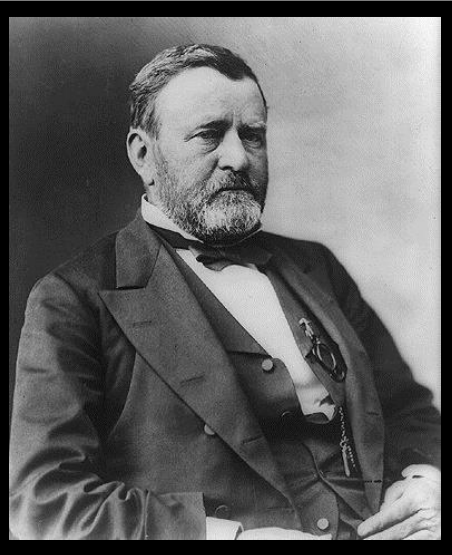
Generals: U.S. Grant

Outcome: Grant breaks through confederate lines - Lee retreats to re-supply at Appomattox; Union gets there first and Lee surrenders

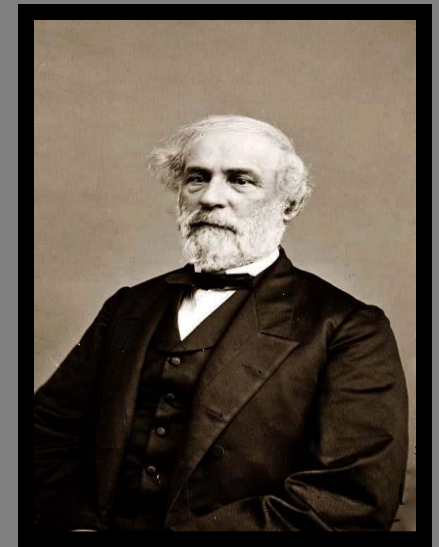
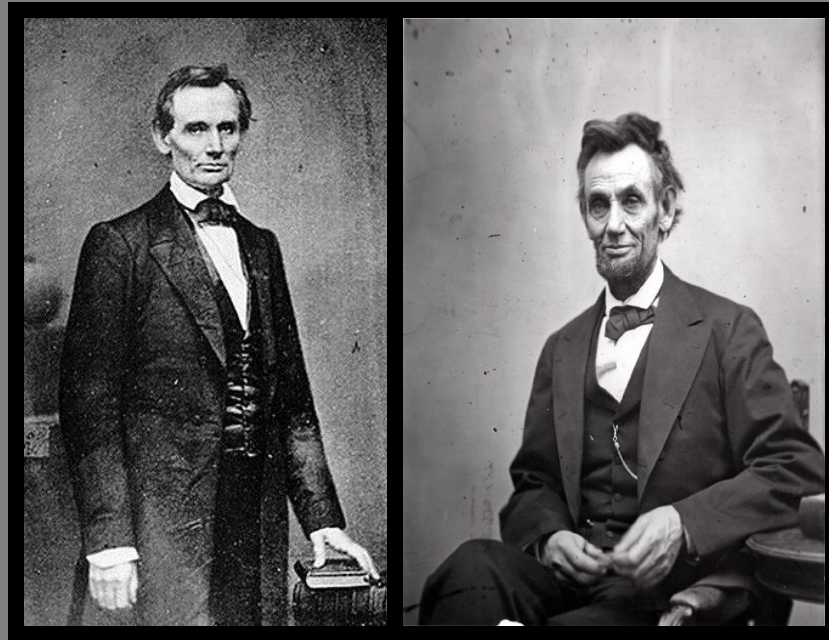
THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

- ❖ On April 14, 1865, Lincoln would be shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington D.C.; Lincoln would die early the next morning
- ❖ Booth would eventually be tracked down and killed while hiding in a tobacco barn





Ulysses S. Grant



Robert E Lee

Five days after the war President Abraham Lincoln would be shot in the back of the head at Ford's Theater in Washington D.C. by John Wilkes Booth