

CH 16 NOTES – THE CIVIL WAR

I South Carolina secedes Dec. 20, 1860 as result of Lincoln winning election. By February 1861 6 more states had seceded.

A. Confederate States of America is formed, Jefferson Davis is named President.

B. Confederacy begins seizing Federal Forts. Ft. Sumter is bombarded by Confederates and taken. **Marks the beginning of the Civil War.

II Lincoln's main goal– to preserve the Union. (keep slavery, abolish slavery)

III Union States – Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Mass, RI, Conn, NJ,

*Del, *Maryland, Penn, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, *Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota,

Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon, California, *Kentucky (*denotes border state)

A. Border States – states who keep slavery but remain with the Union (Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland)

Confederate States – Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida

IV Advantages of North – *more people, *more supplies, industry, RR, Navy.

Disadvantages of North – invading unfamiliar land, offensive battle, not good military leaders.

Advantages of South – defensive battle, protecting families & land, good military

Leaders, skills at riding and shooting

Disadvantages of South – few factories, few RR, few people, no Navy

V Leadership of North – Abraham Lincoln (Ulysses S. Grant, George McClellan, William "Tecumseh" Sherman, Irvin McDowell, John Pope, Winfield Scott)

Leadership of South – Jefferson Davis (Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Pierre Beauregard, Joseph Johnston)

Union Goals–1. Take Richmond (Capital) 2. Blockade the coast 3. Control the Mississippi River

VI Battles

A. Bull Run – (Manassas) near Washington D.C. 1st major battle of the war – Confederate wins

B. Naval battle – Merrimac vs. Monitor – 1st Ironclad ships, Union blockaded southern ports

C. Shiloh – (April 1862) Confederate attacks Grant, huge losses for both sides (more than Rev., Mexican & War of 1812 combined) Union wins and take control of the upper Mississippi River.

D. Richmond – Union fails to take Richmond

E. 2nd Battle of Bull Run – Confederacy wins

F. Antietam – Lee invades the North September 1862, – 23,000 casualties– no side wins. Lee retreats back to Virginia. *Single bloodiest day of the Civil War.

G. Vicksburg – Union forces capture Vicksburg from Confederates giving total Control of Mississippi River

- H. Chancellorsville** – (May 1863) Confederate troops win but Jackson is killed by own troops.
- I. Gettysburg** – (July 1863) 150,000 soldiers fought. Pickets charge by Confederates was badly beaten. Over 40,000 dead and wounded. Union wins
- J. Grant's plan** – destroy everything in the South, Sherman's march to the sea
Destroys everything along the route.
- K. Richmond** – (March 1865) Grant kept south under siege for 9 months then Captures Richmond
- L. Lee Surrenders** – Appomattox April 9, 1865

VII Emancipation Proclamation – Lincoln frees all slaves in Confederate lands. January 1, 1863

VIII Blacks – over 200,000 fought & 68,000 were killed for the Union