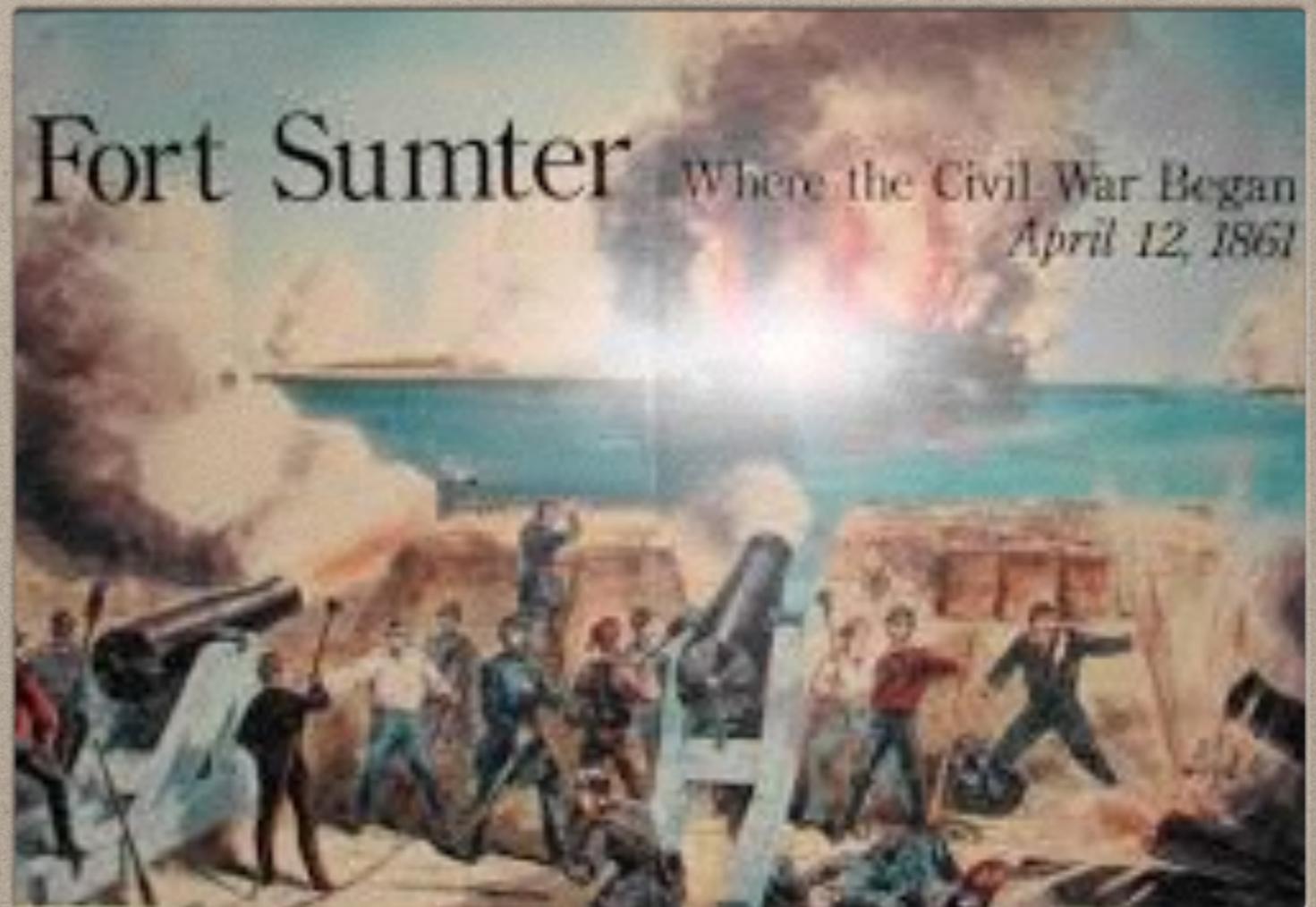


THE UNION IN PERIL

THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS

SOUTHERN STATES TAKE SIDES

- 1861, Fort Sumter in Charleston falls; Lincoln for volunteers
- 4 more slave states join Confederacy
- Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri remain in the Union



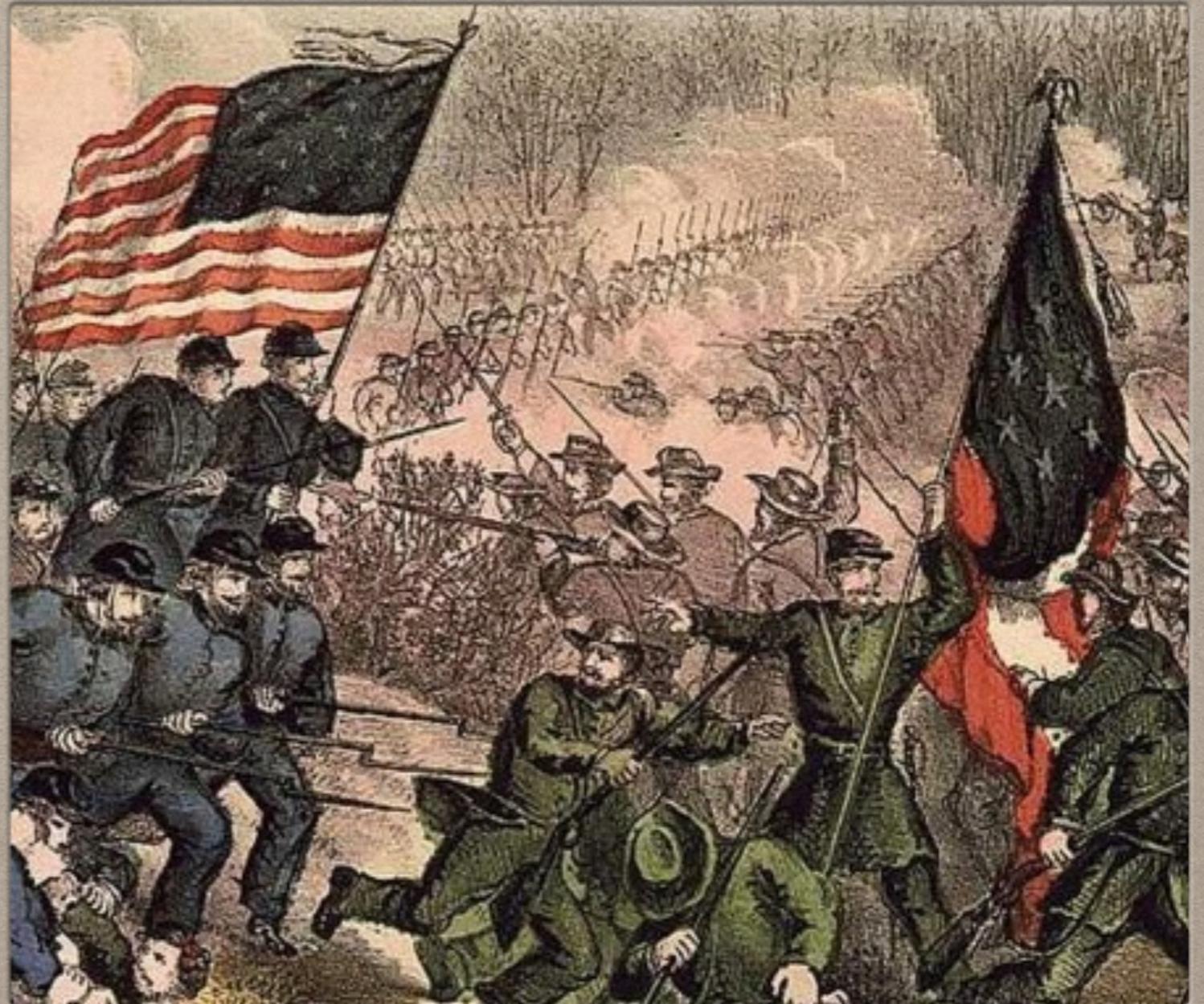
STRENGTHS AND STRATEGIES

- Northern strengths: more people, factories, food production
- Southern strengths: cotton, good generals, motivated soldiers



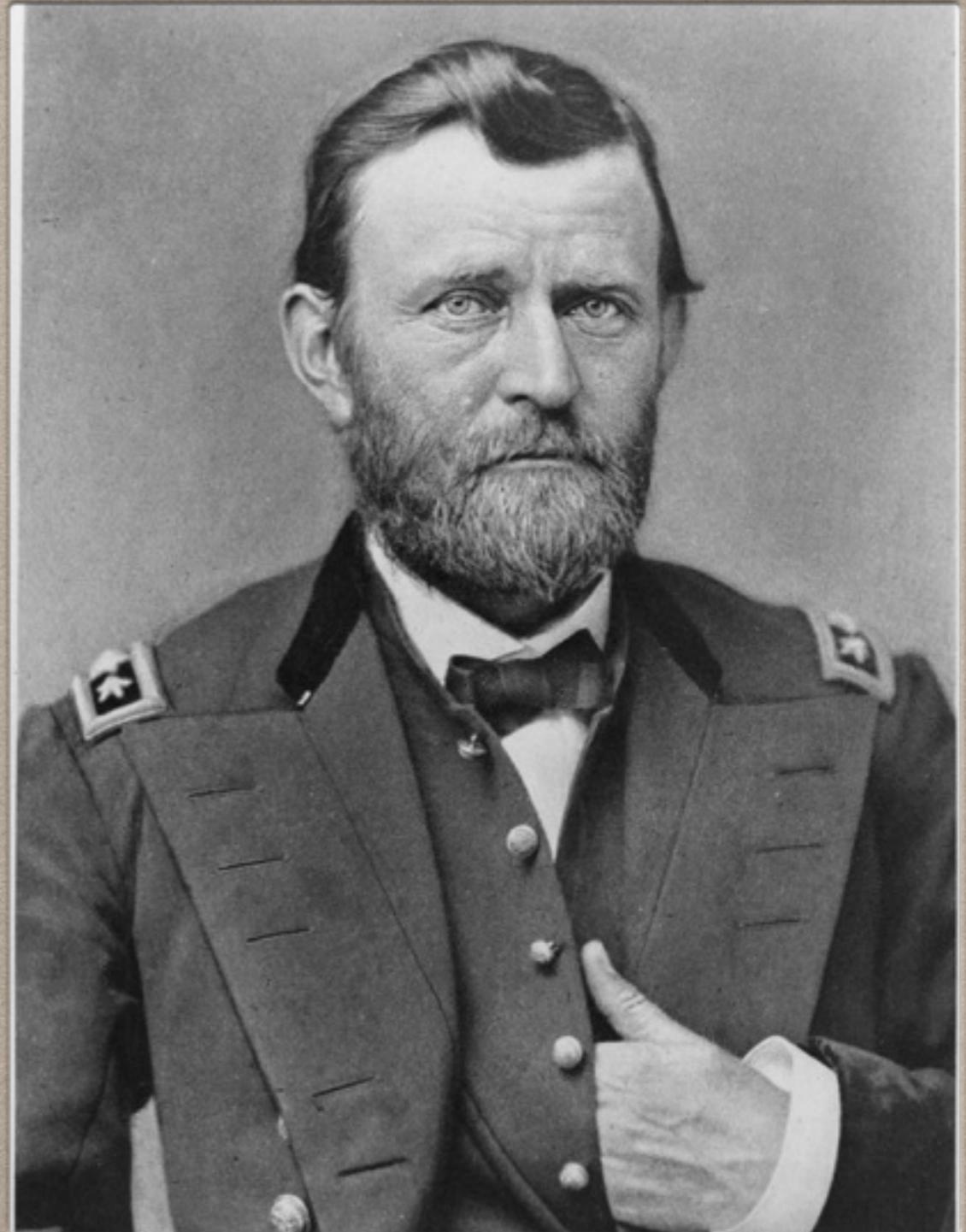
BULL RUN

- Bull Run—first battle, near Washington; Confederate victory
- Thomas J. Jackson called Stonewall Jackson for firm stand in battle



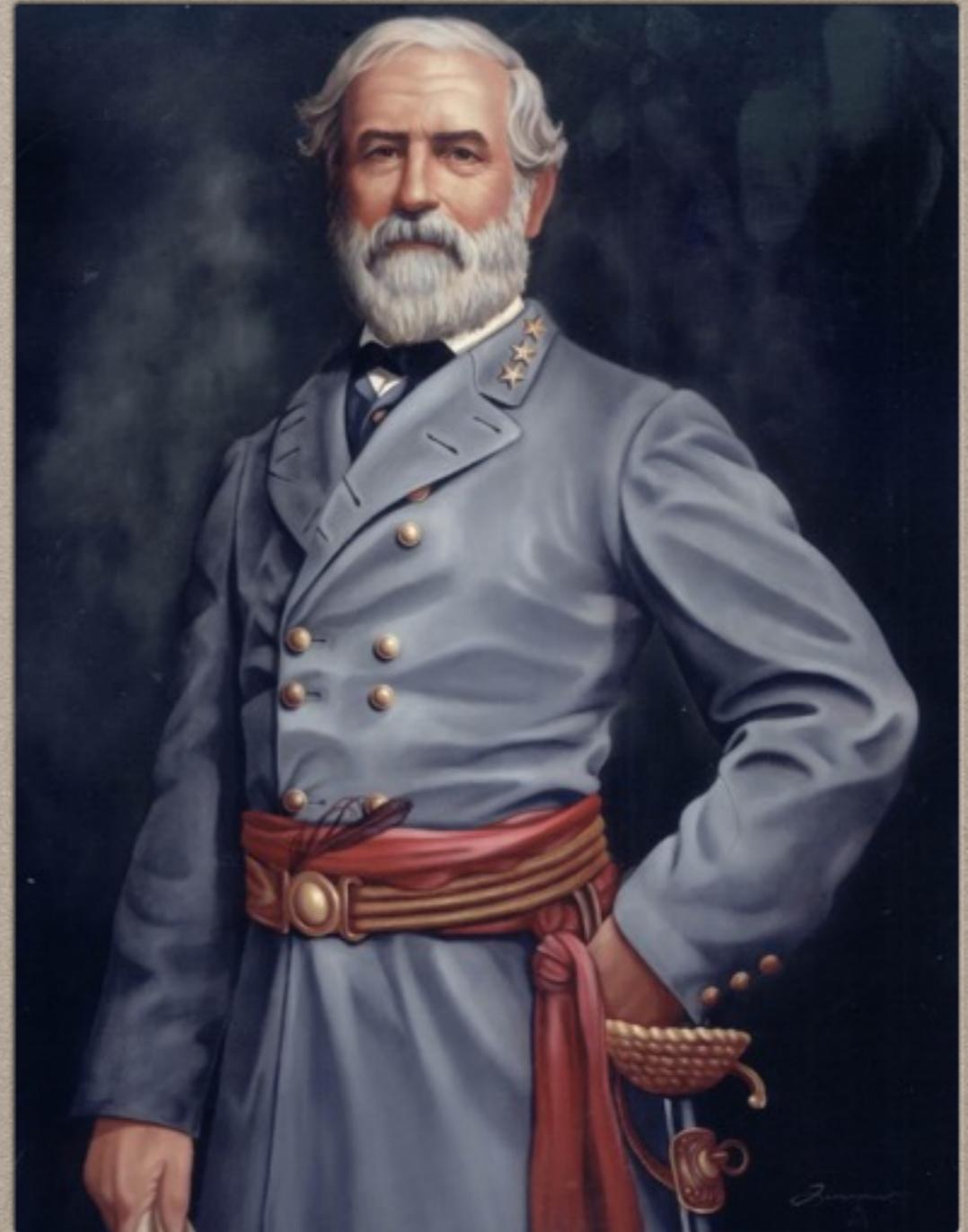
UNION ARMIES IN THE WEST

- Ulysses S. Grant pushes south; captures forts, wins at Shiloh
- David G. Farragut takes New Orleans, the Confederacy's busiest port



THE WAR FOR THE CAPITALS

- Robert E. Lee takes command of the Confederate Army in 1862:
 - drives General George McClellan from Richmond
 - loses at Antietam, bloodiest one-day battle
- McClellan removed from command, lets battered Confederates withdraw



PROCLAIMING EMANCIPATION

- Emancipation Proclamation empowers army to free Confederate slaves
- Gives soldiers moral purpose; compromise no longer possible
- Both sides face political dissent; Lincoln & Davis suspend *habeas corpus* to suppress disloyalty, dissent



LIFE DURING WARTIME

- Casualties, desertions lead to conscription on both sides
- Conscription-draft that forces men to enlist; leads to draft riots



AFRICAN-AMERICANS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

- African Americans are 1% of North's population, 10% of army
- Serve in separate regiments, paid less than whites for most of the war



SOLDIERS SUFFER ON BOTH SIDES

- Soldiers often sick from camp filth, limited diet, poor medical care
- Prisons overcrowded, unsanitary; many die of malnutrition & disease



WOMEN WORK TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

- Thousands of women serve as nurses for both sides
- Union nurse Clara Barton later founds American Red Cross



WAR AFFECTS REGIONAL ECONOMIES

- Confederacy faces food shortage, increased prices, inflation
- Union army's need for supplies supports Northern industry
- North's standard of living declines
- Congress enacts income tax (percentage of income) to pay for war



THE UNION IN PERIL

THE NORTH TAKES CHARGE

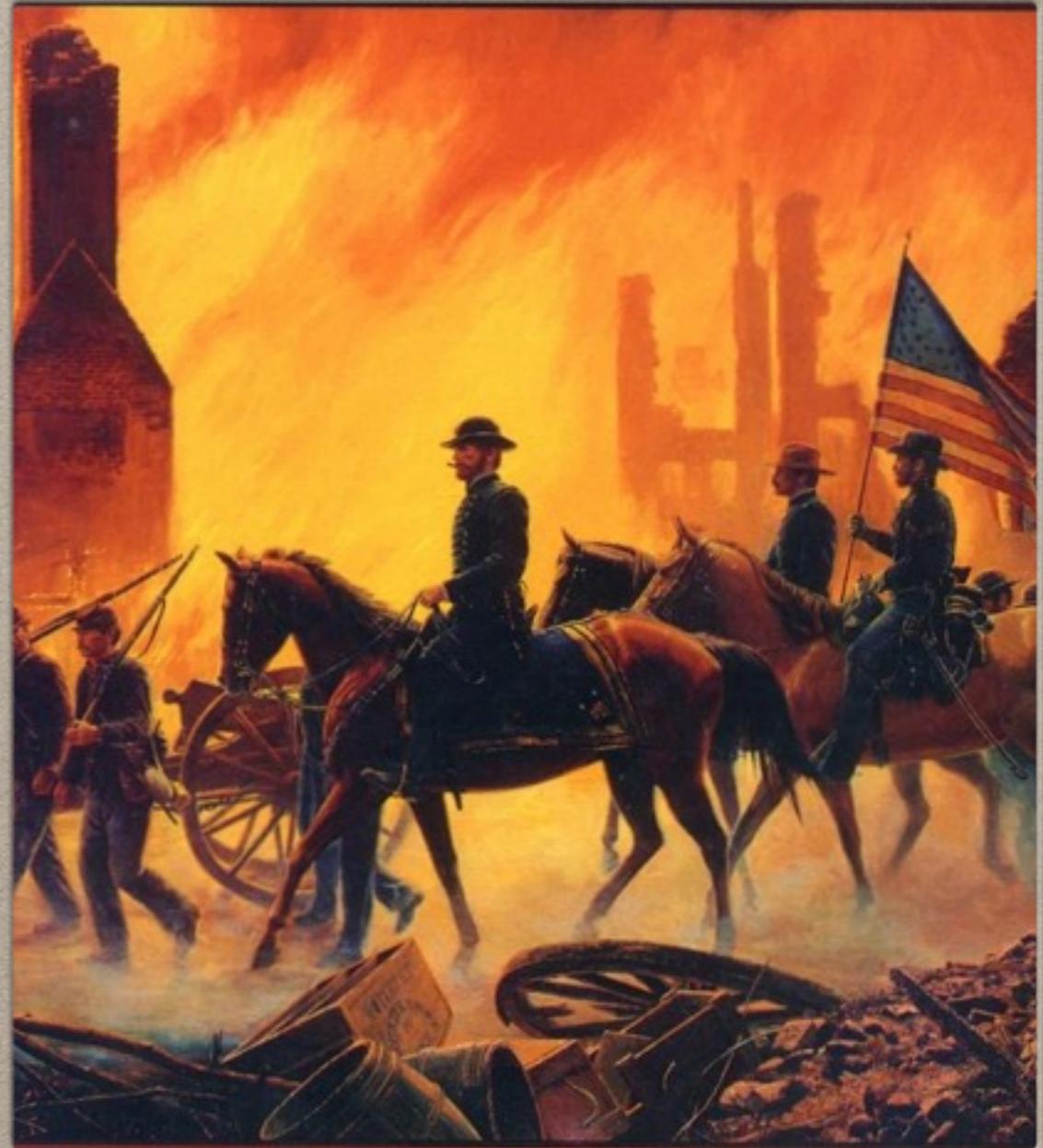
GETTYSBURG

- Battle of Gettysburg:
North wins a decisive three-day battle
- Gettysburg Address:
November 1863; sees the country as a unified nation



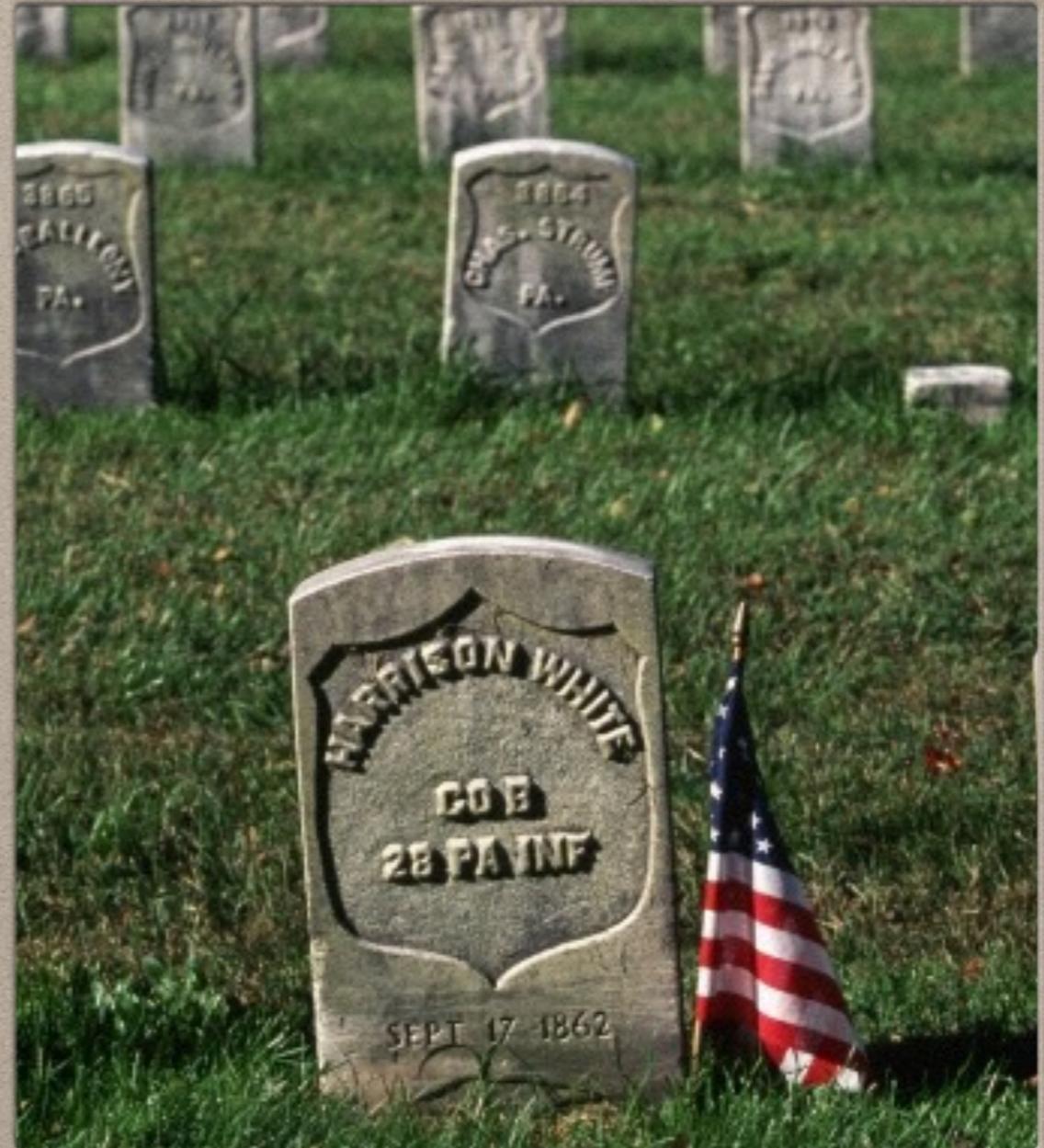
THE CONFEDERACY WEARS DOWN

- Sherman's March: Spring 1864, Sherman creates a path of destruction through Georgia
- Election of 1864: Lincoln's unexpected reelection helped by Sherman's victories
- The Surrender at Appomattox: April 1865, Grant & Lee sign surrender at Appomattox Court House



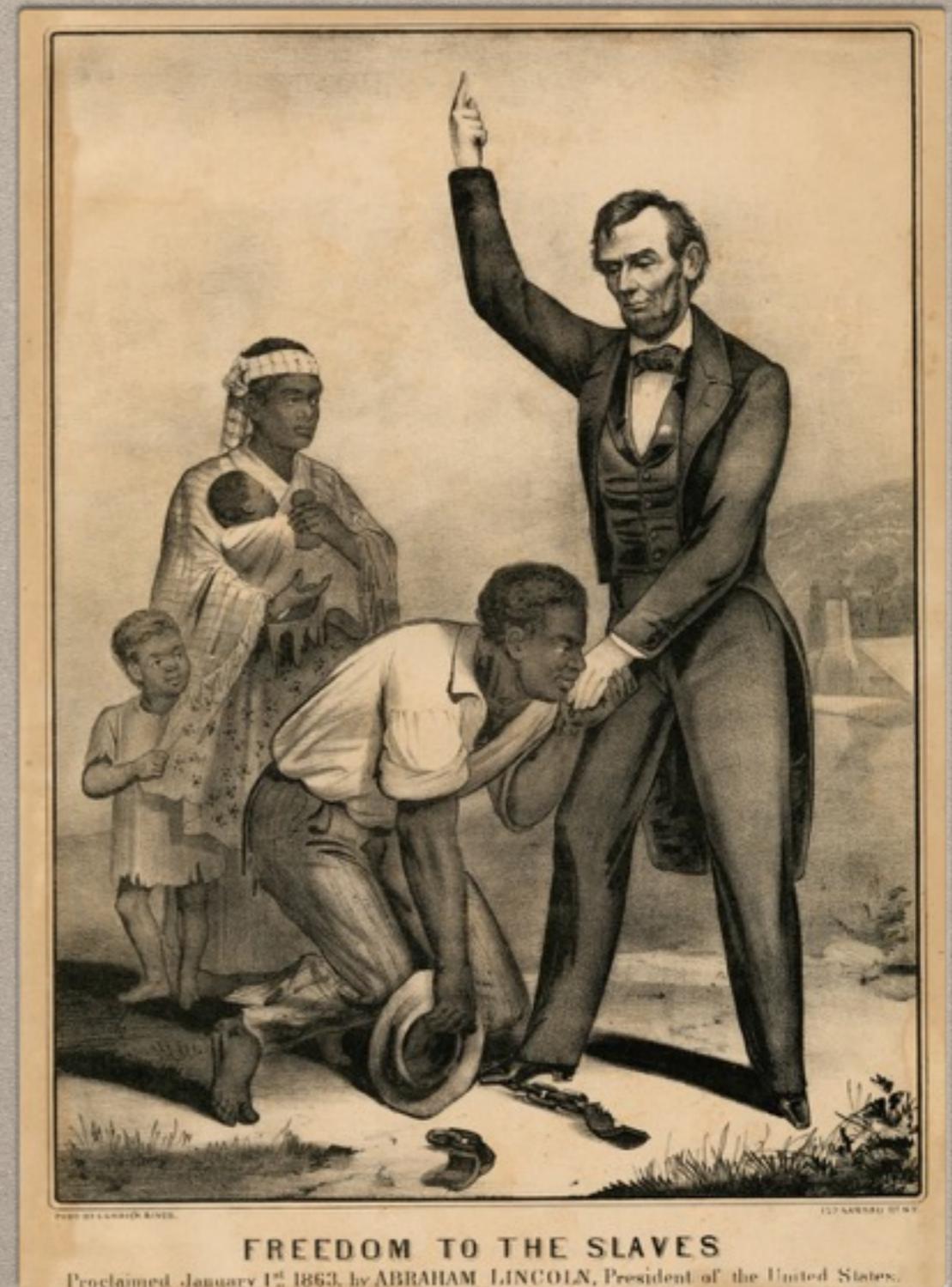
THE WAR CHANGES THE NATION

- Human Cost of the War:
 - 360,000 Union soldiers
 - 260,000 Confederates
- Increased power & authority of federal government
- Southern economy shattered



THE AMENDMENTS

- Amendment 13: slavery banned
- Amendment 14: grants citizenship to all persons born in the United States, including former slaves and guaranteed protection under the law
- Amendment 15: no one can be denied the right to vote based on race, color, ethnicity...



LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

- April 14, 1865, Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theatre
- Assassin John Wilkes Booth escapes, trapped by Union cavalry
- 7 million people pay respects to Lincoln's funeral train

