

17.1 - The Two Sides

THIS SET OF NOTES IS INTENDED TO SERVE AS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN A FORMAT THAT YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO WRITE DOWN THESE NOTES.

THEY ARE SIMPLY HERE FOR YOU TO REVIEW IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL REVIEW MATERIAL.

I. Two Different Sides



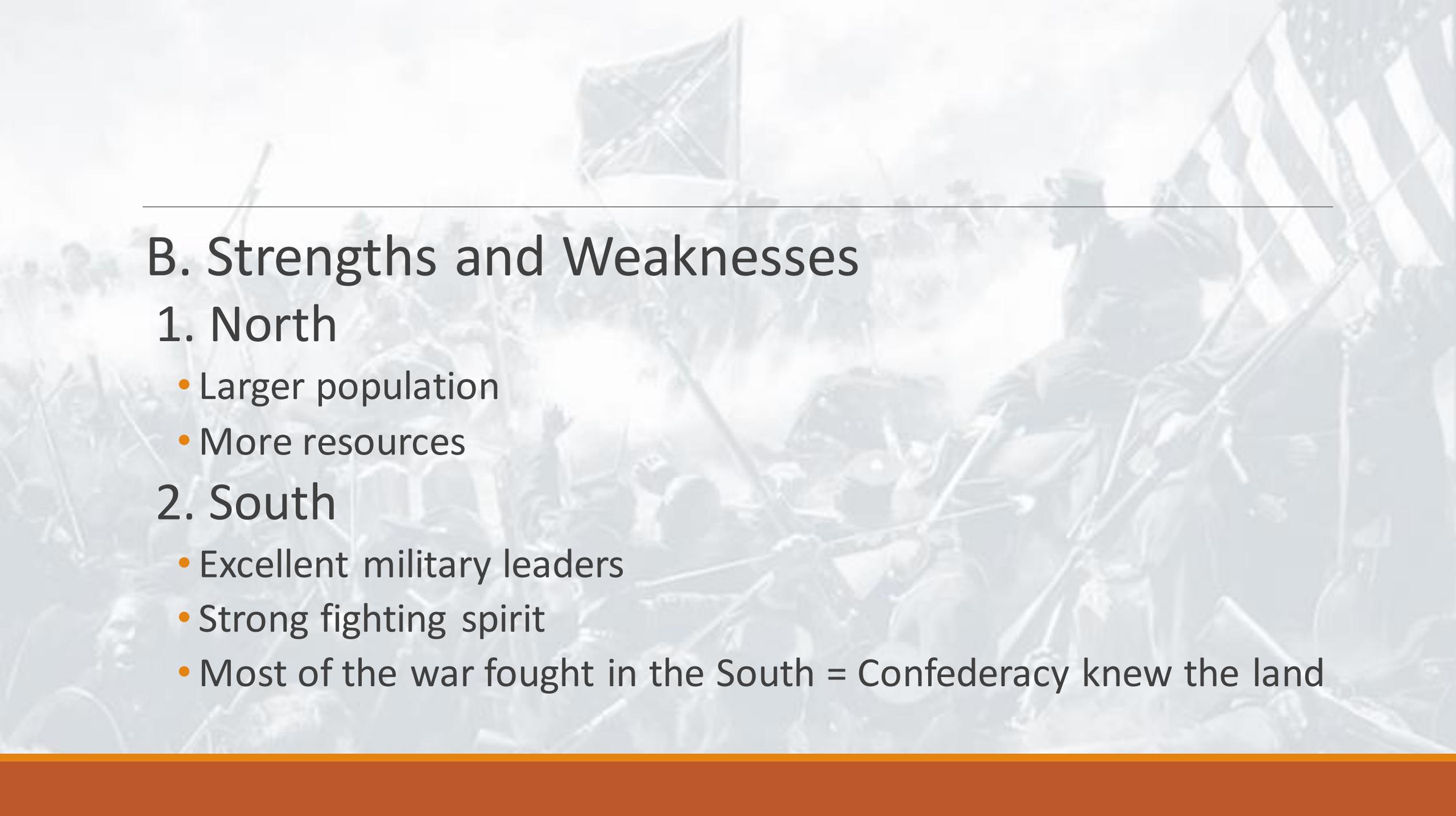
A. Division in Border States

1. Border States = states on the border between the North and the South

- Delaware
- Maryland
- Kentucky
- Missouri

2. Border State alliance

- Close ties to the North AND the South
- Slavery existed in these states but was not as widespread as in the Confederate States
- Border states = vital strategy of the Union
 - Missouri = controlled parts of the Mississippi River
 - Kentucky = controlled the Ohio River
 - Delaware = close to the key Union city of Philadelphia
 - Maryland = close to Richmond (the Confederate capital) also contained Washington D.C. (so, if Maryland had seceded the North's capital would be surrounded)



B. Strengths and Weaknesses

1. North

- Larger population
- More resources

2. South

- Excellent military leaders
- Strong fighting spirit
- Most of the war fought in the South = Confederacy knew the land

C. The Goals of War

1. North

- Wanted to restore the Union
 - Invade the South
 - Breakaway states to give up their quest for independence
 - President Lincoln wanted to accomplish this whether or not slavery was defeated

2. South

- Wanted to be an independent nation
 - Invade the North
 - Fight hard
 - Convince Northerners that the war was not worth the cost





D. Strategies

1. North (Union) Strategies

- Plan came from General Winfield Scott (hero of the war with Mexico)
- Knew the North would have to defeat the South COMPLETELY
- Scott proposed the "Anaconda Plan"
 - First, Union would blockade Southern ports = keep supplies from reaching the Confederacy & prevent cotton exports
 - Second, the North would seek control of the Mississippi River = split the Confederacy in two & cut supply lines
- Capture Richmond (the Confederate capital)

2. South (Confederate) Strategies

- Conduct a defensive war
- Hold on to as much territory as possible

- Felt if their determination to be independent was strong enough that the Northerners would tire of war
- Tried to win the support of Great Britain & France
 - Their economies were suffering because war disrupted the export of Southern cotton
 - The South hoped the British & French might pressure the North to end the war



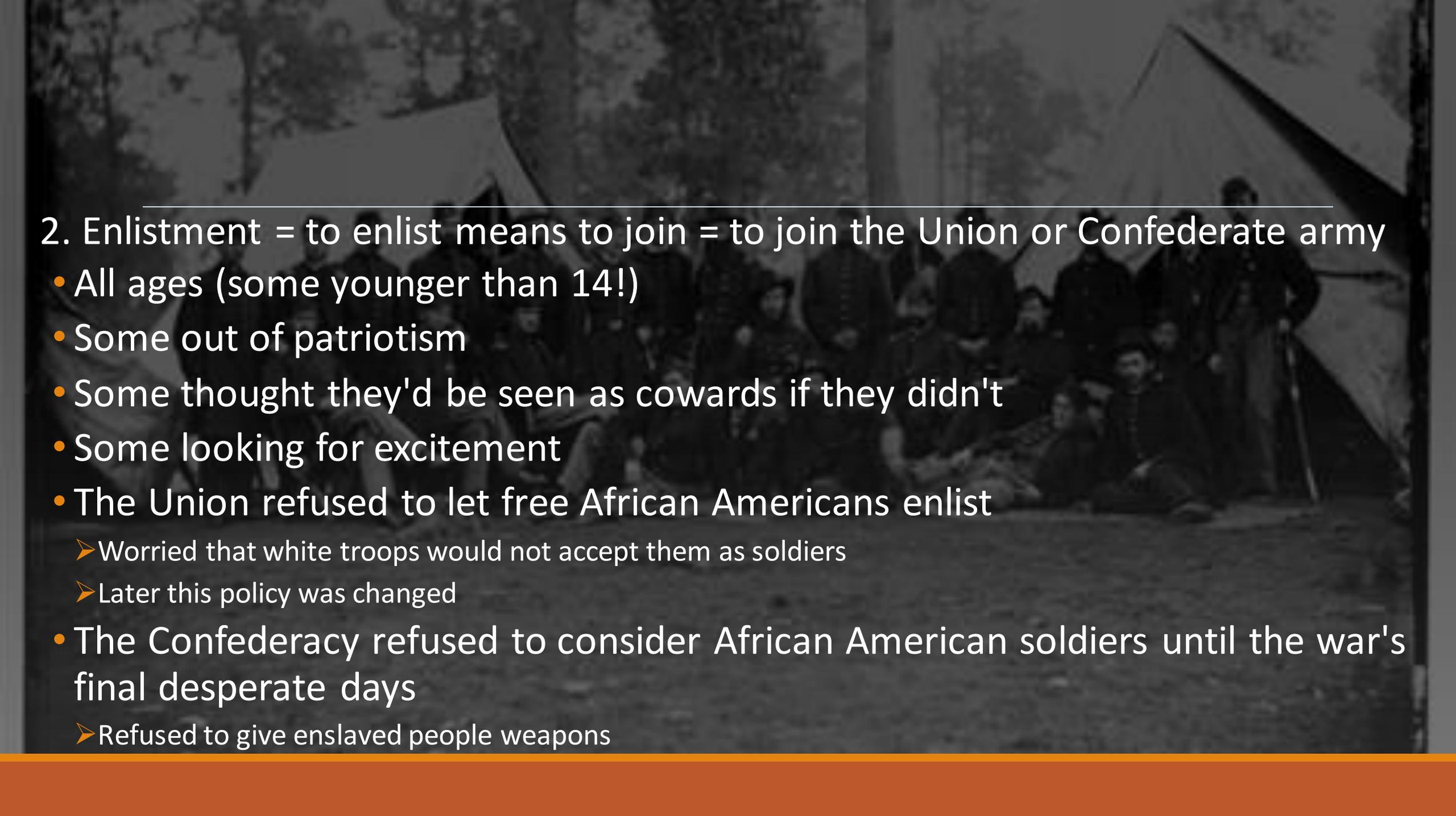
II. Americans Against Americans



A. People

1. Who fought?

- State v. State
- Neighbor v. Neighbor
- Brother v. Brother
 - Kentucky Senator John Crittenden had two sons who became generals
 - One son fought for the Confederacy the other for the Union
 - President Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, had relatives in the Confederate army



2. Enlistment = to enlist means to join = to join the Union or Confederate army

- All ages (some younger than 14!)
- Some out of patriotism
- Some thought they'd be seen as cowards if they didn't
- Some looking for excitement
- The Union refused to let free African Americans enlist
 - Worried that white troops would not accept them as soldiers
 - Later this policy was changed
- The Confederacy refused to consider African American soldiers until the war's final desperate days
 - Refused to give enslaved people weapons



C. Who were the Soldiers?

1. Came from every region of the country

2. All walks of life

3. Many from farms

- ~50% of Northern troops
- More than 60% of the Southern troops

4. Confederacy = Rebels

- ~112,000 Rebels by the summer of 1861
- ~900,00 Rebels had fought by the end of the war

5. Union = Yankees

- ~187,000 Yankees by the summer of 1861
- ~2.1 million Yankees had fought by the end of the war
- ~200,000 African Americans
- ~10,000 Mexican Americans

D. A Soldiers Life

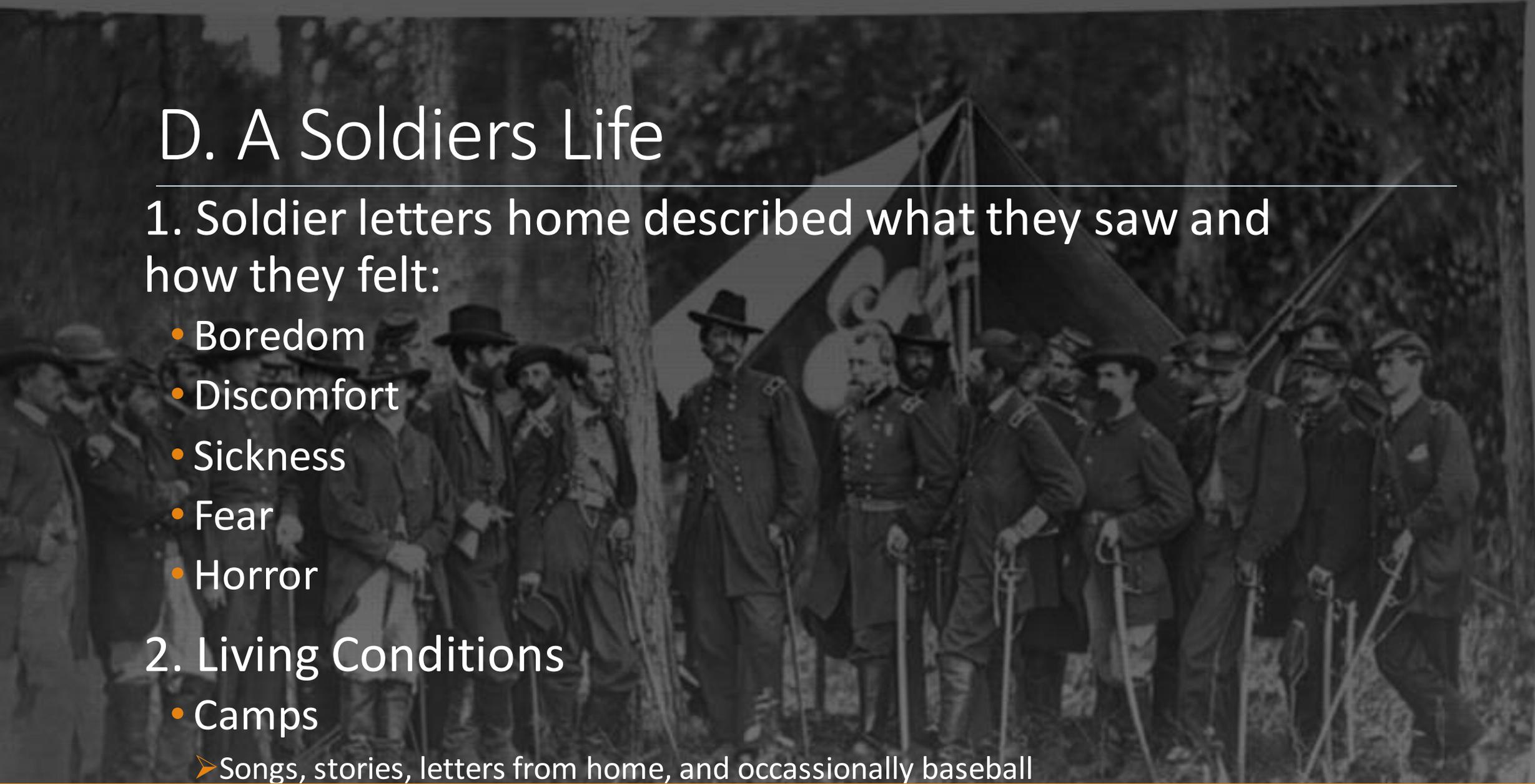
1. Soldier letters home described what they saw and how they felt:

- Boredom
- Discomfort
- Sickness
- Fear
- Horror

2. Living Conditions

- Camps

➤ Songs, stories, letters from home, and occasionally baseball





E. The Horrors of War

1. Thousands of casualties overwhelmed medical staff

- EX: The Battle of Shiloh
 - The wounded lay in the rain for over 24 hrs. waiting for treatment

2. Many men deserted

- About 1 of every 11 Union soldiers and 1 of every 8 Confederate soldiers ran away because of fear, hunger or sickness