

THURSDAY: CIVIL WAR 101 PRESENTATION: You may either create a chart, or powerpoint explaining each item listed below (if there is a different way you would like to present this information please run it by me first). At minimum, your presentation must include a written explanation of each item and at least one illustration or picture. Use the provided text below (Civil War 101 at a Glance), your week 4 and 5 materials, and the video linked to my website as resources to help you with your presentation; feel free to explore any of these topics further using reliable internet or book sources. Try your best to get creative no matter how you choose to present this information.

REQUIRED ITEMS:

SIDES: North and South: Include the different names each side had, what country they represented, and any differences between the two.

GENERALS/PEOPLE: For each person listed below include what side they were for and what they did.

Lincoln, Grant, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Robert E. Lee, William T. Sherman, Jefferson Davis

BATTLES/OUTCOMES: For each battle listed below, include which side won and any key details that make each battle significant to the war.

Vicksburg, Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, Appomattox Courthouse

LAWS/ACTS: Summarize each law/act listed below.

Missouri Compromise, Dred Scott Decision, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Act, Kansas Nebraska Act.

CIVIL WAR 101 AT A GLANCE: If you cannot access my website to utilize the video and other resources, use the below information and the materials from week 4 and 5.

Historical Background

- In the 17th and 18th century, slavery was rampant throughout the American colonies. By the mid-19th century, the continuous westward expansion and rise of the abolition movement triggered the debate on slavery.
- In August 1831, Southampton County, Virginia, Nat Turner led around 75 black people in a slave rebellion. More insurrections occurred and, as a result, southerners implemented rigid slaves codes.
- The Fugitive Slave Act or Fugitive Slave Law passed by the United States Congress on September 18, 1850, as part of the Compromise of 1850 between Southern slave-holding interests and Northern Free-Soilers. The Act was one of the most controversial elements of the 1850 compromise and heightened Northern fears of a "slave power conspiracy". It required that all escaped slaves, upon capture, be returned to their masters and that officials and citizens of free states had to cooperate. Abolitionists nicknamed it the "Bloodhound Law", for the dogs that were used to track down runaway slaves.
- On October 16, 1859, abolitionist John Brown took over the Harpers Ferry arsenal and started a slave rebellion. It was immediately quashed and he was hanged for treason, but many northerners considered him a hero.
- On November 6, 1860, Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected as the 16th President of the United States. Displeased by the election results, southerners feared the abolition of slavery.
- Lincoln was the first U.S. president born outside of the original thirteen colonies. He spent most of his childhood in Kentucky. His debate with Senator Stephen Douglas regarding the Kansas-Nebraska Act made him known in national politics.
- After the election of Lincoln, South Carolina seceded from the United States on December 20, 1860.
- On February 9, 1861, the Confederacy was formed with southern states that also seceded, including Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. By April 1861, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas followed suit. Jefferson Davis became it's president. They were nicknamed the rebels and would later wear grey uniforms in battle.
- There were also border states where slavery was legal but did not leave the Union. It included Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and West Virginia.
- Jefferson Finis Davis was an American politician who served as the president of the Confederate States from 1861 to 1865. As a member of the Democratic Party, he represented Mississippi in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives before the American Civil War.

- The American Civil War was fought between the North (Union states) and the South (Confederate states). The Confederate states wanted to leave the Union.

Causes and Events of the American Civil War

- The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces attacked a U.S. Union military installation at Fort Sumter in South Carolina.
- There were a lot of differences between the Northern states and the Southern states. The North had a lot of industry and the South had a lot of agriculture. The South depended on the work of slaves to tend the farms. The North wanted slavery abolished and the South was opposed to it. Taxes and the size of government were also big issues.
- The Civil War was fought mostly in the southern states and there was a lot of destruction. More than 620,000 lives were lost and more than 375,000 people were injured. Many people died from disease and of wounds that could have been treated had there been adequate medical help.
- The Civil War was also known as the war between the states. People from the North were called Yankees, and people from the South were called Rebels.
- Robert E. Lee was the leader of the Confederate Army. On the other hand, Ulysses S. Grant was the leader of the Union Army.
- Some of the major battles fought during the Civil War were the First and Second Battle of Bull Run, the Battle of Antietam, the Battle of Fredericksburg, the Battle of the Ironclads, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Battle of Chancellorsville, the Battle of Vicksburg, and the Battle of Shiloh.
- Confederate Commander Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was one of the Confederacy's more well-known commanders.
- On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which was an edict freeing slaves from Confederate states. Some historians question Lincoln’s authority to free slaves in the South because his authority was limited to the Union. Nevertheless, the proclamation saw around 200,000 black soldiers recruited to the Union Army and prevented the Confederacy from receiving support from England and France who imported southern cotton.
- In mid-May, 1863, after six months of unsuccessful attempts, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant’s Army of the Tennessee finally converged on Vicksburg, defended by a Confederate army under Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton. Capture of the Mississippi River town was critical to Union control of the strategic river. The Union victory meant they controlled the Mississippi River cutting the Confederacy in half.
- The Battle of Gettysburg was fought July 1-3, 1863. This battle involved the largest number of casualties in the war and is described as the war’s turning point. Union General George Meade defeated Confederate attacks lead by General Robert E. Lee halting his invasion North.
- Great Britain and France, where slavery had been abolished, supported Lincoln.
- In the Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln said the Civil War was to preserve a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”
- On December 8, 1863, as an attempt to reunify the Union, President Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, which offered pardon to Confederates who would support the Union and the Constitution.
- Known as Sherman’s March to the Sea, Major General William T. Sherman lead the Union army through Georgia capturing Atlanta and Savannah. His forces followed “Scorched Earth” policy, destroying military targets and industries, infrastructure, and civilian property. This movement taking the south helped contribute to the eventual Confederacy surrender.
- On March 3, 1865, the Freedmen’s Bureau was established. It was meant to help freed slaves.
- General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865, ending the Civil War. Lee said of the terms that Grant had written, “You have been very generous to the South.”
- After the war, Lincoln’s Reconstruction Era began. It lasted from 1865 until 1877. The idea was to help the former Confederate states be readmitted to the Union. It focused on the reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure and plantations.
- As part of the Ten Percent Plan, southern states would be readmitted to the Union provided that 10% of their voters supported the federal government. In order to ensure that no further insurrections would occur, federal troops occupied the southern states.
- On April 14, 1865, five days after the end of Civil War, Abraham Lincoln became the first U.S. President to be assassinated. John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer, shot Lincoln in the head at the Ford Theatre in Washington, D.C. Booth escaped and went into hiding for 12 days. He was shot dead before any trial was conducted.
- The Civil War is considered the deadliest war in American history with over 600,000 dead soldiers.