**Civil War, 1861-1865**

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| **Advantages & Disadvantages** | **Leaders** |
| **Union (USA/Yankees/North)**   * More industrial & agricultural resources * Larger population * After emancipation, Europe didn’t want to aid Confederacy * Not all northerners wholeheartedly supported war effort   **Confederacy (CSA/Rebels/South)**   * Excellent generals * Fighting a war of attrition and delay on home turf * Britain relied on southern cotton * Slaves hindered south’s ability to fight | **Union**  **Civilian:** Abraham Lincoln  **Military:** George McClellan, Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman  **Confederacy**  **Civilian:** Jefferson Davis  **Military:** Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson |
| **Causes** | **Strategies** |
| **Long Term**   * Slavery: expansion into west, fugitive slaves, abolition movement & press, Compromises of 1820 & 1850, Bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott decision, John Brown’s raid * Industrial north vs. agricultural south * Issues of federal power vs. states’ rights   **Short Term/”Spark”**   * Election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 * Secession of Southern states in 1860-61 * Attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 | **Union**   * Fighting to preserve the union * “Anaconda Plan” * Blockade to deny foreign aid to the CSA * Military offensives to divide & conquer the south   **Confederacy**   * Fighting for secession/independence * Defense, attrition & delay * Counteroffensives into Maryland & Pennsylvania * Blockade-running & cotton diplomacy |
| **Turning Points** | **Homefront** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Battle/Event** | **Significance** | | Hampton Roads, 1862  Antietam, 1862  Vicksburg & Gettysburg, 1863  Sherman’s March, 1864-65 | Ironclads: wooden ships are obsolete  Lincoln announced emancipation  Union seized Mississippi River & stops Confederate advance  Union breaks back of Confederacy, Lincoln wins reelection | | * Lincoln’s war measures: martial law in Maryland, “supervised” elections in border states, suspension of habeas corpus * Conscription and hiring of substitutes * NYC Draft Riots (north); inflation & bread riots (south) * Copperheads/Peace Democrats, led by George McClellan, opposed Lincoln in election of 1864 * Free blacks and runaway slaves joined Union army and served in segregated units * Homestead Act, Morill Land Grant Act, Morrill Tariff, Pacific Railway Act, new national bank |
| **Surrender** | **Non-Treaty Results** |
| **Place**  Appomattox Courthouse, VA  **Date**  April 1865  **Terms**  Lee surrendered to Grant, war ended | * End of slavery… 13th, 14th, 15th Amendment * Settled questions of nullification, secession and national supremacy over the states * Reconstruction of south from 1865-1877 |