

# Civil War VS.7



## WHAT CONFLICTS DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION?

By the mid-1800s conflicts were rising between the northern states and southern states due to differences between the two. (See the map later in the notes to see which states were involved)

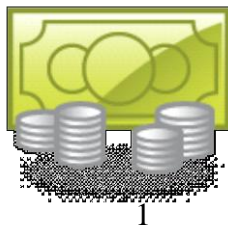
## **ECONOMY**

**Northern States-** by this time the **economy** of the northern states was more **industrialized**.

Northern factories made all kinds of goods from tools to clothing  
Manufacturing was the major industry in the North.

**Southern States-** the **economy** was **agricultural** and relied more on slave labor.

Farming, which relied on slave labor was the major industry.



# NEW TERRITORIES

During the first half of the 1800s, the United States added new western territories. People argued whether the new states formed out of those territories should enter the United States as “**free states**” or “**slave states**.”

<b>Northern States Point of View on slavery and new states-</b>	<b>Southern states Point of View on slavery and new states-</b>
Northerners believed that new states should enter as a <b>free state</b> (would not allow slavery)	Southerners believed that new states should enter as <b>slave states</b> (would allow slavery)

## WHAT IS AN ABOLISHIONIST?

**ABOLISHIONIST** –People who campaigned or worked to end slavery.

## WHAT WERE SOME EVENTS THAT LED VIRGINIA TO SECESSION AND TO WAR?



### Nat Turner’s Revolt 1831-

A slave named Nat Turner led a revolt against plantation owners that killed more than 50 people, including his owner. Slave owners tried to end the revolt with their own attack, killing over 100 slaves.



Nat Turner’s Revolt



**Harriet Tubman**- was an escaped slave who later returned to the South to help others slaves escape. She supported a secret route that escaped enslaved African Americans took freedom. It became known as the “**Underground Railroad**”

(The Underground Railroad was a secret route along which runaway slaves could find safe stops along the way to free states or Canada.)



Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad



**John Brown**- 1859

John Brown was an abolitionist, who led a raid on the United States Army (arsenal). The Armory was located in Harper’s Ferry, Virginia (what is today West Virginia). He planned to use the weapons stored there to arm slaves and start a slave rebellion. John Brown was captured and hanged.



John Brown and the raid on the United States Army/Arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Va.



## HOW DOES ABRAHAM LINCOLN FIT INTO ALL OF THIS?



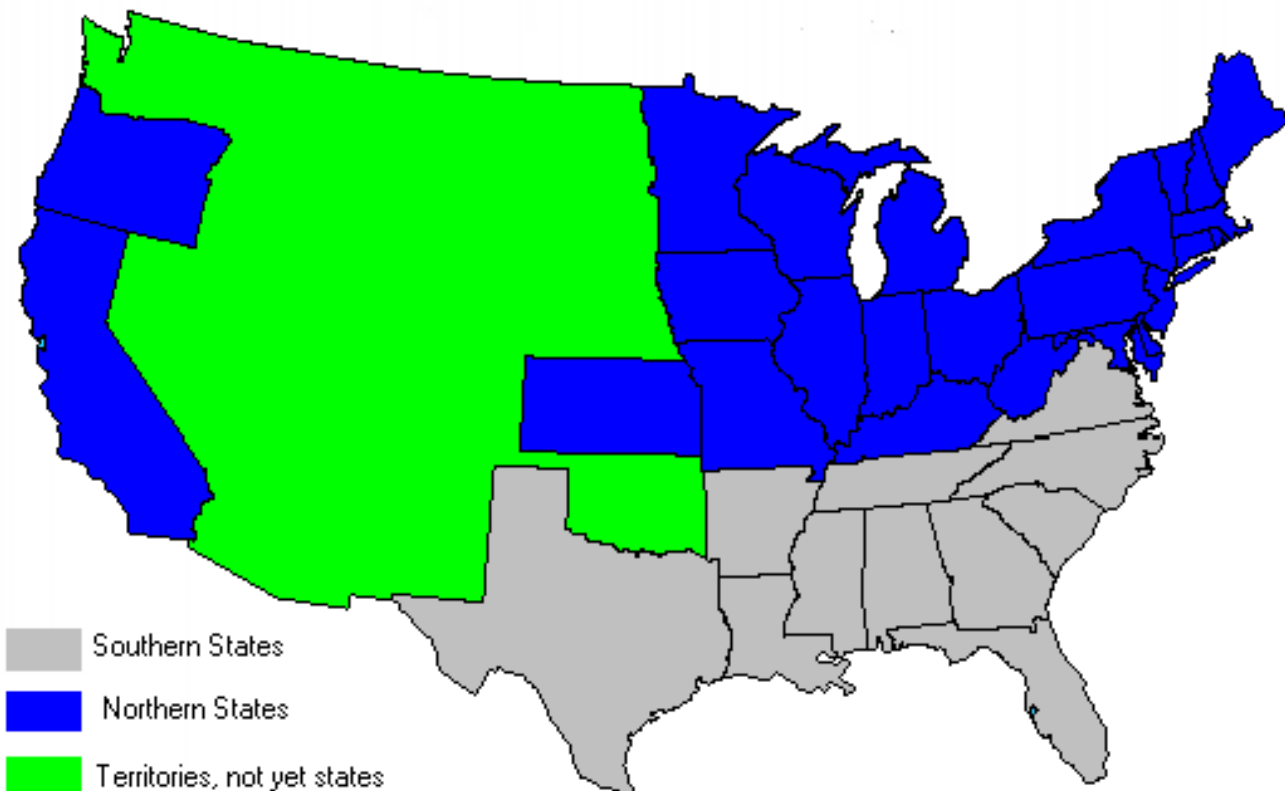
In the time before the Civil War, the country was greatly divided.

When Lincoln was running for president, he promised to not allow slavery in the new western territories. He said he would not end slavery in the South.

Southern states did not believe him. They believed that he would end slavery in the South.

So, in 1860 when Abraham was elected President, many Southern States were worried he would end slavery. Many Southerners considered his election as a **“call to war”**.

Some southern states seceded or left the Union and formed the “Confederate States of America”. This means they left the United States (also called the Union) and formed a new country called the Confederate States of America. Later Virginia seceded and joined them.

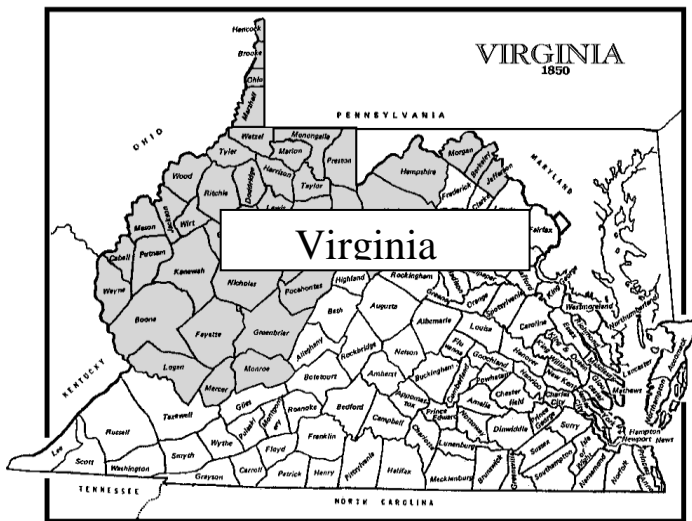


## WHY DID WEST VIRGINIA BECOME A STATE in 1863?

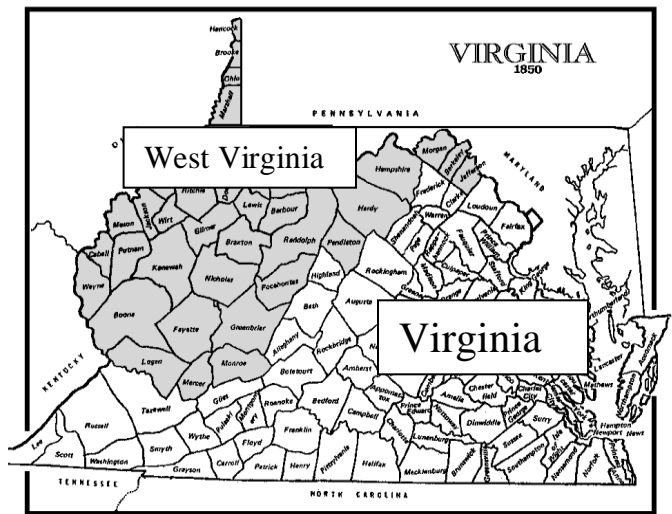
Conflicts grew between the eastern counties of Virginia that relied on slavery and the western counties did not favor slavery.

When Virginia voted and decided to secede, the western counties of Virginia did not accept the vote to secede. Because of this and many disagreements between the 2 regions of the state, it was agreed that the western counties would form West Virginia. West Virginia did not secede from the Union.

Virginia before formation of West Virginia



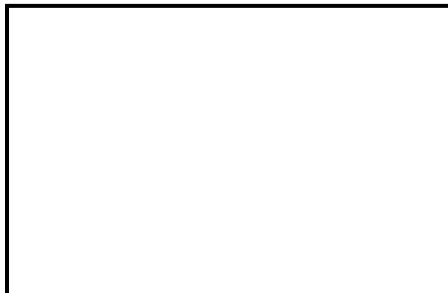
Virginia after formation of West Virginia



**WAR BREAKS OUT** –The eleven southern states leave the United States of America form a new country called The Confederate States of America.

### FLAGS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERACY

Union Flag (North)



United States of America

Confederate Flag (South)



Confederate States of America

The **Civil War** was fought in many different states, but most of the battles were fought in the **South**. More battles were fought in **Virginia** than in any other state.

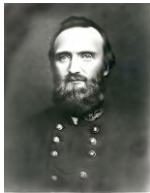
The Confederate States of America made Richmond, Virginia their capital.

## WHERE DID THE FIRST MAJOR CLASH OF THE CIVIL WAR TAKE PLACE?

On July 21, 1861, in Virginia along the bank of a stream called Bull Run the first major clash of the Civil War happened. This battle has come to be known as **The Battle of Bull Run** or **Battle of Manassas**.



The Battle of Bull Run also known as the Battle of Manassas



**General "Stonewall" Jackson** played a major role in this battle. The Confederates eventually won the Battle of Manassas.

## WHAT IS THE BATTLE OF IRONCLADS?

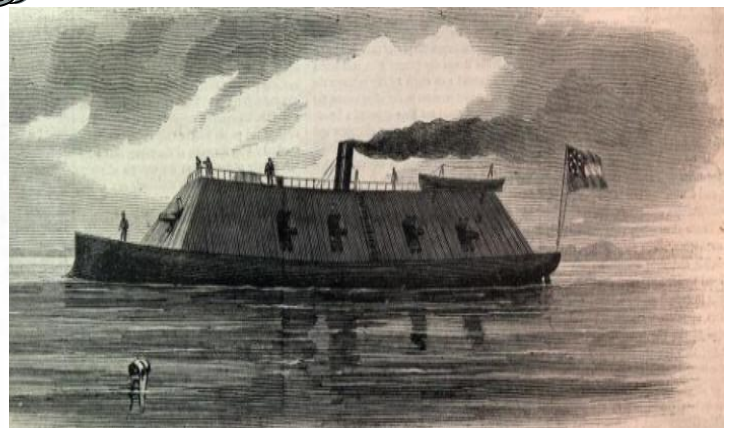
**Monitor (Union)**



216 The Monitor *Onondaga*, from a photograph in the United States Signal Corps, War Department, Washington



**Merrimack (Confederate)**



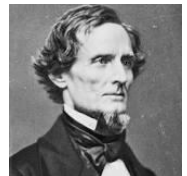
The **MONITOR (Union)** and the **Merrimack (Confederate)** were battle ships used during the Civil War. They were called ironclads, because they were clad with iron. Lincoln used the Union Navy ships to block southern ports.

The Union wanted to capture Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. They decided to reach Richmond by water. The water route up the James River to Richmond was blocked by the Confederate ship, the **Merrimack**.

The Confederate **Merrimack** sunk 2 Union ships and forced 3 others into shore. On its way to destroy one of the ships it had forced onto shore, the Merrimack was met in March of 1862 in the Virginia waters near Norfolk and Hampton, by the Union ironclad the **Monitor**.

An important sea battle, they battled for over 2 hours. The shells they shot at each other had little effect. The battle ended in a draw, without a clear winner.

### **WHO WAS THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONFEDERACY?**



President Jefferson Davis (president of the Confederate States of America)

### **WHAT ROLES DID WHITE VIRGINIANS PLAY DURING THE WAR?**

**Most white Virginians supported the Confederacy**

### **WHAT ROLES DID ENSLAVED AFRICAN AMERICANS PLAY DURING THE WAR?**

**The confederacy relied on enslaved African Americans to raise crops and provide labor for the Confederate Army.**

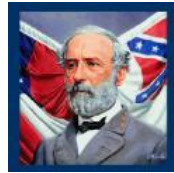
### **WHAT ROLES DID FREE AFRICAN AMERICANS PLAY DURING THE WAR?**

**Some free African Americans felt their limited rights could best be protected by supporting the Confederacy.**

### **WHAT ROLES DID AMERICAN INDIANS PLAY DURING THE CIVIL WAR?**

**Most American Indians did not take sides during the Civil War**

## **WHO WAS ROBERT E. LEE?**



**Robert E. Lee –Confederate General**

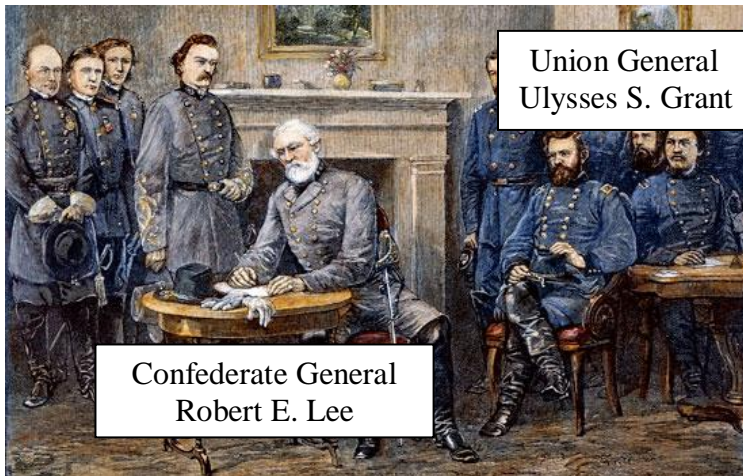
General Robert E. Lee was the **Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia**. His troops defeated the Union troops at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

## **WHY WAS RICHMOND BURNED?**

Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy. It was captured and fell to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. Richmond was burned near the end of the war.

## **WHERE DID THE CIVIL WAR END?**

Appomattox Court House, Virginia



## **WAR ENDS!!**

In April of 1865 the Confederate General Robert E. Lee, surrendered his army to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at **Appomattox Court House, Virginia**.