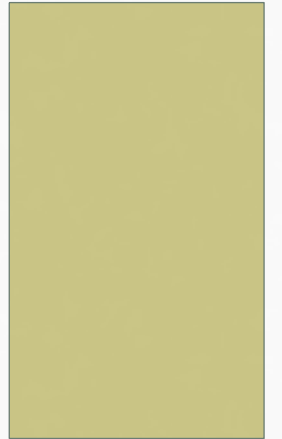


UNIT 5: DIVINES OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

EXPLAIN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVINES AND
WESTWARD EXPANSION.



STANDARDS 9 & 10

- **SSUSH9 Evaluate key events, issues, and individuals related to the Civil War.**
 - **A)** Economic disparity between the North and South.
 - **B)** Lincoln's Emergency powers.
 - **C)** Influences of important people
 - **D)** Important battles.

GROWING DISPARITY

9A. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GROWING ECONOMIC DISPARITY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH THROUGH AN EXAMINATION OF POPULATION, FUNCTIONING RAILROADS, AND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT.

- One of the big differences between the North and South during the mid-1800s was the use of railroads.
 - The North was expanding in their railroad construction and use. The rapid construction provided the Northeast and the Midwest, in particular, with an extensive transportation system, which contributed greatly to their economic stimulation. Steady supply of labor due to immigrants.
- The South was still developing this complex system, and their economy was hindered by their much simpler transportation system.
 - The absence of enterprises engaged in manufacturing and finance was due to the dependence on cotton farming.

KEY FIGURES IN THE CIVIL WAR

9C. EXAMINE THE INFLUENCES OF ULYSSES S. GRANT, ROBERT E. LEE, THOMAS "STONEWALL" JACKSON, WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

- **Ulysses S. Grant**
 - West Point graduate; Leadership over the Union Army during the latter half of the war.
- **Robert E. Lee**
 - General declaring loyalty to the Confederate states. The South's greatest military figure. Loyal to Virginia.
- **"Stonewall" Jackson**
 - General of the Confederates; Real name is Thomas J. Jackson. Nickname after he refused to give up his position at the Battle of Bull Run. His death was a mortal blow to the Confederates. (killed by his own men; accident)
- **Jefferson Davis**
 - Elected President of the Confederate States of America. Vice President was Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia.

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

9D. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF FORT SUMTER, ANTIETAM, VICKSBURG, GETTYSBURG, AND THE BATTLE FOR ATLANTA AND THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THESE BATTLES.

- When southern forces opened fire on union forces at Fort Sumter, they began a war that would last 4 years and take the lives of 821,000 soldiers, also known as the civil war.
- From the start the Confederacy was at a disadvantage, the southern state differ from the northern states, in the end the numerical and industrial superiority of the northern economy proved too much for the South to overcome.

HABEAS CORPUS

B. DESCRIBE PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE UNION AS SEEN IN HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH AND IN HIS USE OF EMERGENCY POWERS, SUCH AS HIS DECISION TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS.

- During the war, in some states Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of **habeas corpus**- the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determine if the prisoner is being legally held in custody.
- The Constitution allows the president to suspend habeas corpus during a national emergency.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

9B. DISCUSS LINCOLN'S PURPOSE IN USING EMERGENCY POWERS TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS, ISSUING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, AND DELIVERING THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS AND SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESSES.

- Lincoln used his emergency powers again to issue the **Emancipation Proclamation**. It freed all slaves held in the Confederate States. BUT DID IT END SLAVERY?
 - It transformed the Union's goal of the war.
 - It caused the Union to change its Confiscation Acts
 - It led to the British and French refusal to support the Confederate States.
- This was announced after the Battle of Antietam.

KEY BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

D. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF FORT SUMTER, ANTIETAM, VICKSBURG, GETTYSBURG, AND THE BATTLE FOR ATLANTA AND THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON THESE BATTLES.

- **Fort Sumter**-April 1861- Fort Sumter was a federal fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Confederate forces staged a 24 hour bombardment on that federal property. Protected the port of Charleston.
- **Antietam**-September 1862- It was the deadliest and bloodiest one day battle in American history, with over 26,000 casualties. Stopped the confederates from marching to Washington.
- **Gettysburg**-July 1863-A 3 day battle that resulted in 51,000 casualties. The furthest point the Confederate Army/ Robert E. Lee advanced into northern territory.
- **Vicksburg**-May-July 1863-Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant took control of the Mississippi River, so Confederate troops and supplies in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas were cut off. This victory was the turning point of the war. Union Army had total control of the Mississippi River
- **Atlanta**-July-September 1864-Union troops led by William T. Sherman, burned Atlanta to the ground and then marched to the Atlantic Ocean, destroying the railways, roads, and bridges along the path, as well as crops and livestock.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

9B. DESCRIBE PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE UNION AS SEEN IN HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH AND IN HIS USE OF EMERGENCY POWERS, SUCH AS HIS DECISION TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS.

- In November 1863, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was another event by which he shaped popular opinion in favor of preserving the Union.
- He spoke for two minutes in what is now one of the greatest speeches in the English language.

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

9B. DESCRIBE PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE UNION AS SEEN IN HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH AND IN HIS USE OF EMERGENCY POWERS, SUCH AS HIS DECISION TO SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS.

- Abraham Lincoln was reelected president in 1864, he delivered his second inaugural address.
- Instead of boasting about the victory of the civil war, Lincoln expressed sorrow that the states had not been able to resolve their differences peacefully.
- On April 9, 1865 Robert E. Lee surrenders to Ulysses S. Grant in the house of Wilmer McClean, in Appomattox Court House, VA. Lincoln is assassinated and dies on April 15th, 1865. Andrew Johnson is inaugurated as President.