states remained in the Union.

•

.

states fought for the

•

.

states fought for the

•

**A Divided Nation**

The Civil War divided the nation.

* States chose sides.

.

four

, not for

Most people thought that the war would last for only a few

.

, had four brothers fighting for the

President Lincoln’s wife,

.

against

The Civil War was also a war that pitted brother against brother and

**Brother against Brother**

and win.

army

had to prove that it could take on the

The

war ever to occur on US soil.

victory at Fort Sumter set the stage for the

The early

**The War to Come**

Was each side prepared for what was to come?

Confederacy.

of the Union and the

war

* Analyze the

Confederacy.

of the Union and the

* Identify important

as both sides prepared for war.

and the

**Lesson Objectives**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

* Compare the strengths and weaknesses of the

**Factories**

**?**

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**2**

(in thousands)

(in thousands)

(in millions)

North South North South North South

30

20

10

0

150

100

50

0

30

20

10

0

available.

**The North’s Advantages**

The North seemed to have the most

* The
* The Midwest
* The

another.

of the United States are quite different from one

Even today, the

**The United States Today**

[Fort Sumter]

**Slide**

war to preserve the Union

* Was ready to

war or promote peace

* Did not want to
* Tried to avoid armed conflict at

the country

* Wanted to

leader of the

* Was the

**Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)**

**4**

months training Union soldiers before they began to fight

* Spent
* Was a good organizer and was known to be highly

experience and knew how to train soldiers

* Had years of

**George McClellan (1826–1885)**

* Was the commander of the Union

**6**

.

, and

* The Union would be able to split the South in two and isolate Texas,

link.

**The North’s Strategy: The Mississippi River**

Another Northern strategy was to gain control of the Mississippi River.

* The Mississippi was the South’s major

border states.

of the

needed to keep the

To capture Richmond,

.

states and the Union

Richmond was close to the

**The North’s Strategy: Richmond**

The Union also wanted to capture Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital.

**Slide**

receiving

and

people or goods from entering or leaving a place, of ports

* Was designed to stop the South from selling

, which is an organized effort to stop

* Called for a

**The North’s Strategy: The Anaconda Plan**

The North’s first major strategy was the Anaconda Plan.

* Came from General , who advised McClellan and Lincoln

**coastline**

**advantages**

**South**

**fighting**

**Slide**

**military**

**food**

**spirit**

**have?**

**A long**

**A**

**did the**

**leaders**

**production**

**What**

**More**

**Strong**

**The South’s Advantages**

**9**

to command the Confederate

* Appointed

a Union

conflict, which ended in

in the

* Acted
* Was a capable leader

of the Confederacy

* Was

**Jefferson Davis (1808–1889)**

[Davis]

**Slide**

i

general

* Proved to be a
* Became the leading commander in the Confederate army

President

seceded

* Began the war as an adviser to

army when

**Robert E. Lee (1807–1870)**

* Turned down an offer to command the

**11**

**13**

* Had a very large
* Thought that the Union would not be able to conquer all of the South

to survive the battles

longer wanted to fight.

* Knew that it had the

no

its land until the

**The South’s Strategy**

The South’s strategy was to

**Slide**

# Cotton Diplomacy

The South looked to earn money from Europe by selling cotton to and .

**13**

* This was called , which means using cotton

as a tool of foreign diplomacy.

* This strategy failed because Britain refused to and trade with the Confederacy.

What were the strengths and weaknesses of the North and the South in the Civil War?

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**?**

**2**

**Review: Northern and Southern Advantages**

The North and the South each had advantages at the start of the Civil War.

**Answer**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Northern Advantages** | **Southern Advantages** |
| * A bigger
* More
* More
* More tracks
 | * A long
* A large, well-led
* More production
* A strong spirit
 |

**Slide**

# Review: Northern and Southern Leaders

The North and the South each had key political and military leaders.

**2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Northern Leaders** | **Southern Leaders** |
| * –

strong leader; ready to risk war to unify the country* –

experienced and well organized, but took too long to train soldiers | * –

capable leader; had to deal with quarreling states* –

talented general who had turned down an offer to lead the Union army |

**Slide**

# Review: Northern and Southern Strategies

The North and the South each had strategies at the start of the Civil War.

**2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Northern Strategies** | **Southern Strategies** |
| • |  | the | * Defend its
 |  | until the |
| Confederate coast via thePlan* Control the

River* Keep the states in the Union and capture
 | Union forces got tired* Sell to Europe to

raise money for war |

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*