



A Divided Nation

The Civil War divided the nation.

- States chose sides.

- states fought for the .

- states fought for the .

- states remained in the Union.

Brother against Brother

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

President Lincoln's wife, , had four brothers fighting for the
.

Most people thought that the war would last for only a few , not for
four .



The War to Come

Was each side prepared for what was to come?

The early victory at Fort Sumter set the stage for the

war ever to occur on US soil.

The had to prove that it could take on the army

and win.



Lesson Objectives

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

- Compare the strengths and weaknesses of the and the as both sides prepared for war.
- Identify important of the Union and the Confederacy.
- Analyze the war of the Union and the Confederacy.



Lesson Question

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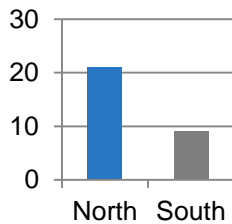
The United States Today

Even today, the of the United States are quite different from one another.

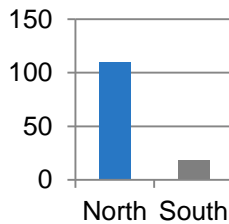
- The
- The Midwest
- The

The North's Advantages

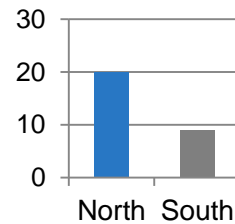
The North seemed to have the most available.



(in millions)



(in thousands)



(in thousands)

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Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)

- Was the leader of the
- Wanted to the country
- Tried to avoid armed conflict at
- Did not want to war or promote peace
- Was ready to war to preserve the Union

George McClellan (1826–1885)

- Was the commander of the Union
- Had years of experience and knew how to train soldiers
- Was a good organizer and was known to be highly
- Spent months training Union soldiers before they began to fight

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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
- Called for a , which is an organized effort to stop people or goods from entering or leaving a place, of ports
- Was designed to stop the South from selling and receiving

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 link.
- The Union would be able to split the South in two and isolate Texas, , and .

The North's Strategy: Richmond

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

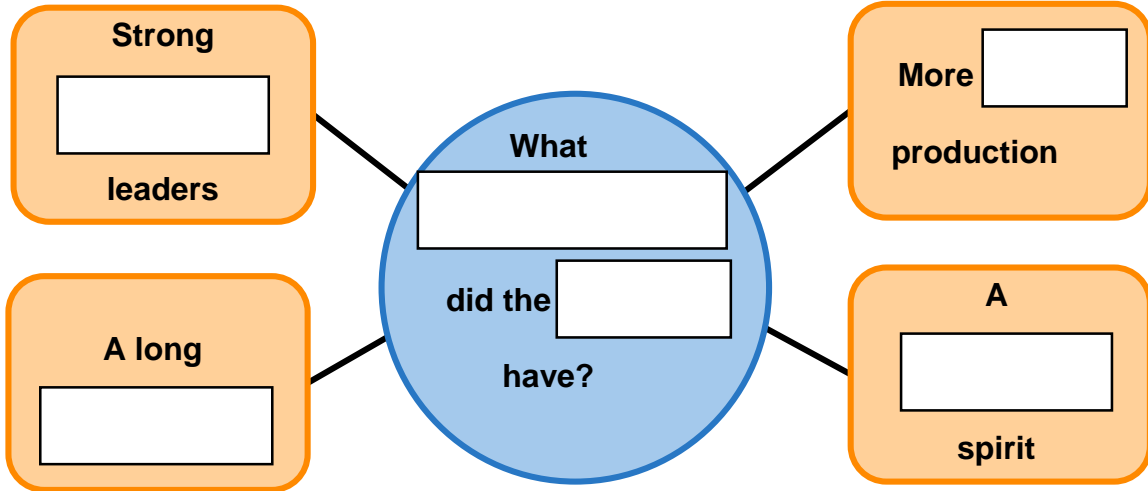
Richmond was close to the states and the Union .

To capture Richmond, needed to keep the of the border states.

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The South's Advantages



Jefferson Davis (1808–1889)

- Was [] of the Confederacy
- Was a capable leader
- Acted [] in the [] conflict, which ended in a Union []
- Appointed [] to command the Confederate []

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Robert E. Lee (1807–1870)

- Turned down an offer to command the army when seceded
- Began the war as an adviser to President
- Became the leading commander in the Confederate army
- Proved to be a general

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The South's Strategy

The South's strategy was to its land until the no longer wanted to fight.

- Knew that it had the to survive the battles
- Had a very large
- Thought that the Union would not be able to conquer all of the South

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Cotton Diplomacy

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

- 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.

Summary

Mobilizing for War



Lesson Question

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



Answer

Slide



Review: Northern and Southern Advantages

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

Northern Advantages	Southern Advantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bigger <input type="text"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long <input type="text"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More <input type="text"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large, well-led <input type="text"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More <input type="text"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More <input type="text"/> production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More <input type="text"/> tracks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong <input type="text"/> spirit

Summary

Mobilizing for War

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Review: Northern and Southern Leaders

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

<u>Northern Leaders</u>	<u>Southern Leaders</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="text"/> – strong leader; ready to risk war to unify the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="text"/> – capable leader; had to deal with quarreling states
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="text"/> – experienced and well organized, but took too long to train soldiers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="text"/> – talented general who had turned down an offer to lead the Union army

Summary

Mobilizing for War

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Review: Northern and Southern Strategies

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

<u>Northern Strategies</u>	<u>Southern Strategies</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [] the Confederate coast via the [] Plan • Control the [] River • Keep the [] states in the Union and capture [] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defend its [] until the Union forces got tired • Sell [] to Europe to raise money for war



Summary

Mobilizing for War

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