

# The Civil War

## An Overview



# The Civil War

- The Civil War was the deadliest war in American history.
- Over 600,000 lives were lost.

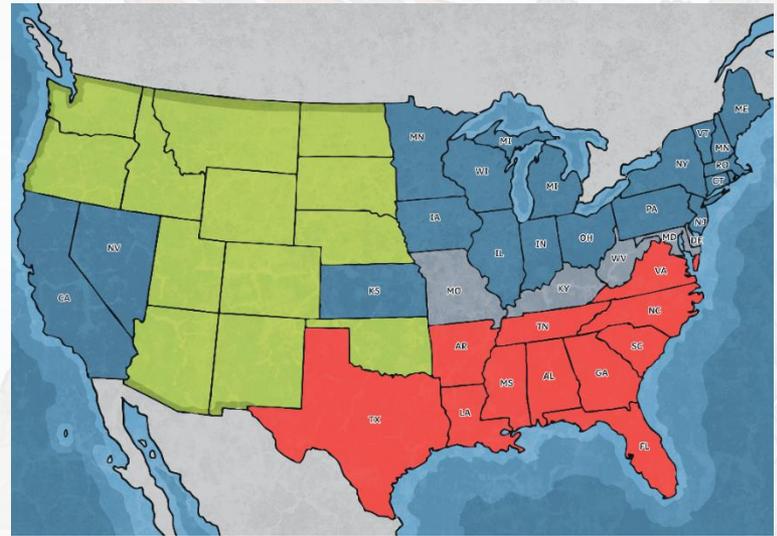


The Civil War began on April 12, 1861 and ended on April 9, 1865.

# The Civil War

The Civil War was fought between the Northern and the Southern states.

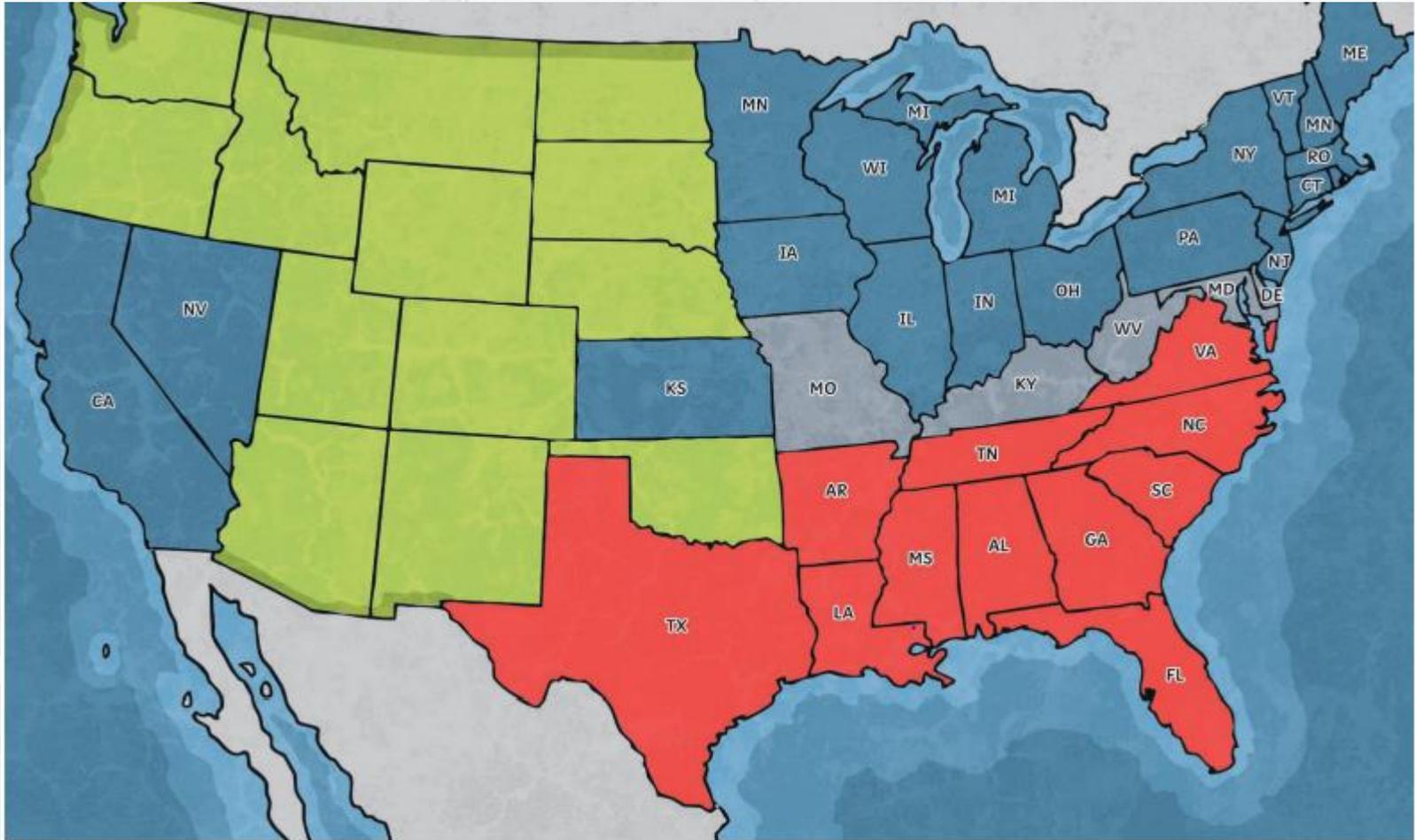
The Southern states seceded, or separated, from the United States to form their own country: The Confederate States of America.



The Northern states remained the United States of America and called themselves the Union States.

# Task 1

Colour in the *confederate* states in blue and the *union* states in red.



# Causes of the Civil War

- Some states disagreed on how much power the federal government should have.
- Many of the Southern states thought that state governments should be more powerful than the federal government.
- Southern states also relied on slavery for their agriculture production and therefore supported slavery.



Many Northern states did not support slavery.

# Slavery

- Slavery was common in the South. Plantation owners bought slaves and forced them to work against their will. Slavery was used to run the plantations.
- Slaves were often separated from their families and treated terribly.



In 1859, John Brown led a raid at Harper's Ferry to protest slavery.

## Task 2

Write the differences between the North and South in your table.

### North

The North was very industrialized, with a lot of manufacturing and large cities.

Many people in the North supported a strong federal government.

Many people in the North were abolitionists, or wanted to abolish slavery.

### South

The South was very agricultural, with many plantations that required a great deal of labour.

Many people in the South supported strong state governments.

Many people in the South supported slavery because there was so much labour to be done on the plantations.

# Abolition

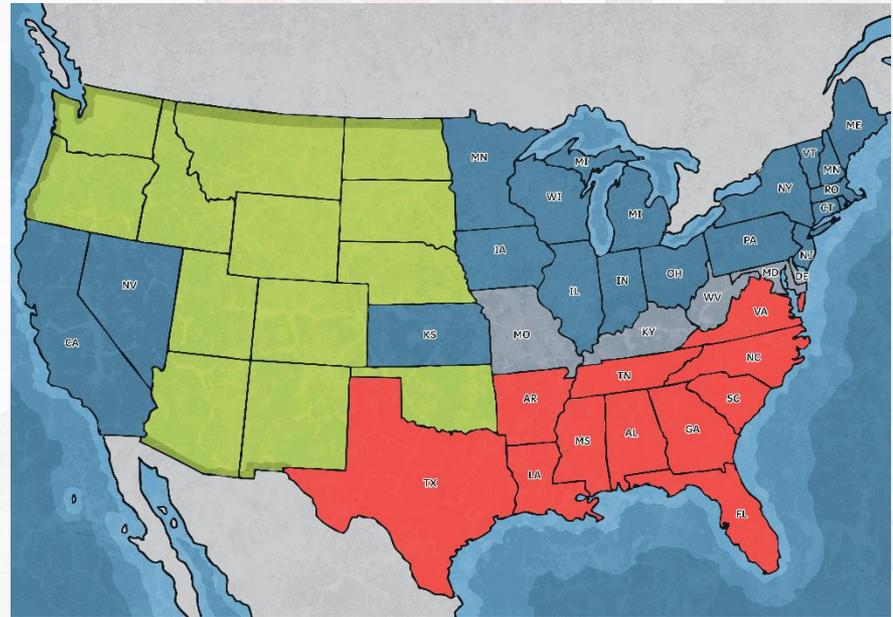
- Abolition means to abolish, or end, slavery.
- Many Northerners were abolitionists.



Notable abolitionists include Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

# The Beginning of the Civil War

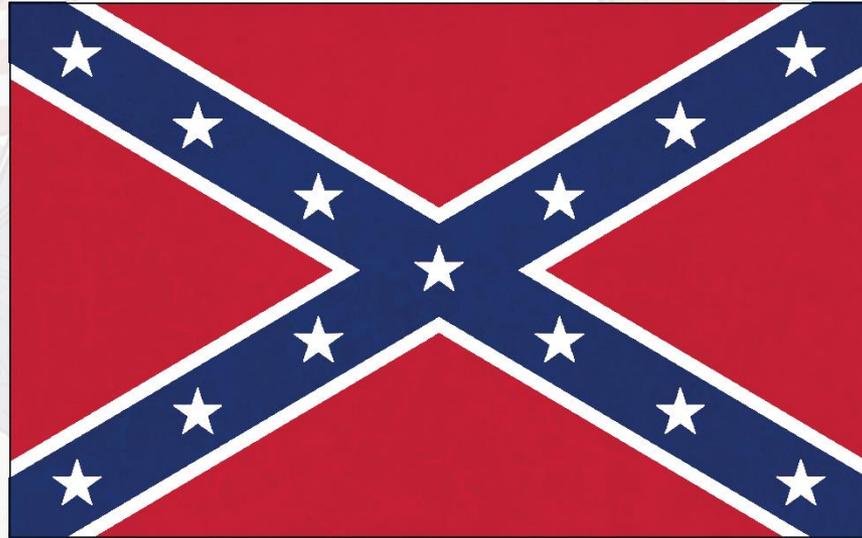
- After the election of President Lincoln in November of 1860, the state of South Carolina seceded from the Union in December 1860.
- By April 1861, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas had all seceded from the Union and officially formed the Confederacy.



On April 12, 1861, Confederate troops attacked the Union fort in Fort Sumter, South Carolina. This was the official beginning of the war.

# The Confederate States

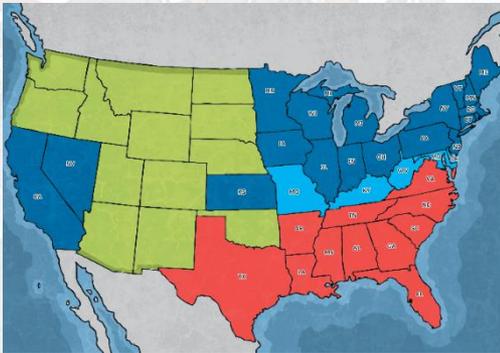
- The Confederate states had their own president: Jefferson Davis.
- They also had their own flag.



People in the Southern states were called Rebels during the war.

# The Union States

- The Northern states, or Union states, continued to be the United States with Abraham Lincoln as their president.
- In contrast to the Southern states, the Northern states had most of the industry in the United States.



Union States are in blue.  
Union States that  
permitted slavery are in  
light blue.

People in the Northern states were called Yankees during the war.

# Key Battles in the Civil War

- Battle of Vicksburg
- Battle of Fredericksburg
- First Battle of Bull Run
- Second Battle of Bull Run
- Battle of Gettysburg
- Battle of Antietam
- Battle of Appomattox Station and Court House



Which battle will you research?

## Key Figures in the Civil War



President  
Abraham  
Lincoln



Ulysses S.  
Grant



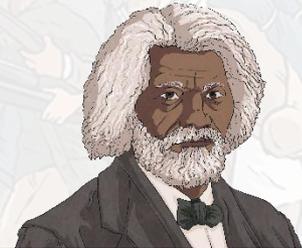
Harriet  
Beecher  
Stowe



Harriet  
Tubman



Clara Barton



Frederick  
Douglass

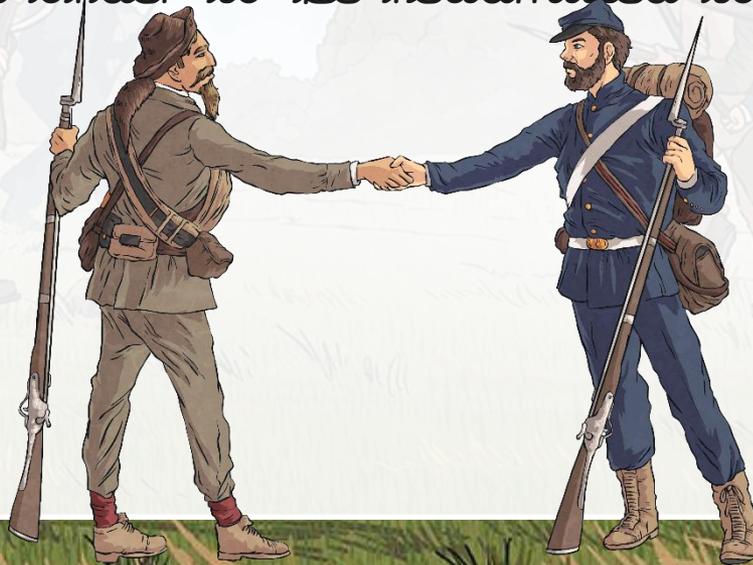
# The End of the Civil War

- General Robert E. Lee (of the Confederacy) surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant (of the Union) at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia on April 9, 1865.



# Reconstruction

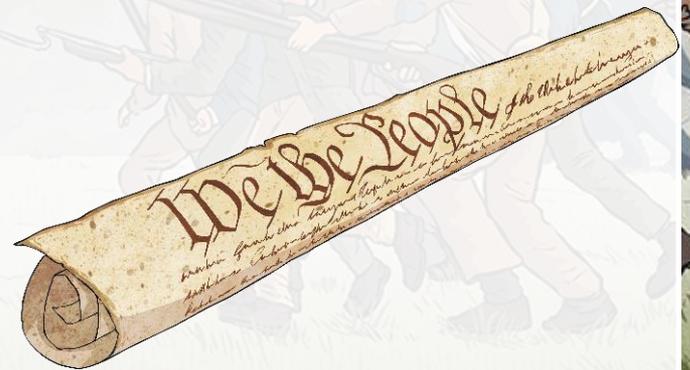
- Reconstruction was designed to rebuild the South and readmit the Confederate states into the Union.
- A Ten Percent Plan was enacted in which at least ten percent of a state's voters had to support the federal government in order to be readmitted to the Union.



# The Reconstruction Amendments

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution are called the Reconstruction Amendments because they brought the Reconstruction Era to a close.

- The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery.
- The Fourteenth Amendment provides citizenship rights and equal protection under the law to all people.
- The Fifteenth Amendment prohibits states from denying a citizen the right to vote because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."



# Task 3

Order the Civil War cards in chronological order.

## Civil War

Before the Civil War began, President Lincoln was elected as President of the United States.



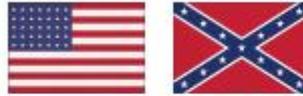
## Civil War

President Lincoln was against slavery. He also believed in a strong federal government.



## Civil War

After President Lincoln took office, a group of Southern states seceded from the Union to form their own country: The Confederate States.



## Civil War

On April 12, 1861, Confederate troops attacked Union troops at Fort Sumter in South Carolina and began the Civil War.



## Civil War

Many Southern states supported slavery, as they used slaves to work on the large plantations common in the South.



## Civil War

Many Southerners did not think the federal government should have a lot of power. Rather, they thought the local state governments should have more power.



## Civil War

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation which set slaves free.



## Civil War

On April 9, 1865, after many battles were fought, General Robert E. Lee (of the Confederacy) surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant (of the Union) and the war ended.



## Civil War

During the Reconstruction Period, the states that seceded from the Union were readmitted and rebuilt.



## Civil War

Also, three amendments to the Constitution were passed during the Reconstruction: the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. These amendments abolished slavery, guaranteed equal protection under the law to all people, and ensuring the right to vote regardless of race or color.



## Task 4

# RIC

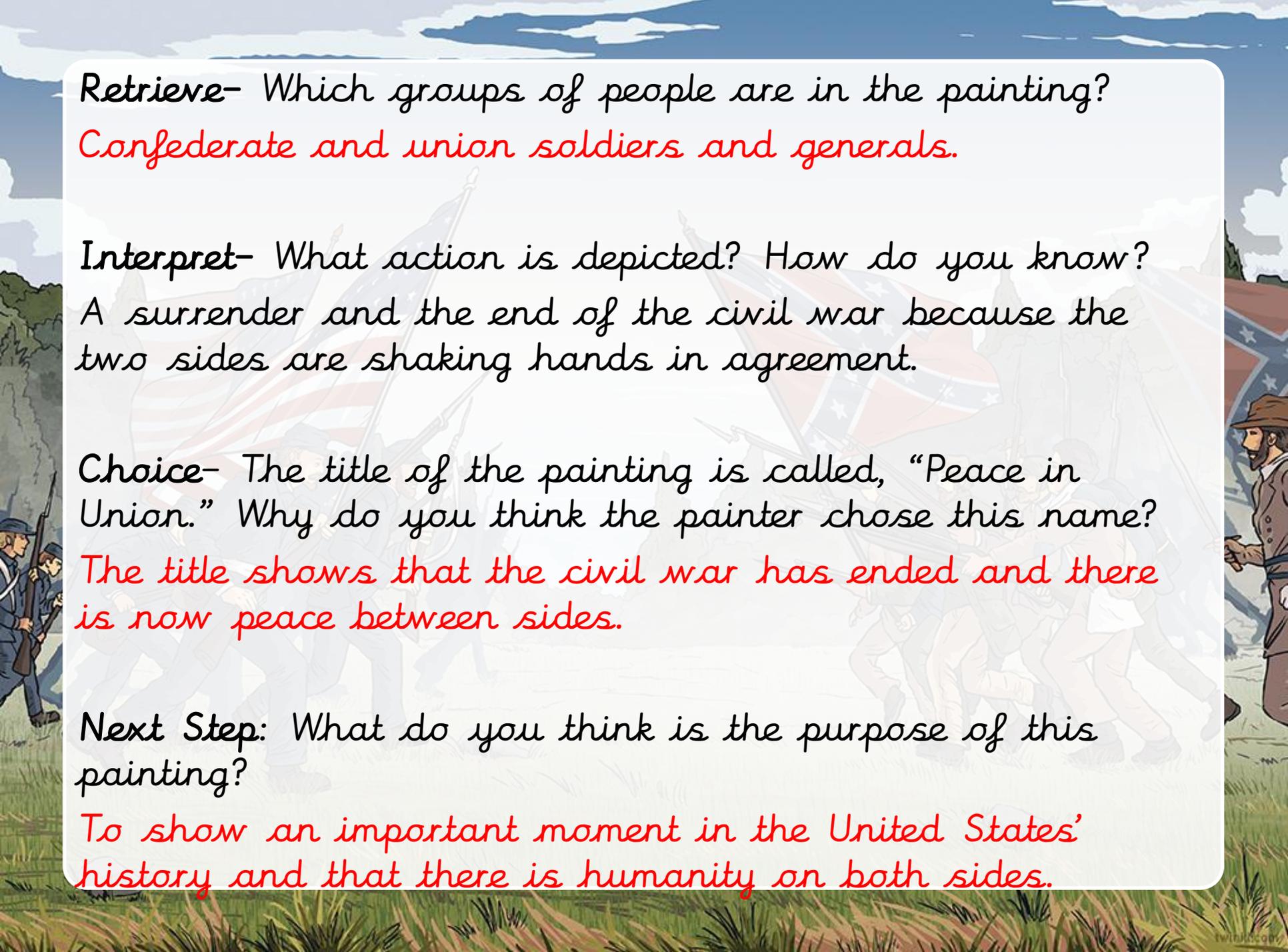


*Retrieve-* Which groups of people are in the painting?

*Interpret-* What action is depicted? How do you know?

*Choice-* The title of the painting is called, "Peace in Union." Why do you think the painter chose this name?

*Next Step:* What do you think is the purpose of this painting?



Retrieve- Which groups of people are in the painting?

*Confederate and union soldiers and generals.*

Interpret- What action is depicted? How do you know?

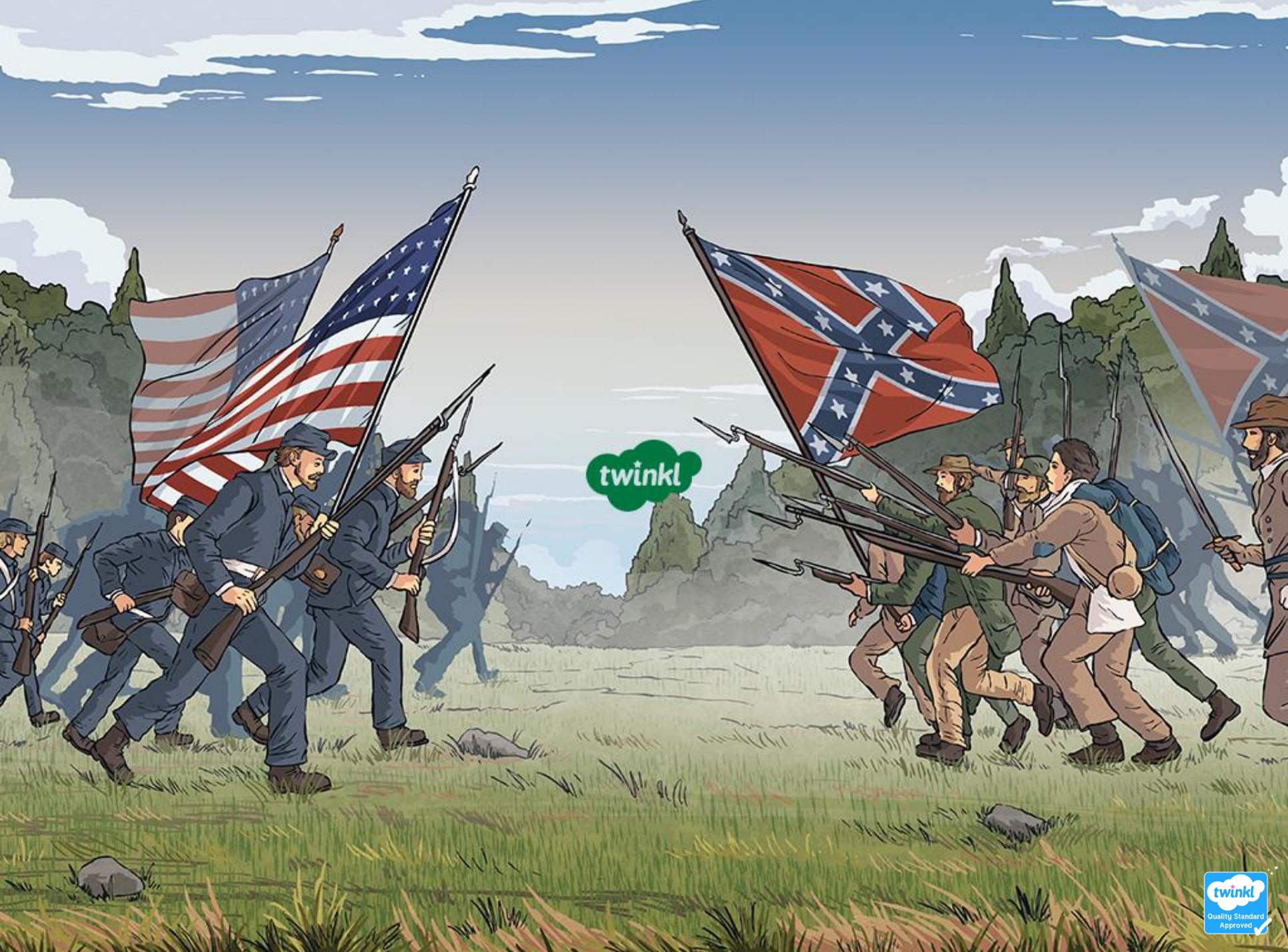
*A surrender and the end of the civil war because the two sides are shaking hands in agreement.*

Choice- The title of the painting is called, "Peace in Union." Why do you think the painter chose this name?

*The title shows that the civil war has ended and there is now peace between sides.*

Next Step: What do you think is the purpose of this painting?

*To show an important moment in the United States' history and that there is humanity on both sides.*



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