

Casualties are dead, wounded, and missing.

50,000 casualties in the American Revolution over 7 years

20,000 casualties in the War of 1812 over 2 years

19,000 casualties in the Mexican War over 2 years

The American Civil War by the numbers:

Over 1,100,000 casualties, including 670,000 dead in just 4 years. Almost 12x the number of deaths compared to the total of the first 3 wars combined.

The Battle of Gettysburg had 51,000 casualties in 3 days; more than the whole American Revolution!

The Battle of Antietam Creek (also called Sharpsburg) had 23,000 casualties in 1 day; more than either the War of 1812 or the Mexican War.

\*Read the notes before answering:

1. What is a conflict between citizens of the same country called? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What were 3 of the Northern strengths? 1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

3. What were 3 of the Southern strengths? 1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

4. What was the biggest problem with the majority of the crops the South grew?

\_\_\_\_\_ This meant they would have to find food to sustain their army.

5. What were the 3 parts of the North's strategy to win the war?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

6. What did the South plan to do to win the war? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

North: President Abraham Lincoln      Generals: Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, Ambrose Burnside, Joe Hooker, William Tecumseh Sherman, George Meade

South: President Jefferson Davis      Generals: Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, P. G. T. Beauregard, James Longstreet,

Richmond, Virginia	Bull Run (Manassas)	Stonewall Jackson	ironclad
George B. McClellan	Abraham Lincoln	Ulysses S. Grant	Monitor
Washington DC	Jefferson Davis	Robert E. Lee	Emancipation Proclamation

\_\_\_\_\_ was elected president of the United States and seven states-who believed he would end slavery-seceded. That led to the first shots being fired at Sumter, SC and then 4 more states seceded from the United States. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected president of the Confederate States of America and the Confederate (South) capital, \_\_\_\_\_ was chosen about 100 miles to the south of the Union (North) capital, \_\_\_\_\_.

The first battle between the 2 sides took place between those 2 capitals at a place called \_\_\_\_\_. The citizens of both, as they often do, thought the whole war would end quickly. They believed it may only take 1 battle. Many of the people, including women and children, who lived in DC and the surrounding area came down to sit on the hillsides and watch the event. The North started out with advantage, but the tide turned when General \_\_\_\_\_ rallied the Southern troops and took the advantage away. The Northern troops began to hurriedly and frenziedly retreat and soon the citizens were caught up in the battle and some were injured.

After that battle, Lincoln named \_\_\_\_\_ his General of the Potomac. Lincoln's new General of the Potomac trains a great army, but is often slow in attacking the Confederates led by General \_\_\_\_\_ and General Stonewall Jackson. Meanwhile, in the west, near the Mississippi River, General \_\_\_\_\_ begins to win many battles for the North.

Ships had always been built with wood. Cannonballs and wooden poles extended off the end of the ships were used to penetrate the hulls and sink the opponent's ships. However, during the Civil War, both sides created a new type of ship called an \_\_\_\_\_. A type of ship made of iron. The Confederate ship, the \_\_\_\_\_, battled with the Northern ship, the \_\_\_\_\_. The battle ended up a draw. Can you imagine being inside and hearing the cannonballs bounce off the iron sides?

The battles in the East turn into many victories for the South, while the battles in the west-near the Mississippi River-were usually victories for the North. Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson win several battles for the Confederates with much smaller armies and the people of the North start talking about letting the South secede.

General George B. McClellan fails to defeat the Confederates in the East so he is replaced by General Ambrose Burnside. He fails also and is replaced by General Fightin' Joe Hooker who ... fails also. Lee, who is always outnumbered by the thousands, looks invincible.

The population of the northern United States is becoming tired of losing battles and losing young men by the tens of thousands.

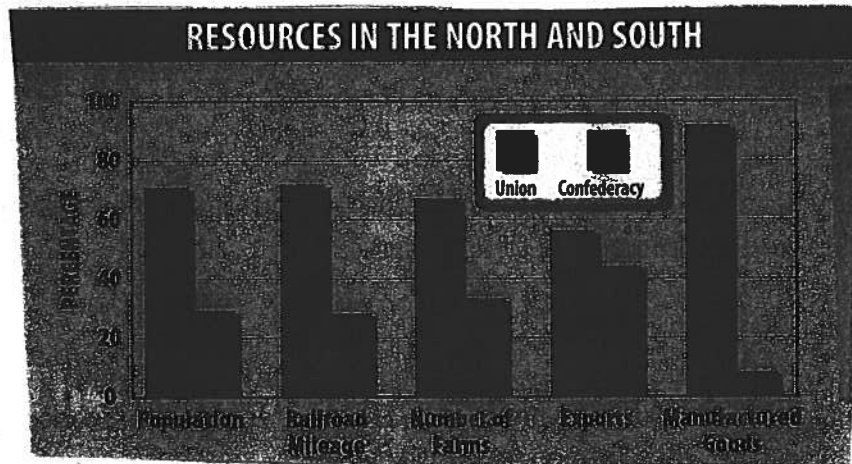
January 1, 1863, Lincoln frees all enslaved people in rebel territory with a decree called the

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What about the border states? They have slaves, but they aren't in rebel territory.

What about the slaves in the south? Would they be able to simply walk off the plantation and say I've been freed?

The proclamation made it clear that if the Union won the war slavery would end.



Starving the south, the army and the people, was one of the goals of the Union Army. If you look at the graph above you will see that the Union had far more industry than the South. The Union also had more farms and on those farms they grew food products, while the south grew more cotton and tobacco. The south depended on trade with the north and other countries to get much of their food. The North decided to cut off trade, block food coming in from Texas and the rest of the west and starve the south into giving up.

Women's roles changed dramatically during the war. They filled jobs they had not been welcome to do before. They became nurses-men believed women were too delicate for the blood and that it would be improper for them to tend to a stranger's bodily wounds. They became teachers, office workers, and factory workers. Approximately 400 women dressed as men such as Frances Clayton and Loreta Velazquez and fought in the war. Belle Boyd, Rose O'Neal Greenhow, Harriet Tubman and others also became very useful spies for both sides during the war.

Perhaps you thought prisoners of war would be treated fairly well since they were Americans, but that is far from correct. Both sides treated their prisoners horribly. The southern captives were kept in the cold northern prisons with no heat, no blankets, and very little food. While the northern prisoners slept in dugout holes in the ground and drank out of the same stream they used for sewage. Since we were starving the South they were not about to share what they had with a northern prisoner of war-many starved to death. Over 56,000 prisoners of war died regardless of the fact they were Americans in America.

Both sides instituted a draft to keep the war going. The North offered a bounty to sign up, and men from 20-45 could be drafted but would be given no money other than their regular pay. The South started by allowing ages 18-35, but then later made it 17-50. However, it is known boys as young as 11, and men in their 70's fought. The wealthy could pay someone to take their place on either side and if you had over 200 slaves (remember, the war is being fought because of slavery) you couldn't be drafted. People rioted against the draft in both the North and the South. Holmes County has a historical marker

designating the Holmes County Draft Riots (Fort Fizzle), where the Peace Democrats of the North, called Copperheads, fought against the draft.

Write a couple sentences telling me which paragraph you found the most interesting. Summarize it and tell me why you think it was interesting. Then tell me how that has affected today. 10 points

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Pick a different paragraph and do the same as you did above. 10 points

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## Northern Strategy

### 1. Blockade the Southern ports:

most crops grown in the south are not edible, so they will need food shipped in.

The South also needs money from the cotton and other items exported to pay for the war. If supplies can't reach and exports can't get out.....

### 2. Control the Mississippi River.

This would help cut supply lines and split the Confederate states.

### 3. Capture Richmond, VA the Confederate capital

The Southern strategy (Confederacy) is hoping many in the North (Union) don't care enough to stick with it. The South believes if they can drag the war out people in the North will not like the expense of money and lives and quit (just like Great Britain did in the Revolution.)

The South also believes they will get help from Europe--England and France--because Europe wants their cotton.