

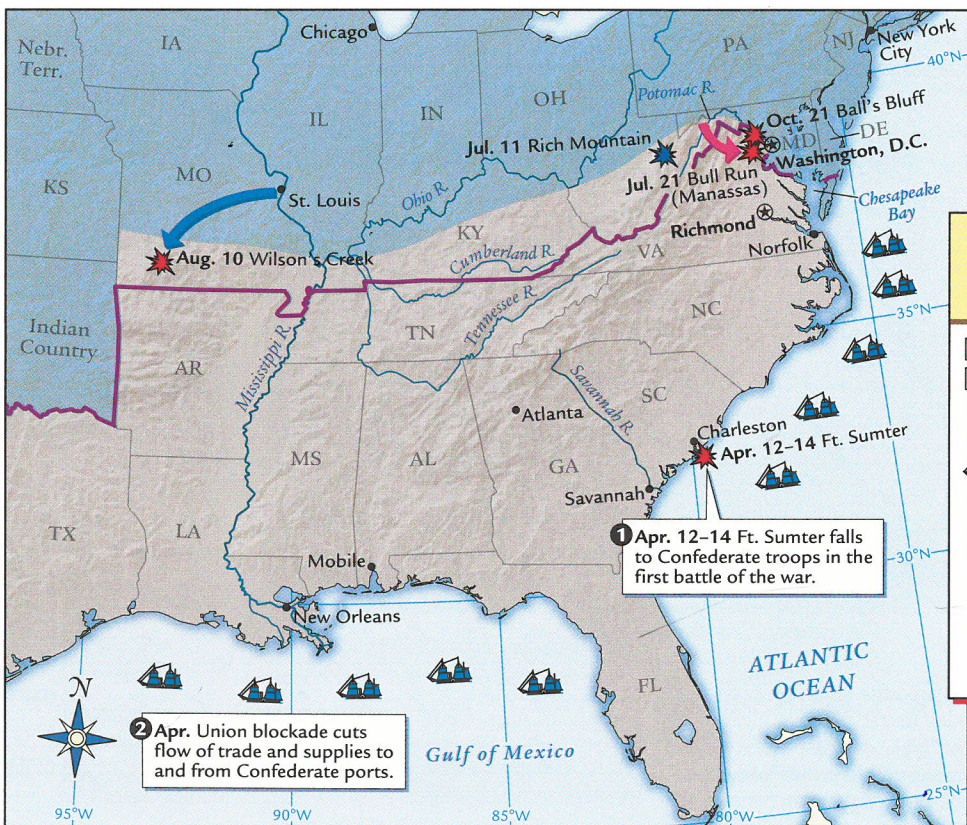
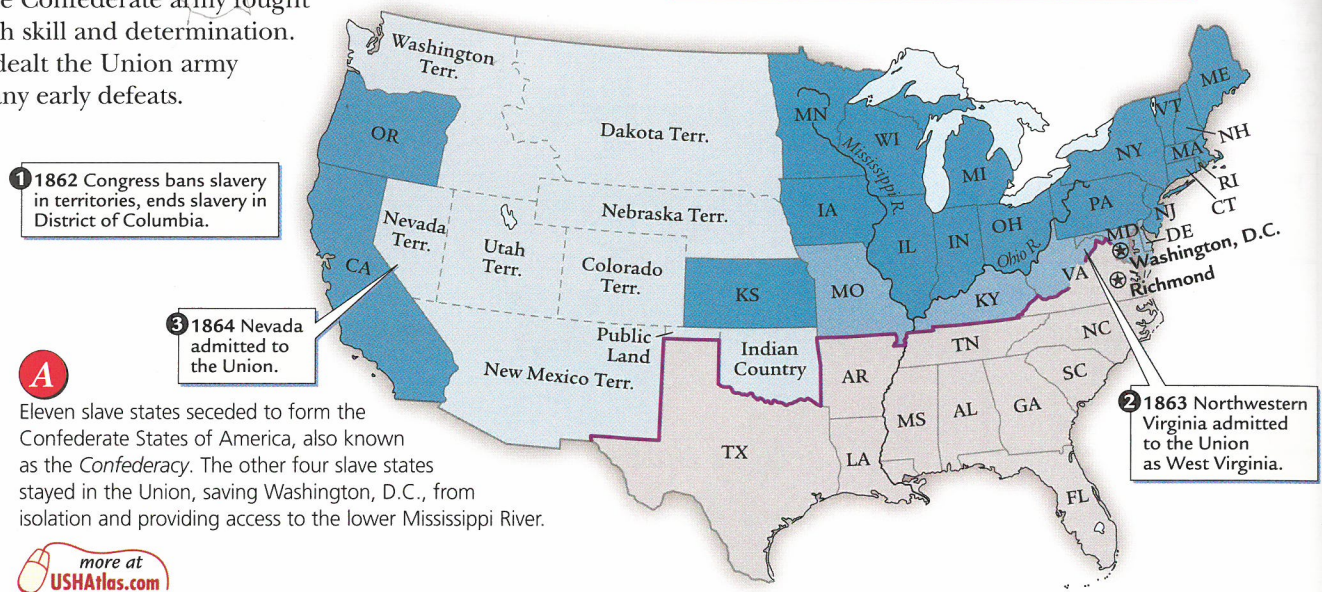
# The Civil War Begins

The Civil War broke out in 1861 over the right of states to *secede*, or withdraw, from the United States.

- ★ Soon after Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, 11 slave states seceded to form the Confederate States of America.
- ★ Lincoln believed that individual states could not leave the nation. The North fought to preserve the Union—the United States of America.
- ★ The Confederate army fought with skill and determination. It dealt the Union army many early defeats.

### THE UNION AND THE CONFEDERACY

United States of America		Confederate States of America	
Free state	Slave state	Slave state	
Slavery allowed by Supreme Court		Boundary between USA and CSA	Capital of USA or CSA
Political boundaries of 1861			

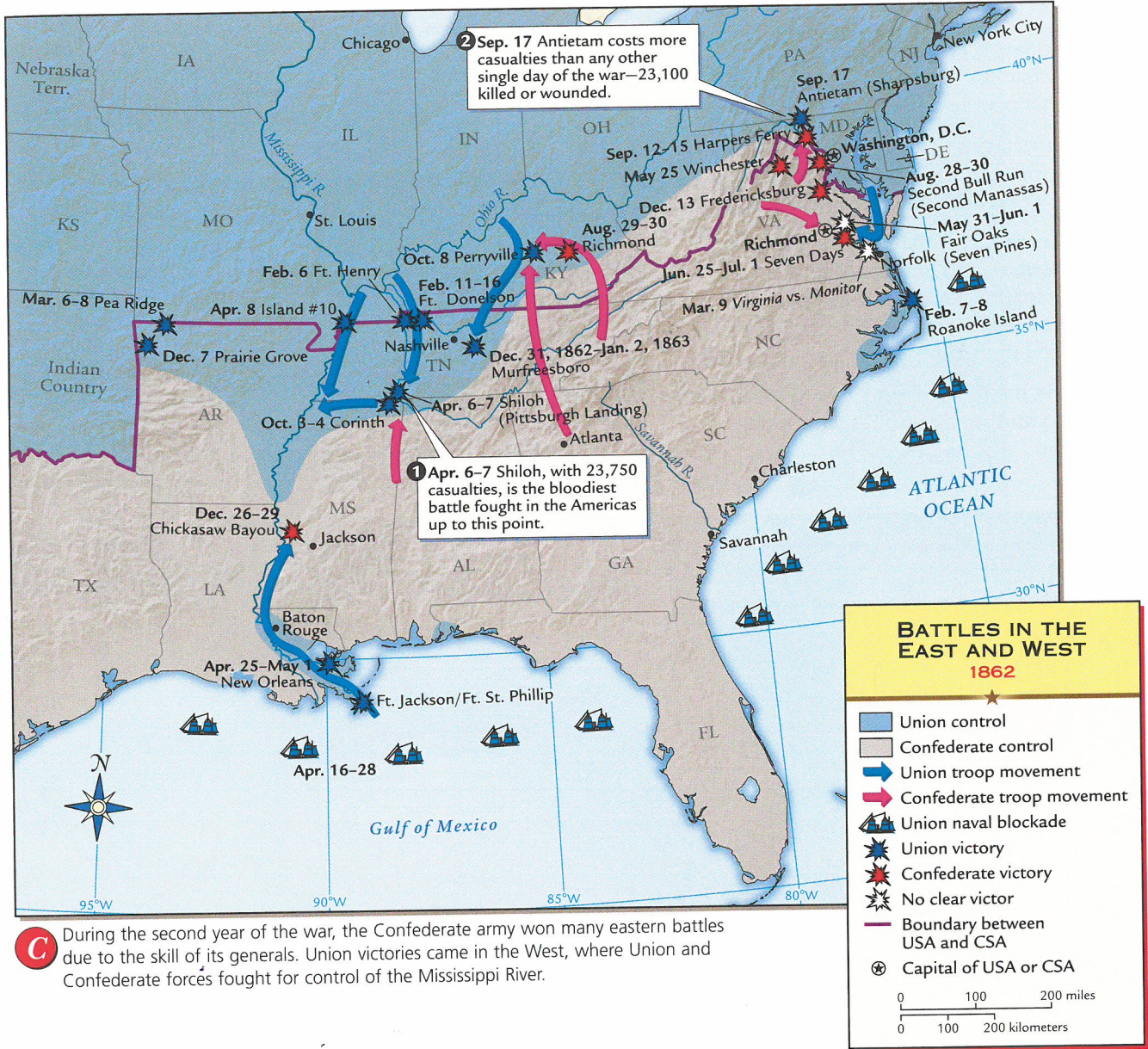


### EARLY CONFEDERATE VICTORIES 1861

Union control	Confederate control
Union troop movement	Confederate troop movement
Union naval blockade	Union victory
Confederate victory	Boundary between USA and CSA
Capital of USA or CSA	

0 150 300 miles  
0 150 300 kilometers

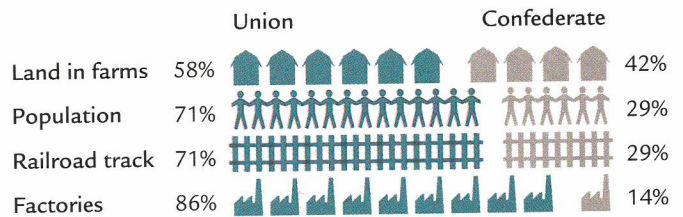




**C** During the second year of the war, the Confederate army won many eastern battles due to the skill of its generals. Union victories came in the West, where Union and Confederate forces fought for control of the Mississippi River.



**D** Confederate troops, called "rebels" by Northerners, wore gray uniforms, such as the ones in this battle reenactment. Union troops, called "Yankees" by Southerners, wore blue.



**E UNION AND CONFEDERATE RESOURCES**

The resources of the Union made it better able to withstand a long, destructive conflict than the Confederacy, which had more troops with prior training and experience.

more at  
[USHAAtlas.com](http://USHAAtlas.com)



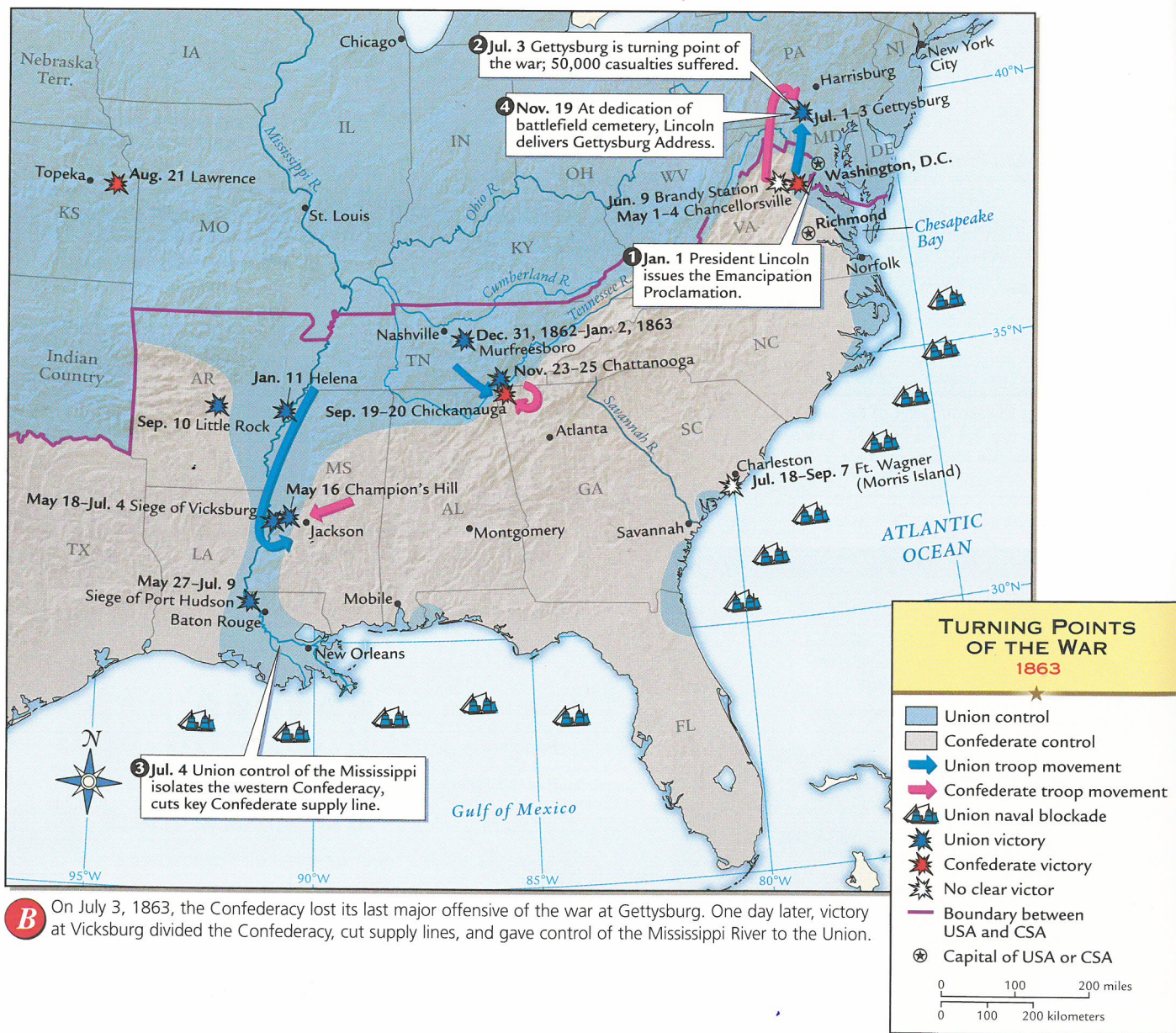
# The Civil War Continues

The Union gained decisive advantages in 1863.

- ★ On January 1 President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared enslaved people in the Confederacy free.
- ★ Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, along with the Union cutoff of Confederate trade, weakened the South's ability to fight.
- ★ The Confederacy had expected support from Britain and France. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the Europeans saw the war as a conflict over slavery and honored the Union *blockade*.
- ★ By 1864 the Confederate army was short of men and supplies, but it continued to fight.

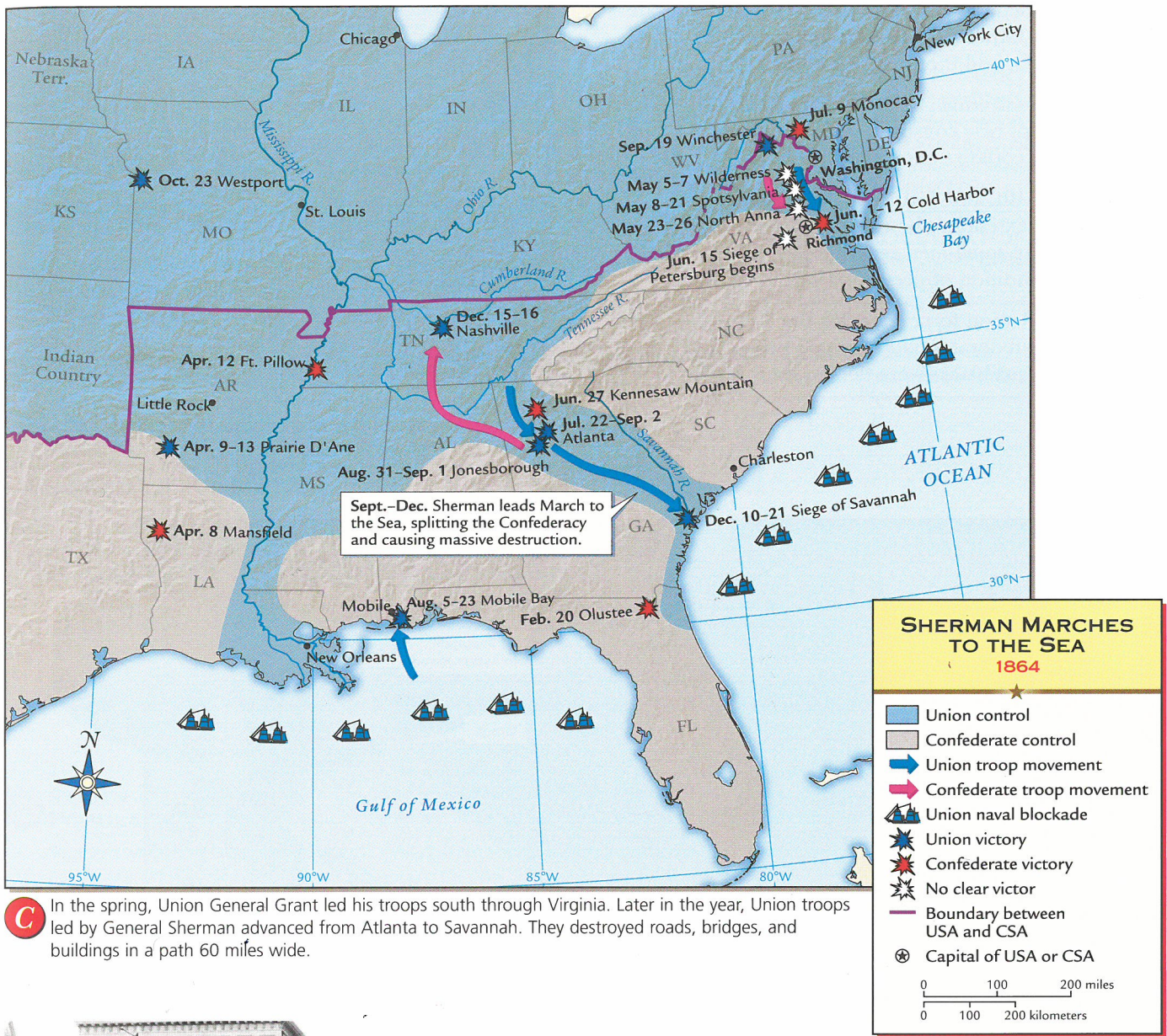


**A** Many Civil War battles were fought in farm fields. Most soldiers, like the Union troops in this reenactment, arrived on foot.



**B** On July 3, 1863, the Confederacy lost its last major offensive of the war at Gettysburg. One day later, victory at Vicksburg divided the Confederacy, cut supply lines, and gave control of the Mississippi River to the Union.

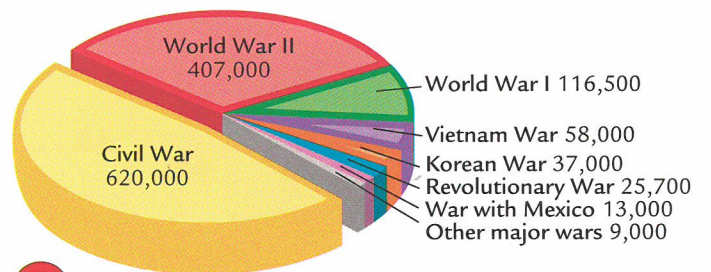




**C** In the spring, Union General Grant led his troops south through Virginia. Later in the year, Union troops led by General Sherman advanced from Atlanta to Savannah. They destroyed roads, bridges, and buildings in a path 60 miles wide.



**D** Charleston, South Carolina, was one of many Southern cities damaged during the war. Most Northern cities were far from the fighting and suffered no physical damage.



**E**  
**AMERICAN WAR DEATHS**

Medical practices of the 1800s were overwhelmed by the deadly tactics and weapons of the Civil War. Loss of blood, shock, and infection cost thousands of lives. Disease cost many more.