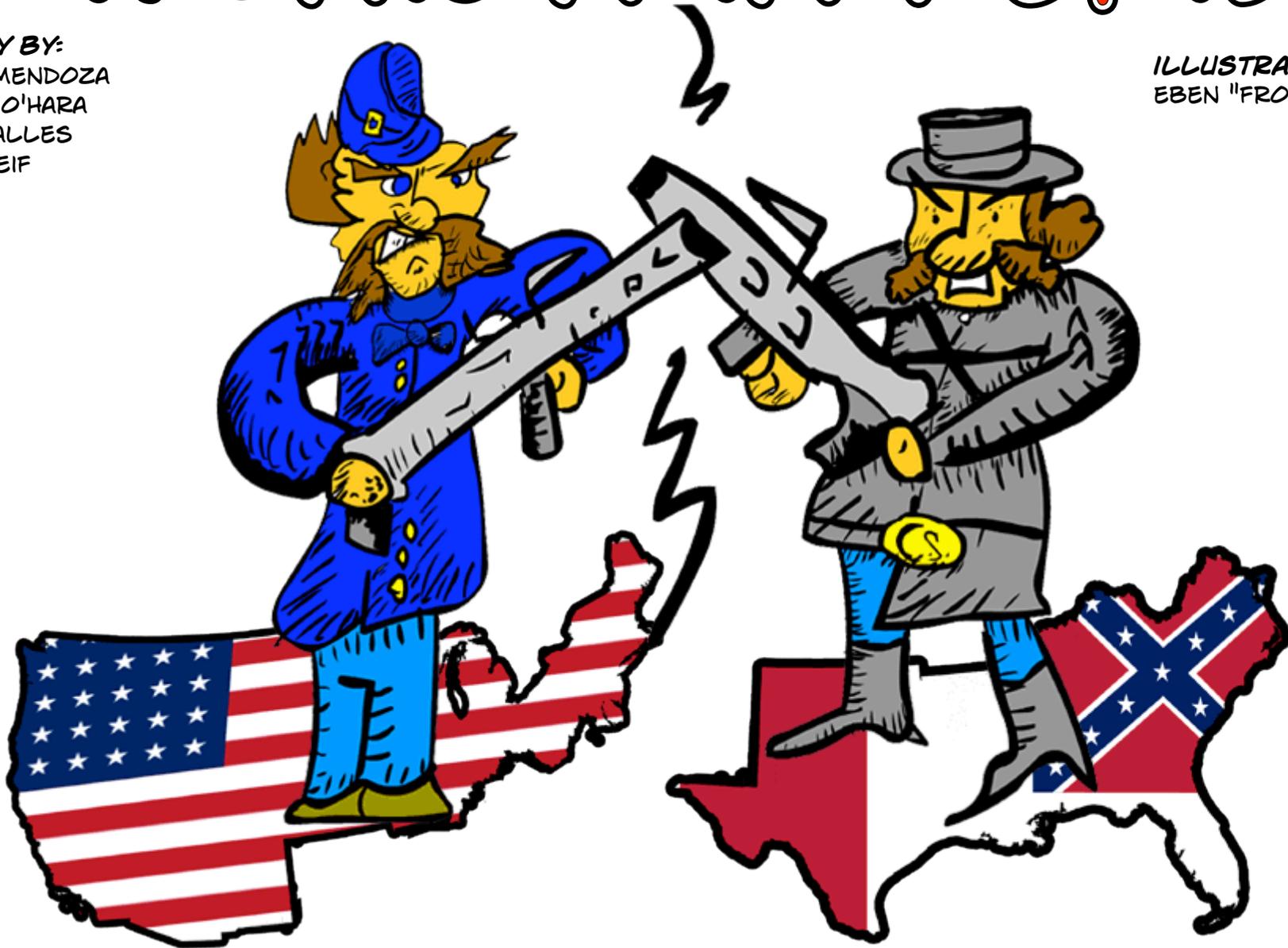


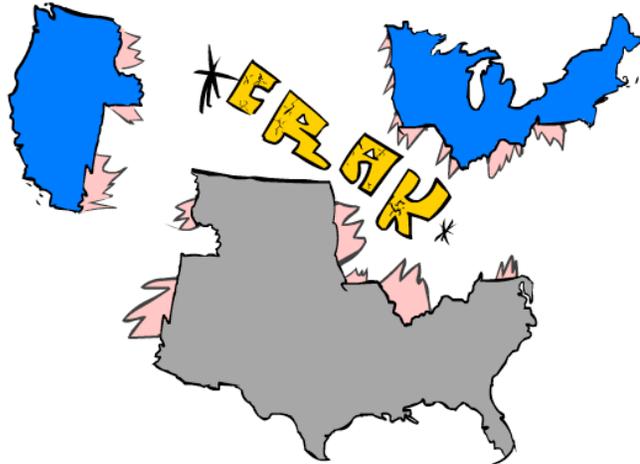
A UNION IN PERIL

STORY BY:
MATT MENDOZA
AVERY O'HARA
IAN ZALLES
SAM ZEIF

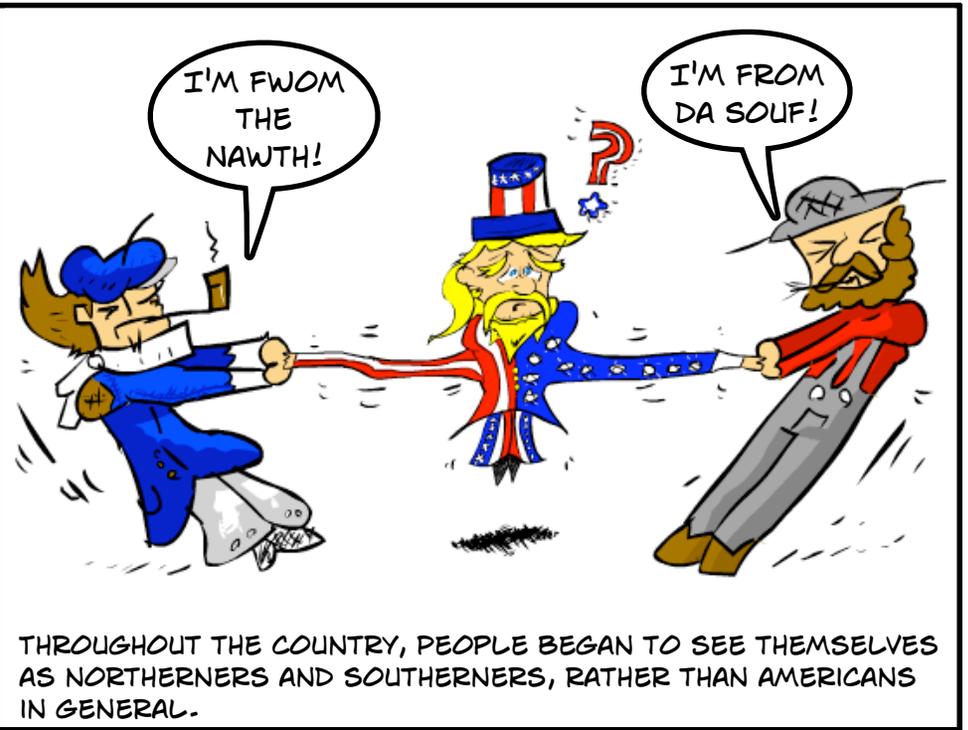
ILLUSTRATIONS BY:
EBEN "FROSTY" SELKER



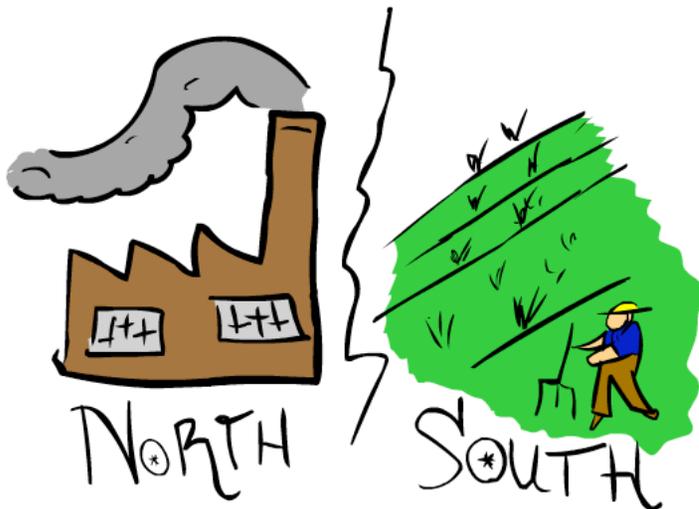
SECTIONALISM



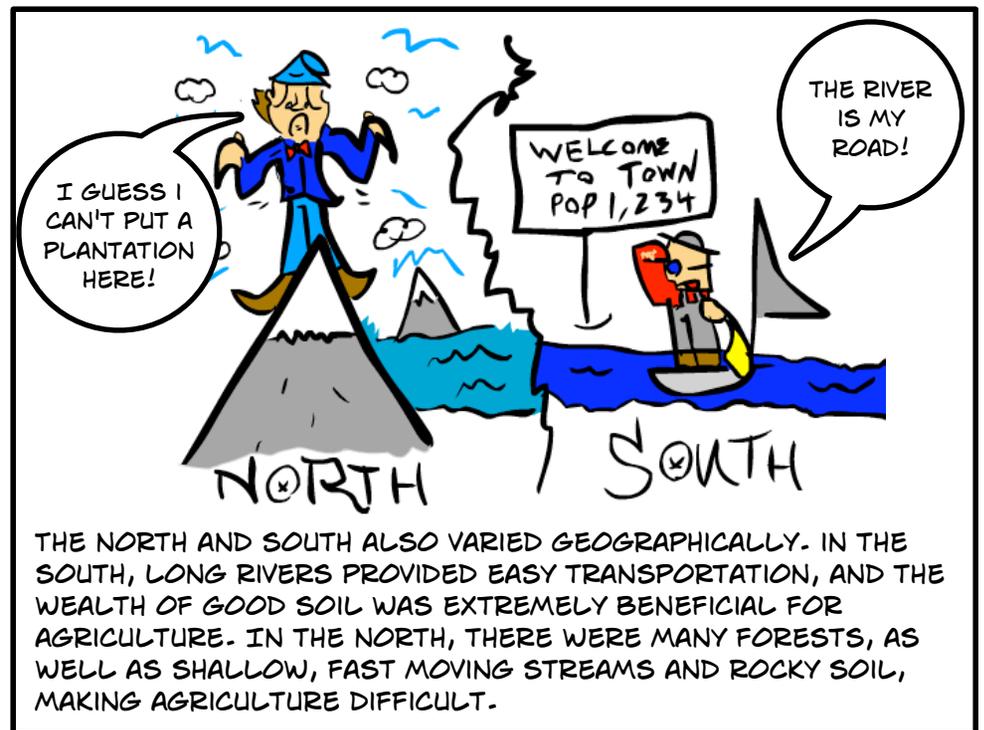
SECTIONALISM IS THE DIVISION OF A COUNTRY INTO MULTIPLE SECTIONS WITH DIFFERENT INTERESTS BASED UPON GEOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS. IT WAS PREVALENT THROUGHOUT THE NORTH AND SOUTH IN THE 1800'S.



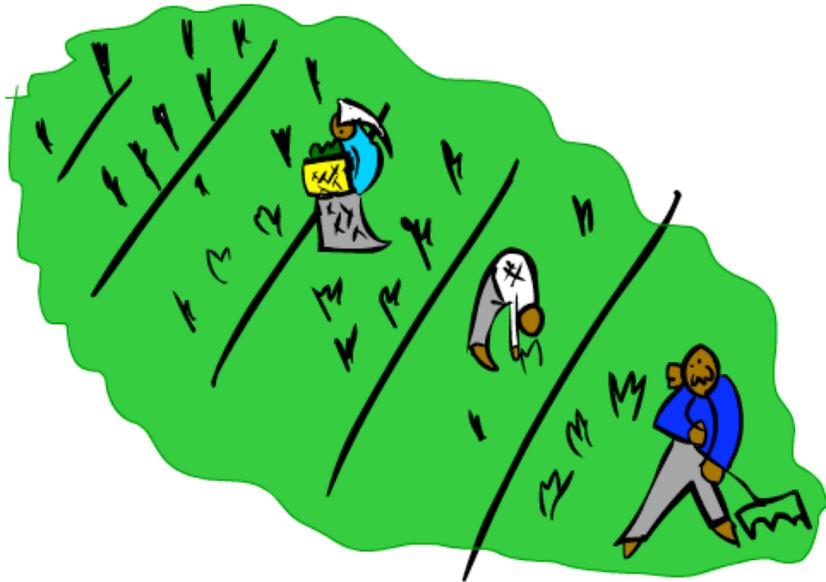
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, PEOPLE BEGAN TO SEE THEMSELVES AS NORTHERNERS AND SOUTHERNERS, RATHER THAN AMERICANS IN GENERAL.



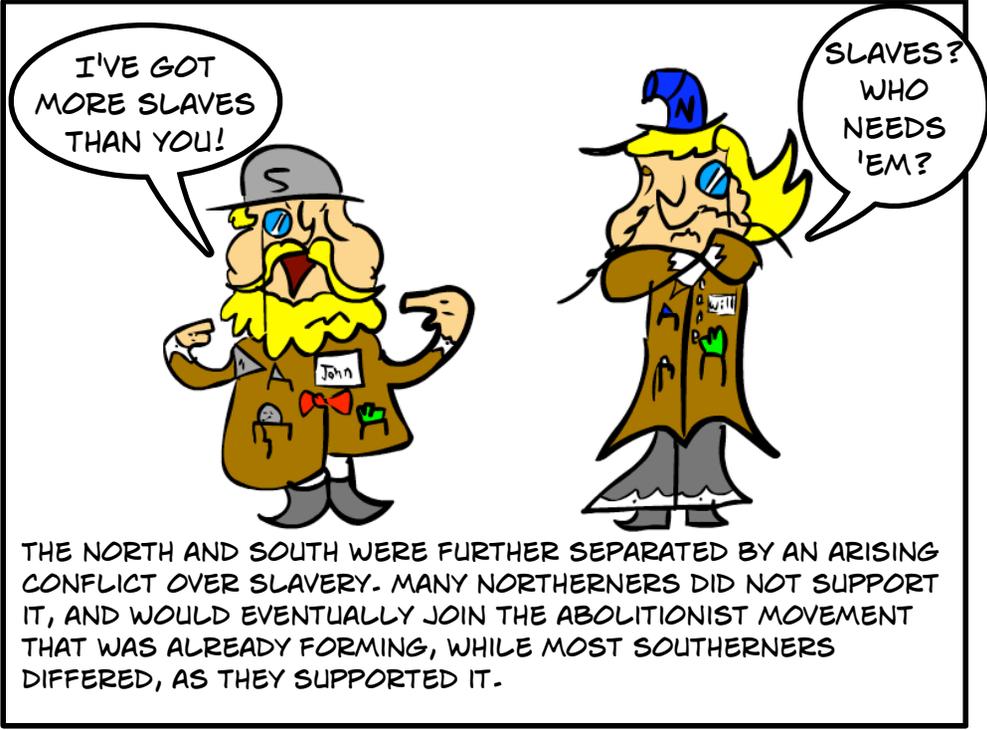
THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ECONOMIES WERE EXTREMELY DIFFERENT. IN THE EARLY 1800'S, THE NORTH WAS EXPERIENCING AN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. IN CONTRAST, THE SOUTH WAS STILL AN AGRICULTURAL HUB, BEING DUBBED "KING COTTON," AS COTTON PROVIDED FOR 80% OF THE CROPS GROWN IN THE AREA.



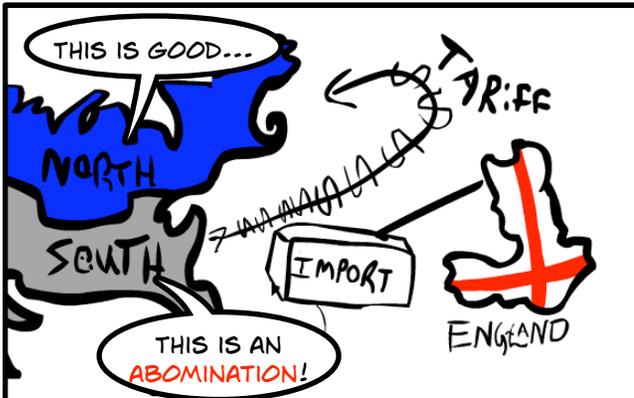
THE NORTH AND SOUTH ALSO VARIED GEOGRAPHICALLY. IN THE SOUTH, LONG RIVERS PROVIDED EASY TRANSPORTATION, AND THE WEALTH OF GOOD SOIL WAS EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL FOR AGRICULTURE. IN THE NORTH, THERE WERE MANY FORESTS, AS WELL AS SHALLOW, FAST MOVING STREAMS AND ROCKY SOIL, MAKING AGRICULTURE DIFFICULT.



WITH THE SOUTH'S AGRICULTURE-BASED ECONOMY CAME A NEED FOR MANUAL LABOR, MUCH OF WHICH WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE FORM OF SLAVERY.



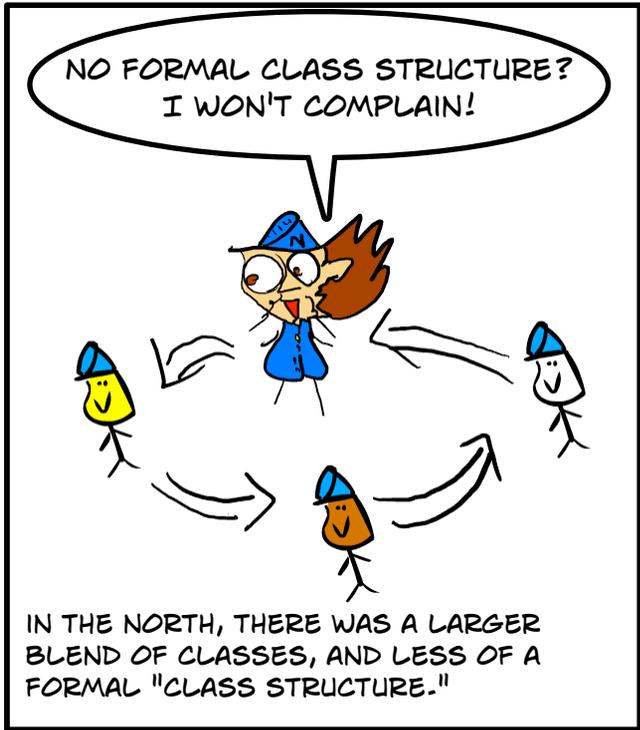
THE NORTH AND SOUTH WERE FURTHER SEPARATED BY AN ARISING CONFLICT OVER SLAVERY. MANY NORTHERNERS DID NOT SUPPORT IT, AND WOULD EVENTUALLY JOIN THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT THAT WAS ALREADY FORMING, WHILE MOST SOUTHERNERS DIFFERED, AS THEY SUPPORTED IT.



THE NORTH SUPPORTED A TARIFF THAT INCREASED TAXES ON FOREIGN IMPORTS, AS IT WOULD BOOST ITS ECONOMY. THE SOUTH DESPISED THIS, AS IT HEAVILY RELIED ON FOREIGN IMPORTS, AND DIDN'T PRODUCE MANY MANUFACTURED GOODS THUS, IT HAD TO IMPORT THEM INSTEAD. IT ALSO BELIEVED THAT THIS SO CALLED "TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS" WOULD WEAKEN ITS ECONOMY.



THE CLASS SYSTEMS IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH WERE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT. IN THE SOUTH, GENERALLY A SELECT GROUP OF PLANTERS AND SLAVE OWNERS OWNED MOST OF THE LAND AND HAD MUCH CONTROL, WHILE POOR WHITES AND AFRICAN AMERICANS WERE FORCED TO CARRY OUT MANUAL LABOR.



IN THE NORTH, THERE WAS A LARGER BLEND OF CLASSES, AND LESS OF A FORMAL "CLASS STRUCTURE."

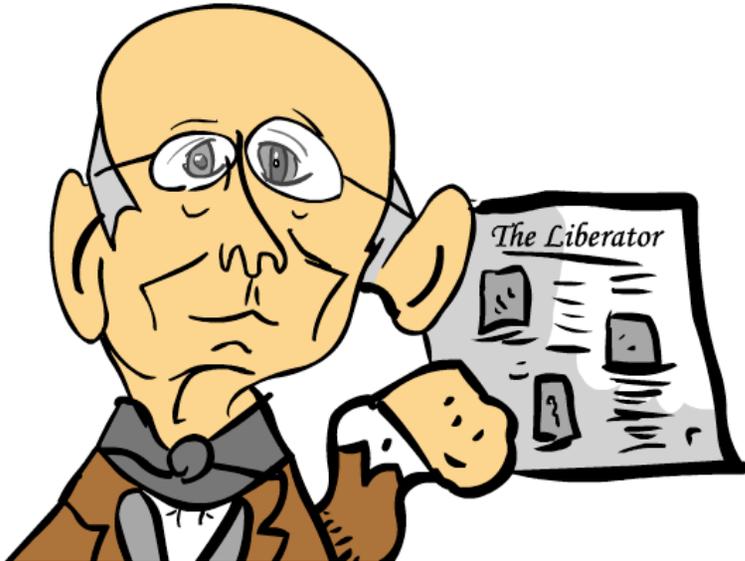
ABOLITIONISM



THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT WAS WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, SPECIFICALLY THE NORTH. ALTHOUGH IT VARIED IN DEGREES OF RADICALISM, IT GENERALLY HAD THE MOTIVE OF ABOLISHING SLAVERY FROM THE COUNTRY IN SOME FORM.



HARRIETT BEECHER STOWE WAS A WRITER WHO PUBLISHED "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," A MAJOR ABOLITIONIST WORK, IN RESPONSE TO THE PASSING OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1850 (MORE ABOUT THIS LATER). UNCLE TOM'S CABIN BECAME AN EXTREMELY FAMOUS PIECE OF ABOLITIONIST LITERATURE, INSPIRING MANY SOON-TO-BE ABOLITIONISTS THROUGHOUT THE NATION.



WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON WAS A MAJOR ABOLITIONIST LEADER. HE PUBLISHED THE ANTI SLAVERY NEWSPAPER "THE LIBERATOR," AND EVENTUALLY PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.



ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS VASTLY VARIED IN DEGREES OF RADICALISM. INITIALLY, ABOLITIONIST MOTIVES AIMED AT SUCH GOALS AS DRIVING AFRICAN AMERICANS BACK TO AFRICA. SOON, THE MOVEMENT GREW EVEN STRONGER WHEN, IN 1833, THE BRITISH FREED THEIR SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES. RADICALISM FURTHER EXPANDED WHEN LEADERS SUCH AS GARRISON AND FREDRICK DOUGLASS BEGAN TO TAKE THEIR VIEWS INTO THE NATION'S POLITICS.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW



IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH, ABOLITIONISM HAD VASTLY DIFFERENT EFFECTS. ON THE SOCIAL FRONT, THE SOUTH DEFENDED SLAVERY, CLAIMING THAT IT WAS CITED IN THE BIBLE AS BEING BENEFICIAL TO THE SLAVES. THE NORTH, HOWEVER, THOUGHT THAT THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" WAS COMPLETELY AND UTTERLY MORALLY WRONG, ALSO CITING THE BIBLE IN THEIR OPINIONS.



POLITICALLY, THE NORTH AND SOUTH DISPUTED OVER ABOLITIONISM AND THE PRACTICE OF SLAVERY. NEW POLITICAL PARTIES SOON EMERGED, EACH REPRESENTING A DIFFERENT VIEW ON THE SUBJECT. IN THE NORTH, THE FREE SOIL AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES REPRESENTED DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS OF THE ABOLITIONISM CAUSE. IN THE SOUTH, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ROSE, REPRESENTING THE PRO-SLAVERY VIEWS THAT WERE EXTREMELY COMMON IN THE REGION.



SOON, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW WAS PUT FORTH IN THE COMPROMISE OF 1850. UNDER THE LAW, PEOPLE CONVICTED OF HELPING FUGITIVE SLAVES COULD BE FINED UP TO \$1,000, AND ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVES WOULD NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY.

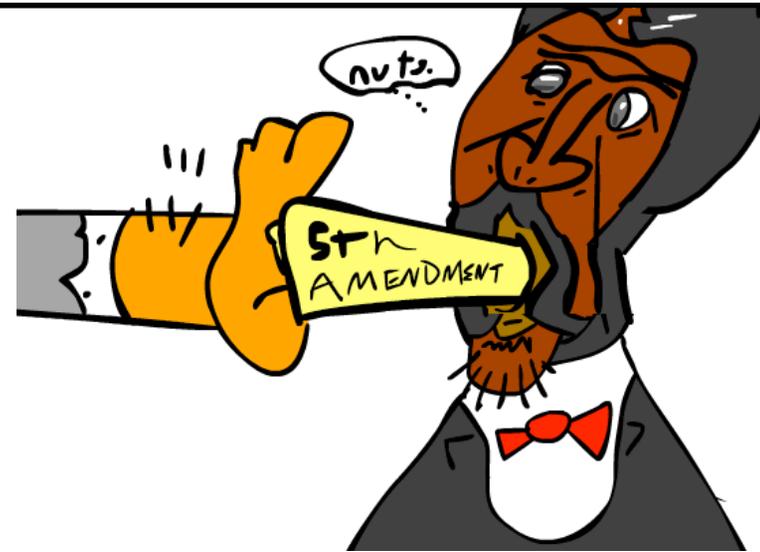


IN THE SOUTH, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT WAS WIDELY SUPPORTED, AS IT DISCOURAGED THE AID OF RUNAWAY SLAVES AND THE SLAVES THEMSELVES FROM RUNNING AWAY. IN THE NORTH, HOWEVER, MANY WERE INFURIATED BY THE ACT. SOME, IN AN EFFORT TO RESIST IT, FORMED MOVEMENTS SUCH AS THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, AIMED AT HELPING SLAVES ESCAPE TO CANADA AND THE NORTH.

DRED SCOTT



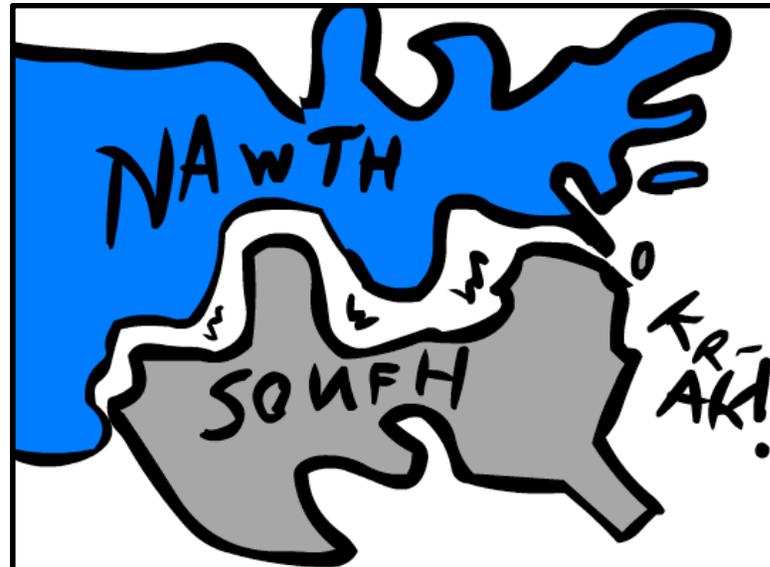
THE DRED SCOTT CASE WAS A MAJOR HIT AGAINST THE ABOLITIONIST CAUSE. IN THE CASE, DRED SCOTT, A SLAVE, APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT, SAYING THAT HE WAS FREE ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE HAD LIVED IN A FREE STATE, ILLINOIS, DESPITE PREVIOUSLY LIVING IN MISSOURI, A SLAVE STATE.



THE DRED SCOTT CASE BROUGHT UP ISSUES RELATING TO THE VIEWS OF SLAVES AS PROPERTY. SPECIFICALLY, THE FIFTH AMENDMENT WAS CITED AS PROOF THAT SCOTT WAS PROPERTY OF HIS OWNERS, AND THUS COULD NOT BE LET FREE WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.



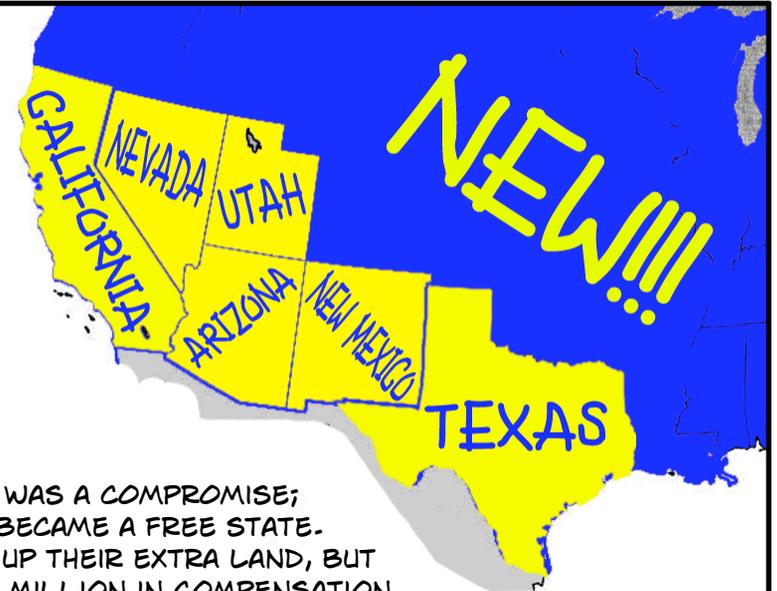
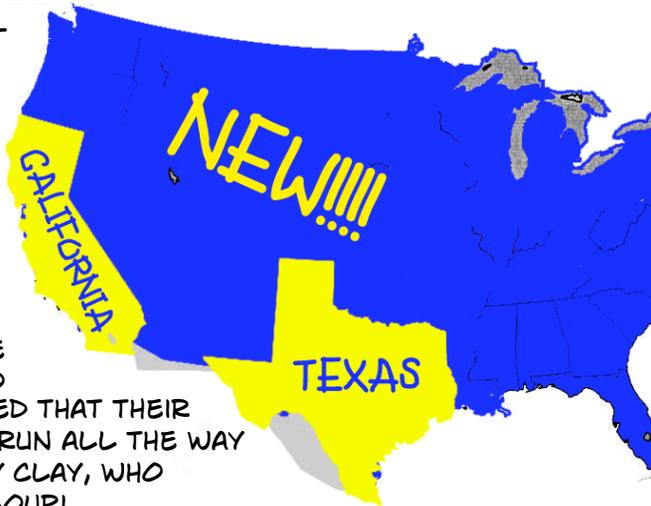
ON MARCH 6, 1857, THE SUPREME COURT RULED AGAINST DRED SCOTT, CITING HIS LACK OF CITIZENSHIP AND THE FIFTH AMENDMENT AS PROOF OF THEIR DECISION. THIS GREATLY ANGERED MANY NORTHERNERS WHO FELT THAT THE SOUTHERN MAJORITY IN THE COURT WAS UNJUST. HOWEVER, MANY SOUTHERNERS WERE ELATED, AS THEY BELIEVED THE DECISION ESSENTIALLY GUARANTEED THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.



THE DRED SCOTT DECISIONS WORSENERED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH, INCREASING SECTIONALISM. THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS OF THE NORTH AND THE PROSLAVERY MOVEMENTS OF THE SOUTH BEGAN TO CLASH TO A WHOLE NEW LEVEL, BOTH ON THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL FRONTS.

COMPROMISE OF 1850

AFTER THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR, THE US WAS DEBATING WHETHER THE NEW TERRITORIES SHOULD HAVE SLAVERY OR NOT. CALIFORNIA, A NEW TERRITORY, WANTED TO JOIN THE UNION AND BECOME A FREE STATE. TEXAS, ALSO A NEW LAND, CLAIMED THAT THEIR TERRITORY SHOULD RUN ALL THE WAY TO SANTA FE. HENRY CLAY, WHO RESOLVED THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE WAS TO MAKE THE DECISION.



THE RESULT WAS A COMPROMISE; CALIFORNIA BECAME A FREE STATE. TEXAS GAVE UP THEIR EXTRA LAND, BUT RECEIVED \$1 MILLION IN COMPENSATION. THE NEW LANDS, NEW MEXICO, NEVADA, ARIZONA, AND UTAH, WERE TO BE DETERMINED BY POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, WHERE THE CITIZENS VOTE WHETHER TO HAVE SLAVERY OR NOT.



THIS CAUSED THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT, WHICH REQUIRED CITIZENS TO PAY MONEY TO HELP FIND RUNAWAY SLAVES. THE SOUTH WAS PLEASED, BECAUSE SLAVE OWNERS WOULD GET THEIR RUNAWAY SLAVES BACK. THIS DIVIDED THE STATES EVEN FURTHER.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

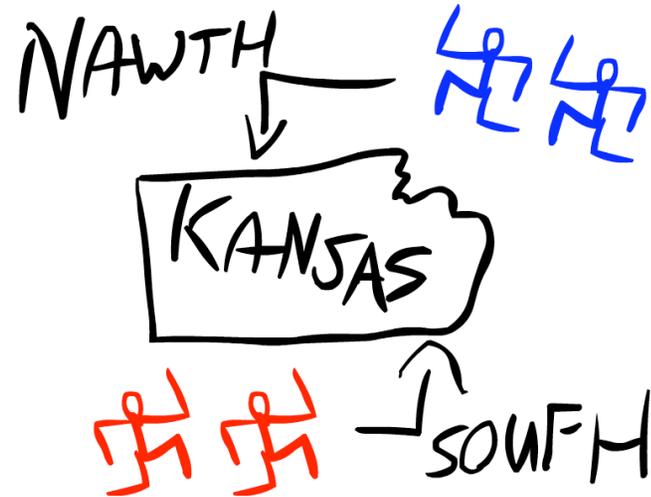


DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD, THE TERRITORY IN NEBRASKA NEEDED TO BE CLEARED FOR THE RAILROAD TRACKS. STEPHAN A. DOUGLAS, MADE THE BILL TO HAVE IT DONE, WHICH INVOLVED EVICTING THE NATIVE AMERICANS FROM THEIR LANDS.



DOUGLAS LATER PROPOSED A BILL WHICH SAID THAT NEBRASKA AND KANSAS WOULD DECIDE THE ISSUE OF SLAVERY BY POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. THIS MADE THE NORTH UPSET BECAUSE IT WOULD REPEAL THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE AND ALLOW SLAVERY PAST THE 36' 30" LINE, AND INTO THE NORTH.

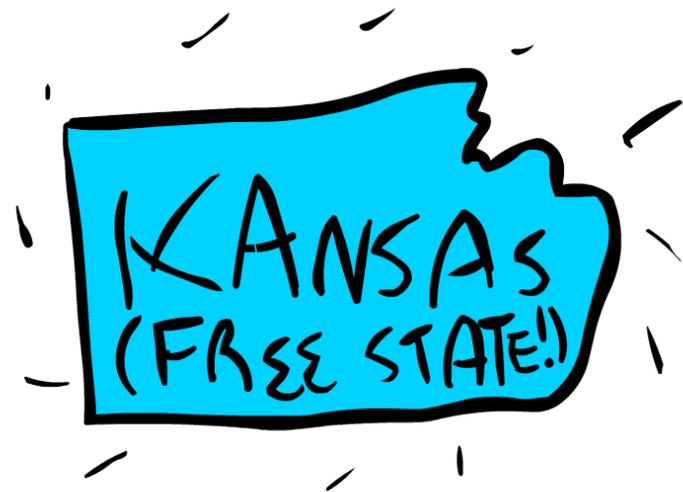
BLEEDING KANSAS



THE NORTH QUICKLY SENT SETTLERS TO KANSAS, ONE OF THE STATES IN QUESTION, TO DEFEND IT AS A FREE AREA. THE SOUTH ALSO SENT SOLDIERS, AND VIOLENCE SOON ERUPTED.



THE LAST MAJOR VIOLENT CONFLICT WAS THE "MARAIS DE CYNGES" MASSACRE, IN WHICH SOUTHERNERS KILLED FIVE ABOLITIONIST MEN. 55 MEN DIED DURING ALL OF WHAT WAS KNOWN AS "BLEEDING KANSAS".



FINALLY IN 1859, KANSAS ADOPTED A FREE STATE CONSTITUTION. IN 1861, IT WAS APPROVED AND KANSAS BECAME A STATE WITHOUT SLAVERY.

JOHN BROWN



JOHN BROWN WAS BORN IN CONNECTICUT IN 1800. THE FAMILY BUSINESS WAS A TANNERY, BUT THEY WERE OFTEN IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE. AS AN ADULT, JOHN BROWN ALSO OWNED TANNERIES AND ENCOUNTERED FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES. HE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE A DERANGED MIND AND STRONG OPINIONS IN MANY AFFAIRS.



JOHN BROWN WAS ALWAYS AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SLAVERY, BUT AFTER THE MURDER OF THE PROMINENT ABOLITIONIST ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY IN 1837, HE DECIDED TO DEDICATE HIS LIFE TO ABOLITIONISM.



NOW OBSESSIVELY DEDICATED TO THE ABOLITIONIST CAUSE, "OLD BROWN" BECAME A FANATICAL FIGURE ON THE KANSAS BATTLEFIELD. IN MAY 1856, HE LED A BAND OF FOLLOWERS FROM OSAWATOMIE TO POTTAWATOMIE CREEK AND ATTACKED MANY PROSLAVERYITES. FIVE WERE HACKED TO DEATH, DEMONSTRATING THE TRULY DERANGED MIND OF JOHN BROWN. HIS FIENDISH ACTIONS WERE RETURNED BY MANY SOUTHERN RETALIATIONS.



THEN, IN OCTOBER 1859, HE GATHERED A HANDFUL OF FOLLOWERS AND INVADDED THE SOUTH SECRETLY. HIS PLAN WAS TO CALL UPON THE SLAVES TO RISE, GIVE THEM ARMS, AND ESTABLISH A BLACK FREE STATE SANCTUARY. HE ARRIVED IN HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA, SEIZED THE FEDERAL ARSENAL AND KILLED 7 INNOCENT PEOPLE.



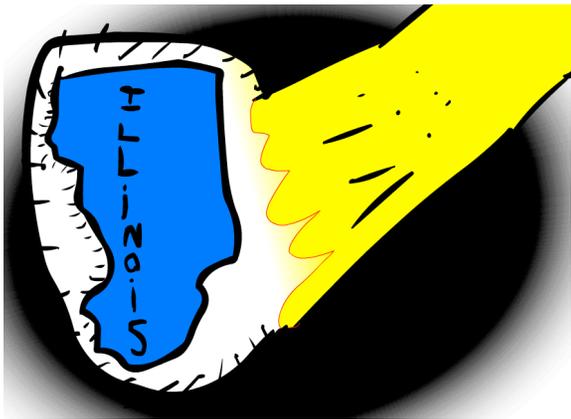
THE ATTACK WAS A COMPLETE FAILURE: THE SLAVES DIDN'T RISE, AND "OLD BROWN" AND HIS MEN WERE QUICKLY CAPTURED BY THE US MARINES, WHO WERE LED BY LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. LEE. JOHN BROWN WAS CONVICTED OF MURDER AND TREASON, DESPITE PLEAS OF INSANITY, AND WAS HUNG.

Murderer or *Martyr?*

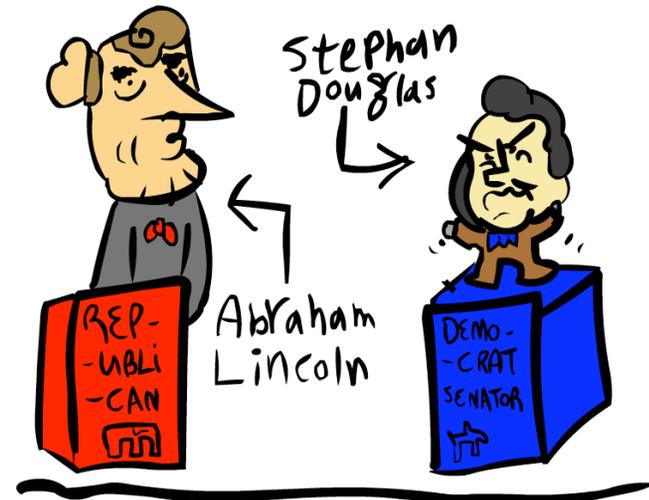


JOHN BROWN WAS DIGNIFIED AND COURAGEOUS IN THE THE DAYS LEADING UP TO THE TRIAL, AND MANY ABOLITIONISTS PRAISED HIM AS A MARTYR. OTHERS DESPISED THE MURDERER, BUT WHATEVER THE VERDICT, JOHN BROWN ACHIEVED GREAT FAME.

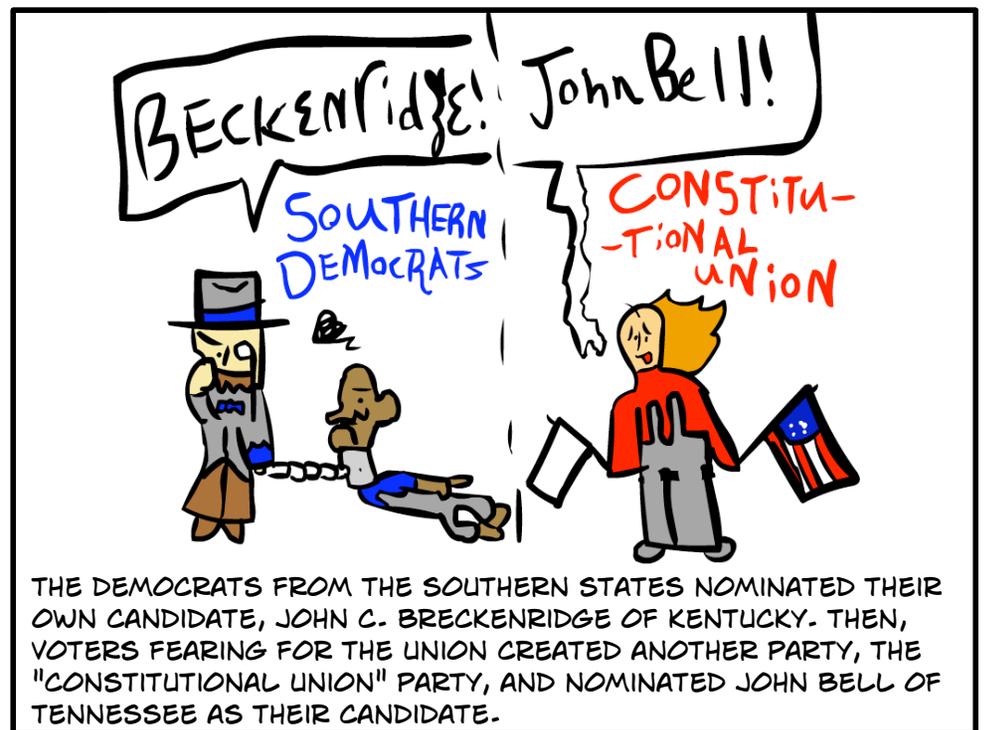
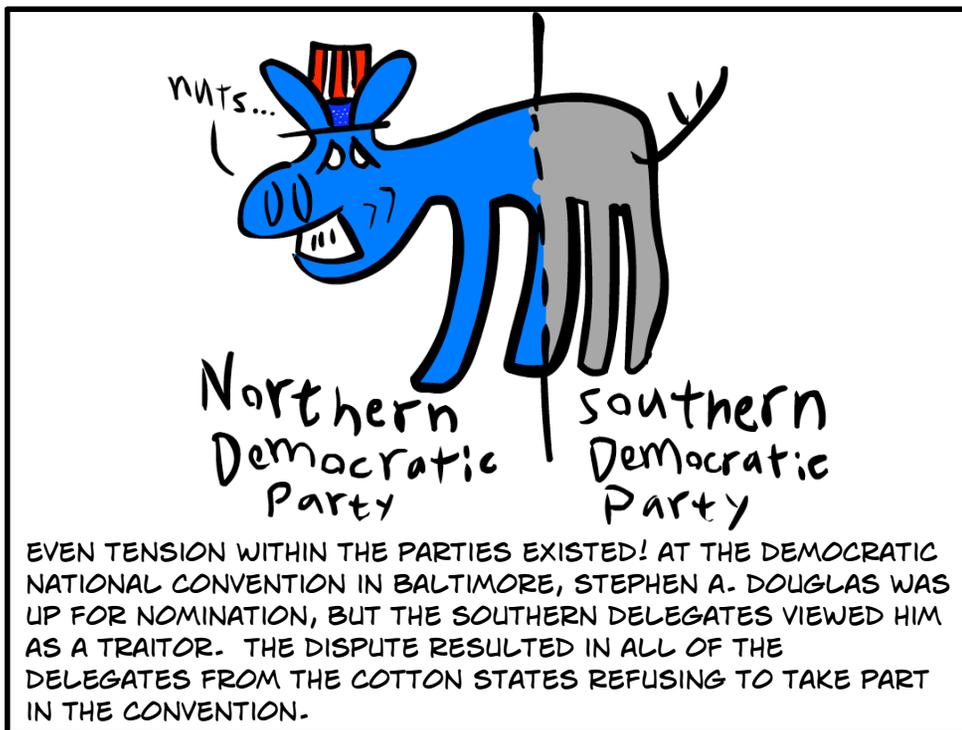
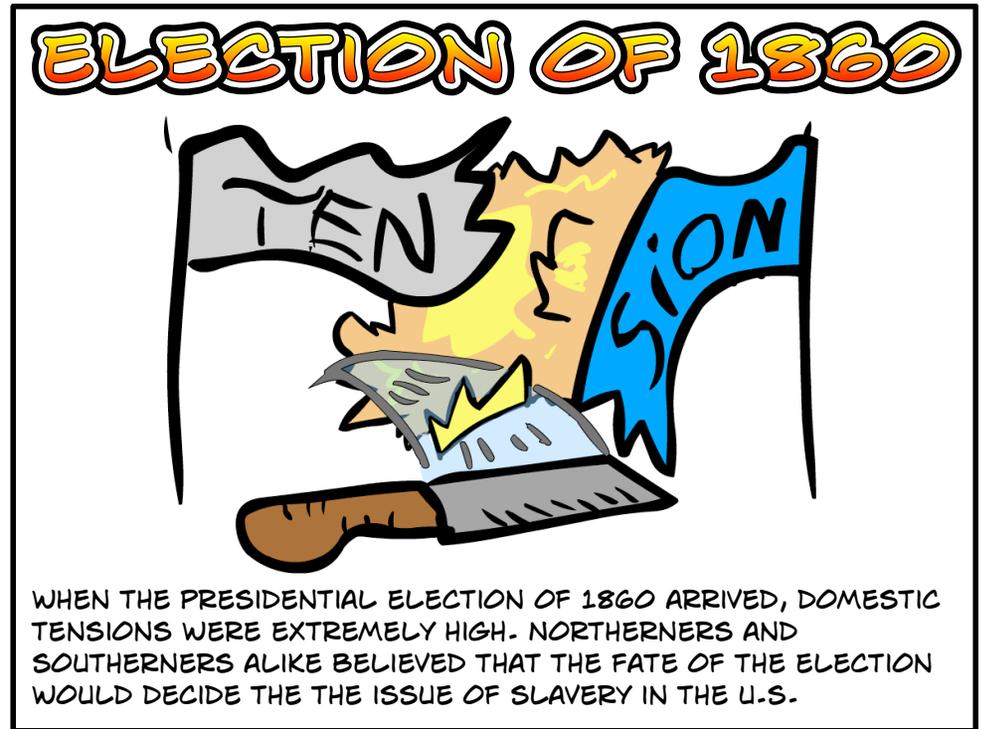
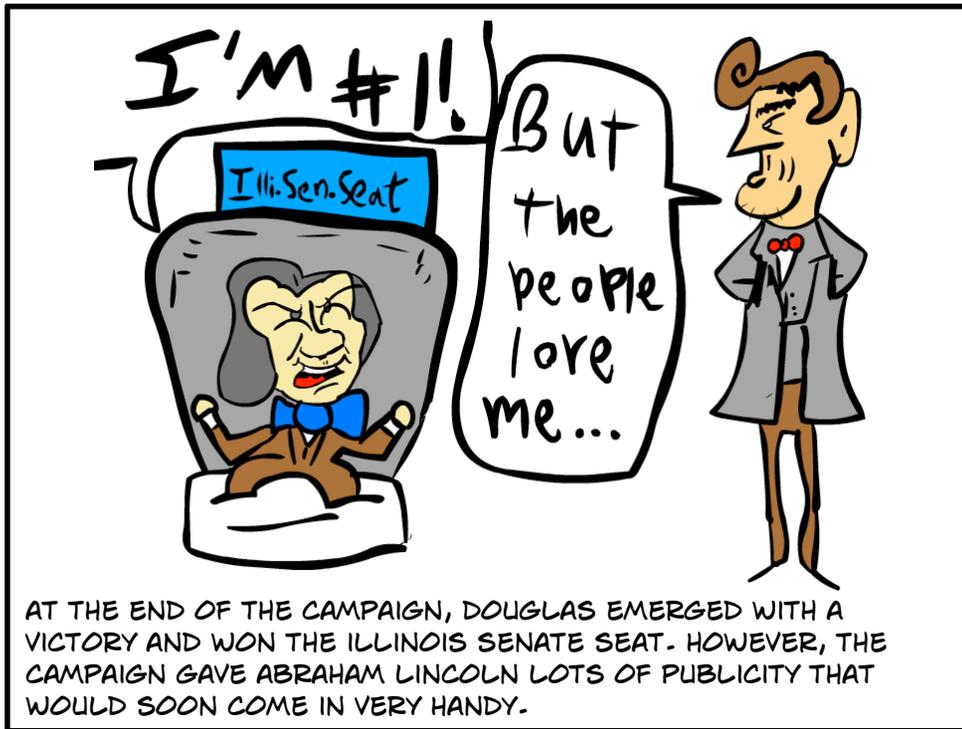
ILLINOIS-STATE ELECTIONS

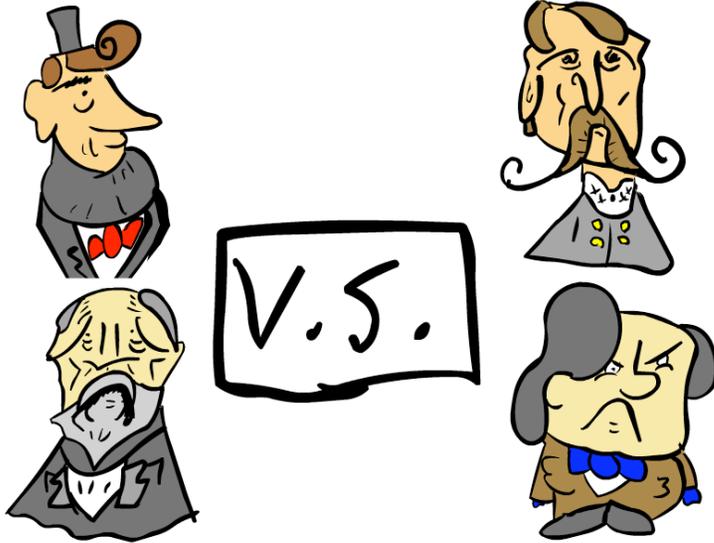


THE ILLINOIS SENATORIAL ELECTION OF 1858 WAS UNDER NATIONAL SPOTLIGHT, BECAUSE IT FEATURED INCUMBENT DEMOCRAT STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN LAWYER, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. TO GAIN RECOGNITION, THE RELATIVELY UNKNOWN LINCOLN CHALLENGED DOUGLAS TO A SERIES OF ANTICIPATED PUBLIC DEBATES.



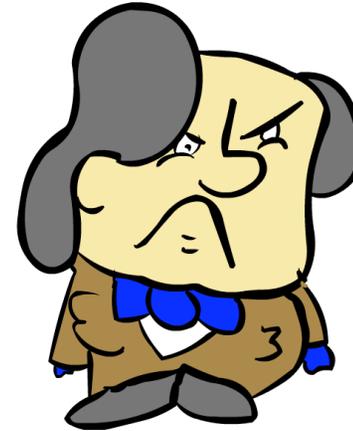
DURING THE DEBATES, THE CANDIDATES EXPRESSED THEIR VIEWS ON KEY ISSUES. BOTH DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN WERE AGAINST THE SPREAD OF SLAVERY INTO THE TERRITORIES, BUT THEY HAD DIFFERENT POLICIES. DOUGLAS WAS PASSIONATE ABOUT POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, WHERE THE PEOPLE DECIDE, BUT LINCOLN THOUGHT SLAVERY WAS IMMORAL.





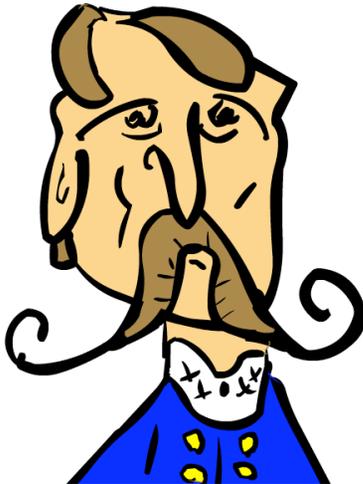
ABRAHAM LINCOLN JOINED THE CAMPAIGN AS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE. THE PUBLICITY HE RECEIVED FROM THE ILLINOIS SENATE RACE GREATLY HELPED HIM WIN THE NOMINATION. THE STAGE WAS NOW SET FOR THE ELECTION OF 1860.

INTRODUCING... STEPHEN DOUGLAS



STEPHEN DOUGLAS WAS A FIRM SUPPORTER IN POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, AND ITS USE IN DECIDING THE ISSUE OF SLAVERY WITHIN A STATE. HE WAS ALSO AGAINST OBSTRUCTION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, IF ONLY TO WIN SOME SOUTHERN VOTES.

INTRODUCING... JOHN BRECKENRIDGE



JOHN BRECKENRIDGE WAS PROSLAVERY, AND FOR ITS EXTENSION INTO THE TERRITORIES. HE WAS ALSO FOR THE ACQUISITION OF THE SLAVE POPULATED ISLAND OF CUBA BY THE U.S.

INTRODUCING... JOHN BELL



JOHN BELL WAS THE "COMPROMISE CANDIDATE", AND WAS FOR ANYTHING THAT MIGHT HEAL THE DIRE STATE OF THE UNION.

INTRODUCING...
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



ABRAHAM LINCOLN BELIEVED IN THE NON-EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, FIRST AND FOREMOST. OTHER ISSUES OF WHICH HE SUPPORTED INCLUDED THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE WEST.

...AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS THE WINNER!



AFTER A LONG, TIRESOME CAMPAIGN, ABRAHAM LINCOLN EMERGED VICTORIOUS WITH 40% OF THE POPULAR VOTE AND A LANDSLIDE VICTORY IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. SECOND IN THE POPULAR VOTE WAS DOUGLAS, BUT SECOND IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE WAS BRECKENRIDGE, WHO WON ALL OF THE COTTON STATES.

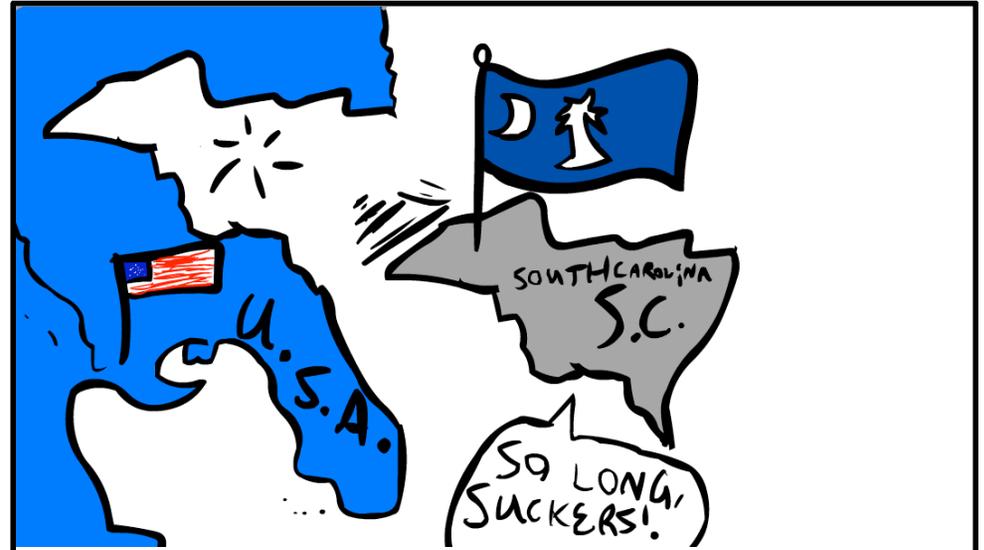
THE RESULTS WERE UNUSUAL BECAUSE ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS VICTORIOUS WITH FEWER THAN 40% OF THE POPULAR VOTE. HE WAS ALSO NOT EVEN PUT ON THE BALLOT IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT



THIS
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MA'
GOVERNMENT
ANYMORE!

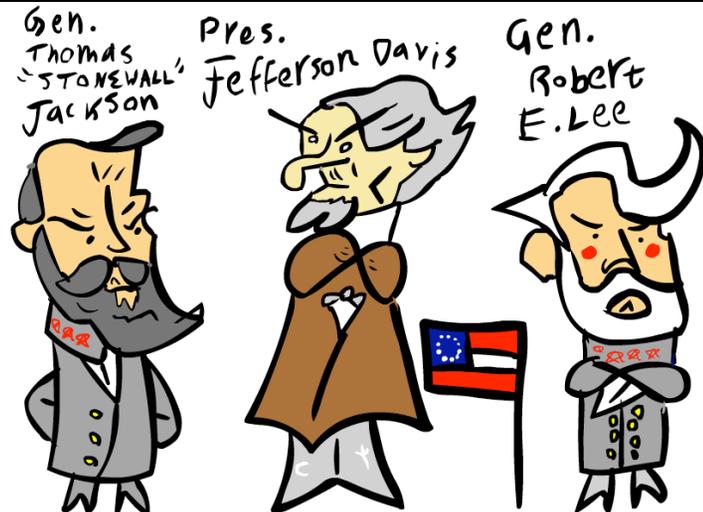
AFTER THE FATEFUL ELECTION OF 1860, THE COUNTRY WAS SET TO BREAK IN TWO. WHILE THE NORTH HAD TRIUMPHED, THE SOUTH NOW FELT IT HAD NO REPRESENTATION IN ITS OWN GOVERNMENT. THE PUSH FOR SECESSION, OR THE WITHDRAWAL OF STATES FROM THE NATIONAL UNION, WAS ON.



THE IDEA OF SECESSION WAS NOT ENTIRELY NEW TO THE SOUTHERN FACTION. IN 1832, JOHN C. CALHOUN LED SOUTH CAROLINA IN AN ATTEMPT TO SECEDE FROM THE UNION. THE MOVEMENT WAS IN RESPONSE TO THE "TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS".



ONCE AGAIN, SOUTH CAROLINA WAS THE LEADER OF THE SECESSIONIST PUSH. IN DECEMBER 1860, SOUTH CAROLINA UNANIMOUSLY VOTED TO SECEDE. SIX OTHER SOUTHERN STATES FOLLOWED BEFORE LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION, INCLUDING ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, LOUISIANA, AND TEXAS. THE SECEDERS MET IN MONTGOMERY ALABAMA AND CREATED A GOVERNMENT KNOWN AS THE "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA".

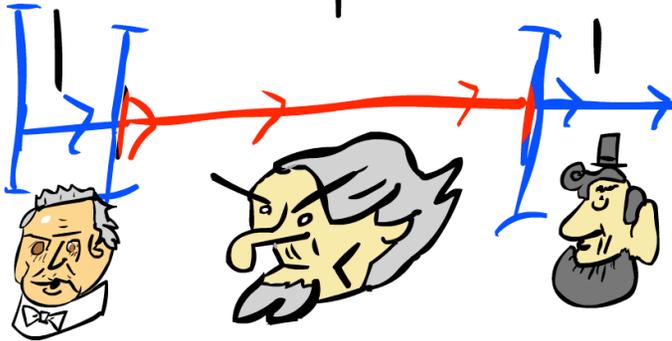


AS THEIR PRESIDENT, THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA CHOSE JEFFERSON DAVIS, A PAST MEMBER OF THE U.S. SENATE FROM MISSISSIPPI. ALTHOUGH DAVIS WAS THE PRIMARY FIGURE OF THE SECESSIONIST MOVEMENT, MILITARY LEADERS SUCH AS ROBERT E. LEE AND THOMAS "STONEWALL" JACKSON WERE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Buchanan's
presidency

secessionist
movement

Lincoln's
presidency



THE SECESSIONIST EXODUS CAME AT AN INOPPORTUNE MOMENT FOR THE UNION, WHO WAS IN A INTERLUDE BETWEEN PRESIDENCIES. PRESIDENT BUCHANAN DID NOT HOLD THE SECESSIONISTS RESPONSIBLE. THIS "WAIT-AND-SEE" POLICY IS AT FAULT FOR MUCH OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE CIVIL WAR. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION WOULD HAVE BEEN A BETTER SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM.

STEP ONE:

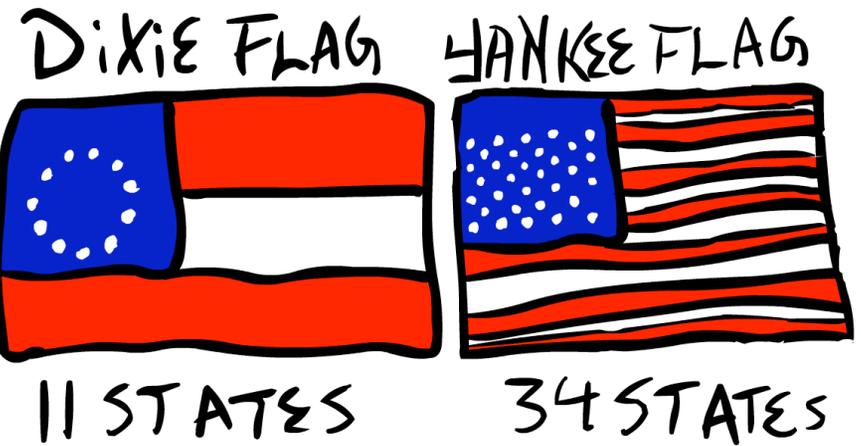
STEP TWO:



THE NEWLY FORMED CONFEDERACY SET THEIR SIGHTS ON INDEPENDENCE FROM THE UNION. IN THE SHORT TERM, THEY SOUGHT THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT, SEPARATE OF THE UNITED STATES. OF COURSE, MANY HOPED THAT IN THE FUTURE, A STATE WITH SOUTHERN VALUES AND POLICIES COULD PROSPER AND BE RECOGNIZED BY THE WORLD AS A LEGITIMATE NATION.



IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA KNEW THAT THEY WOULD NEED TO WIN THE SUPPORT OF SEVERAL FOREIGN POWERS. THEY HOPED THAT "KING COTTON" WOULD DRAW THE SUPPORT OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND, WHERE THE IMPORT WAS CENTRAL TO THE ECONOMY. HOWEVER, ENGLAND AND FRANCE WOULD FIND OTHER SOURCES OF COTTON, SUCH AS INDIA, AND KEEP A POSITION OF NEUTRALITY.



IN APRIL, 1861, SOUTH CAROLINIANS BOMBARDED FORT SUMNER, ONE OF TWO FEDERAL FORTS REMAINING IN THE SOUTH. THE AROUSED NORTH TURNED TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN, WHO IN TURN ISSUED A CALL TO THE STATES FOR TROOPS. THE SOUTH PERCEIVED THIS AS THE WAGING OF WAR, AND IN EFFECT, VIRGINIA, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, AND NORTH CAROLINA JOINED THE CONFEDERACY. THE PRELUDE TO CIVIL WAR WAS NOW OVER, AND 11 STATES HAD SECEDED TO FORM THE CONFEDERACY.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN WANTED TO RESPOND TO THE CONFEDERATE ARMY'S ATTACK AT FORT SUMTER IN SOUTH CAROLINA. SO, ON APRIL 15, 1861 HE CALLED FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY FROM EACH STATE TO PUT DOWN THE "REBELLION."



I WANTCHA

AH WANT YOW.

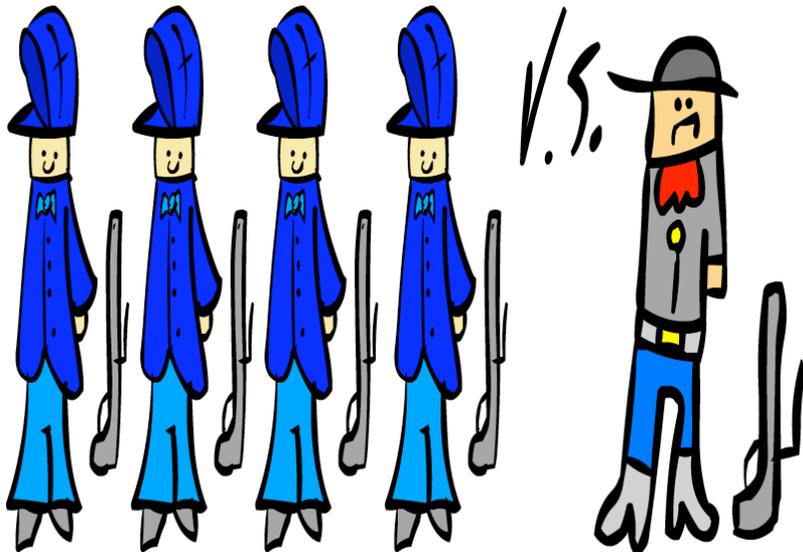
BOTH THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH RECRUITED SOLDIERS THROUGH ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS AND POSTERS. THEY ALSO HELD PATRIOTIC WAR MEETINGS AS A WAY TO STIR UP ENTHUSIASM. EACH SIDE WOULD ALSO GIVE A COMMISSION TO A SOLDIER TO CIRCULATE AN ENLISTMENT PAPER.



THE NORTH FELT CONFIDENT BECAUSE THEY FELT THAT THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT CAUSE AND THEY WANTED TO END SLAVERY. ALSO, MOST OF THE FACTORIES IN THE US WERE LOCATED IN THE NORTH, SO THE NORTH COULD EASILY PRODUCE ANYTHING IT NEEDED. ALSO, LINCOLN'S EXCELLENT LEADERSHIP THROUGHOUT THE WAR GAVE THE NORTH CONFIDENCE.



THE SOUTH WAS CONFIDENT BECAUSE THEY WERE FIGHTING FOR THEIR WAY OF LIFE. THE SOUTH ALSO HAD BETTER GENERALS AND MORE MOTIVATED SOLDIERS. ADDITIONALLY, THE SOUTH HAD HOPED THAT ONCE THE WAR STARTED, FOREIGN NATIONS WOULD AID THEM. BUT, AFTER THE NORTH BEGAN WINNING BATTLES, NO COUNTRY WOULD AID THE SOUTH, WHICH GAVE THE NORTH CONFIDENCE.



OVERALL, THE NORTH HAD AROUND FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT OF CITIZENS WHO WERE ELIGIBLE FOR THE MILITARY. ALMOST HALF OF THE SOLDIERS THAT FOUGHT WERE FARMERS, 1/4 WERE MECHANICS, AND 1/12 WERE PROFESSIONALS OR BUSINESSMEN.

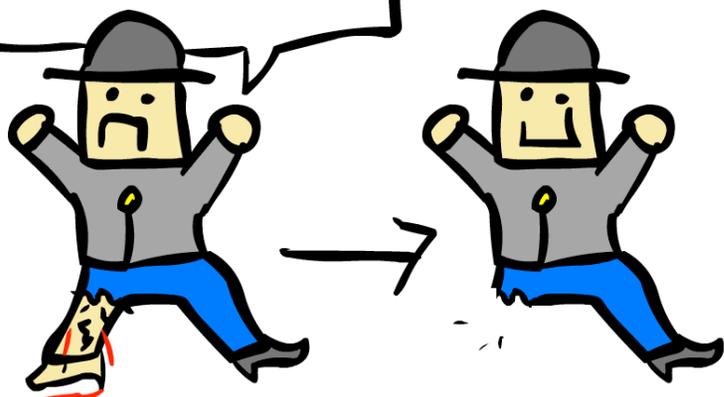
HARD TACK!



IT'S WHAT'S FOR DINNER.

THROUGHOUT THE WAR SOLDIERS HAD VERY POOR LIVING CONDITIONS. THEY WERE BADLY ORGANIZED, POORLY TRAINED, AND INADEQUATELY SUPPLIED. THEY WERE GIVEN POOR QUALITY FOOD SUCH AS SALTED MEAT AND CANNED GOODS. UNION SOLDIERS ALSO RECEIVED HARD TACK, A HARD CRACKER-LIKE BISCUIT.

OW! I WOUND-ED MY LEG!



THE MEDICINE THAT WAS USED WAS VERY LOW QUALITY, SO MANY TIMES AN ARM OR LEG INJURY LED TO AMPUTATION TO AVOID INFECTION. SOLDIERS SLEPT IN CANVAS TENTS THAT COULD BARELY KEEP OUT THE ELEMENTS AND WERE MORE USEFUL AS BLANKETS.

WE CAN'T WAIT FOR:



SOLDIERS WOULD RECEIVE MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF SUPPORT FROM HOME. MANY TIMES SOLDIERS WOULD ASK FOR HAND-MADE CLOTHES TO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE INADEQUATE UNIFORMS THEY RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THEY WOULD ALSO RECEIVE MANY LETTERS FROM HOME.

THE FIRST BULL RUN! THE FIRST MANASSAS



IT'S THE
FIRST MAJOR
LAND BATTLE
OF THE WAR,
SO LETS WIN
IT!

ON JULY 21, 1861 IN MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, BOTH THE UNION ARMY AND THE CONFEDERATE ARMY WANTED TO START THE BATTLE WITH A SMALL ATTACK ON THE RIGHT FLANK AND THEN HAVE A LARGE ATTACK ON THE LEFT FLANK. THIS WOULD MEAN THAT THE GENERAL WHO WAS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN COMPLETING THIS PLAN WOULD WIN THE BATTLE.



THE BATTLE RESULTED IN THE FIRST CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN THE WAR, ONCE THE UNION SIDE CAVED IN TO THE CONFEDERATE SIDE. THE UNION ARMY WAS FORCED TO RETREAT TO WASHINGTON DC.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM! THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG



ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1862 GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE FROM THE CONFEDERATE ARMY LAUNCHED HIS FIRST ATTEMPT TO CARRY THE WAR INTO THE NORTH IN SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND. MORE PEOPLE WERE KILLED IN THIS BATTLE THAN ANY OTHER BATTLE SO FAR, WITH 23,100 MEN WOUNDED OR KILLED. NO SIDE TOOK VICTORY IN THIS BATTLE, BUT IT SHOWED THAT GENERAL LEE FAILED TO BRING THE WAR INTO THE NORTH.



THIS BATTLE ALSO CAUSED GREAT BRITAIN TO POSTPONE RECOGNIZING THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT. ADDITIONALLY, IT GAVE PRESIDENT LINCOLN THE OPPORTUNITY TO ISSUE THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION DECLARED ALL SLAVES IN STATES WHICH WERE IN A REBELLION WITH THE US FREE. THIS GAVE THE WAR A DUAL PURPOSE FOR THE NORTH, TO PRESERVE THE UNION AND END SLAVERY.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG



GENERAL LEE LAUNCHED HIS SECOND ATTEMPT TO BRING THE WAR TO THE NORTH ON JULY 1, 1863 IN GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. HE HOPED THAT IT WOULD FUEL THE NORTHERN PEACE MOVEMENT OR AT LEAST DISRUPT THE UNION WAR EFFORT. THIS BATTLE ENDED UP BEING THE TURNING POINT IN THE CIVIL WAR AND ENDED ON JULY 3, 1863. ALSO, MORE MEN FOUGHT IN THIS BATTLE THAN ANY BATTLE EVER FOUGHT ON NORTHERN AMERICAN SOIL.



THIS BATTLE ENDED IN A VICTORY FOR THE UNION ARMY AFTER PICKETT'S MARCH AND GENERAL LEE'S ASSAULT AT CEMETERY RIDGE FAILED. IT ALSO SPURRED PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FAMOUS GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. IT ALSO ALLOWED THE NORTH TO GAIN THE OFFENSIVE AND HOLD A LARGE ADVANTAGE OVER THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

VICKSBURG BATTLE

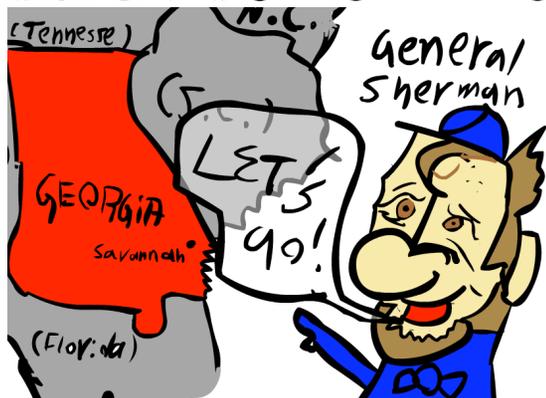


GENERAL GRANT, FROM THE UNION ARMY, WANTED TO TAKE CONTROL OF THE FORT AT VICKSBURG IN ORDER TO TAKE CONTROL OVER THE ENTIRE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. SO, ON MAY 18, 1863 HE WENT TO BATTLE IN VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, WHICH ENDED ON JULY 4, 1863.



THIS BATTLE GAVE A KEY VICTORY TO GENERAL GRANT AND THE UNION ARMY. IT WAS ALSO THE SECOND MAJOR VICTORY FOR THE UNION ARMY IN THE SUMMER OF 1863 AND IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MILITARY CAMPAIGNS OF THE WAR.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA



GENERAL SHERMAN AND GENERAL GRANT FROM THE UNION ARMY BELIEVED THAT THE WAR WOULD ONLY END IF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY'S WAR STRATEGY WAS STOPPED. SO, FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1864 TO DECEMBER 21, 1864 GENERAL SHERMAN WAGED A PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR AGAINST THE SOUTH. IT STARTED WITH CAPTURING ATLANTA, GEORGIA AND ENDED WITH CAPTURING THE PORT OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.



SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA SUCCESSFULLY DESTROYED THE CONFEDERATE ARMY'S WAR EFFORT AND INFLECTED OVER 100 MILLION DOLLARS IN DAMAGE. IT ALSO MADE GENERAL SHERMAN A HERO IN THE NORTH WHILE IT SHOWED CITIZENS IN THE SOUTH THAT THE CONFEDERATE ARMY COULD NOT PROTECT THE HOME FRONT.

BATTLE OF SHILOH / BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING



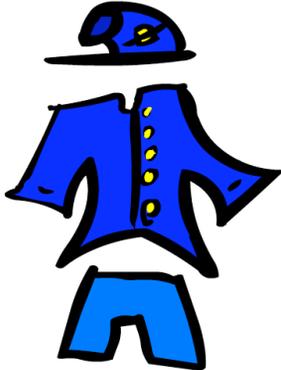
GENERAL ALBERT JOHNSTON AND GENERAL BEAUREGARD, FROM THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, WANTED TO LAUNCH A SURPRISE ATTACK AGAINST THE UNION ARMY. SO, ON APRIL 6, 1862 THE CONFEDERATE ARMY ATTACKED THE UNION ARMY IN TENNESSEE, HOPING THAT THEY COULD DESTROY GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.



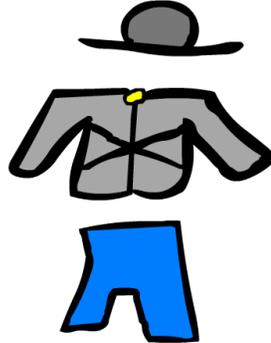
THE BATTLE ENDED THE NEXT DAY WITH A VICTORY FOR THE UNION ARMY. THE CONFEDERATE ARMY'S LOSS ENDED THEIR HOPE THAT THEY COULD BLOCK THE UNION ARMY'S ADVANCE INTO NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

THE SOLDIER'S WAR

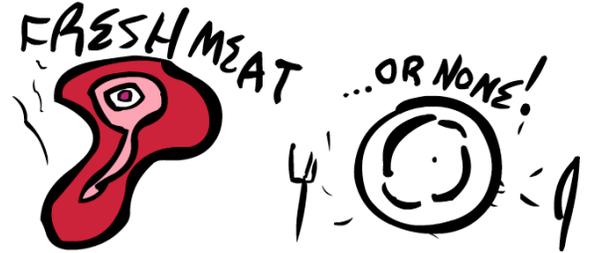
NORTH



SOUTH



THE TWO ARMIES WORE CLOTHES TO DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES. AVERAGE SOLDIERS ON BOTH SIDES WORE FROCK COATS. THE NORTH'S COATS WERE BLUE, AND SOUTH'S WERE GRAY.



WHILE MARCHING, UNION SOLDIERS ATE 1 LB OF HARD BREAD, 3/4 LBS OF SALT PORK, 1 AND 1/4 LB OF FRESH MEAT, PLUS COFFEE, SUGAR, AND SALT. CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS HAD NEARLY THE SAME MEALS, ONLY RELATIVELY SMALLER, AND SUPPLIES WOULD FLUCTUATE.



SOLDIERS PASSED THE TIME BEST IN THE EVENINGS. THEY WOULD WRITE MANY LETTERS HOME AND KEEP DIARIES. PEOPLE WOULD READ NOVELS, NEWSPAPERS, AND THE BIBLE. THOSE WHO COULD, WOULD PLAY MUSIC. NORTHERN SOLDIERS WERE ESPECIALLY FOND OF THE SONG "HOME, SWEET HOME".



MEDICINE DURING THE CIVIL WAR WAS MUCH LESS SOPHISTICATED THAN TODAY. FOR ANESTHETIC CHLOROFORM AND ETHER WERE USED, BUT WERE NOT ALWAYS EFFECTIVE, CAUSING A LOT OF PAIN. TWO THOUSAND WOMAN IN THE NORTH & SOUTH VOLUNTEERED AS NURSES IN MILITARY HOSPITALS. ONE WAS CLARA BARTON, WHO LATER FOUNDED THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

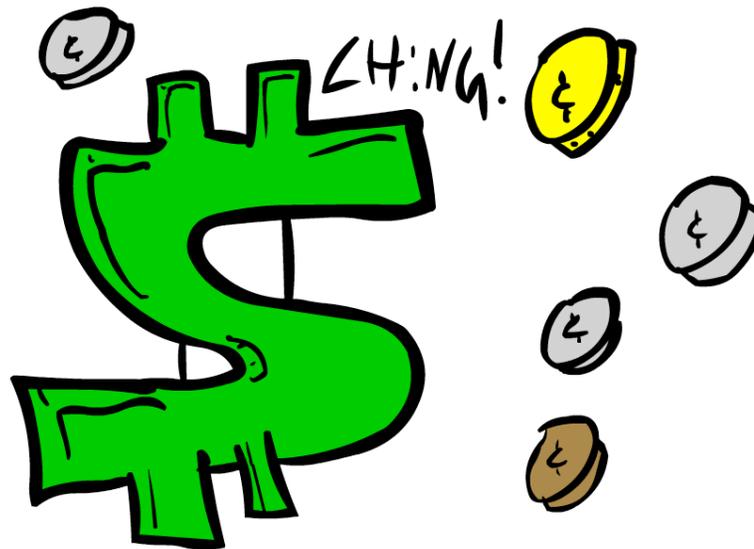


IN BOTH THE NORTH & SOUTH, THOSE WHO SUSTAINED INJURIES WERE PUT TO DO JOBS THAT DID NOT INVOLVE COMBAT, OFTEN ASSISTING NURSES. THE CONFEDERACY AND THE UNION BOTH HAD THESE "INVALID CORPS," AND SOLDIERS COULD RETURN TO MILITARY DUTY WHEN THEY RECOVERED.

WAR AT HOME



EVEN THOUGH WAR WAS HAPPENING ON THE FRONT LINE, THE HOME FRONT CITIZENS DID NOT HAVE LIFE TOO EASY...



WITH BOTH ARMIES SPENDING MONEY ON THE WAR, THE PRICE OF BASIC GOODS LIKE FOOD SKYROCKETED ON BOTH SIDES. INFLATION INCREASED DRAMATICALLY, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH. MANY PEOPLE STARVED, AND STARTED BREAD RIOTS.



WOMEN SERVED A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE WAR; ON THE FRONTLINE, AND AT HOME. WOMEN AT HOME WOULD SEND FOOD AND LETTERS TO THEIR HUSBANDS AND FATHERS. SOME WOMEN EVEN DISGUISED THEMSELVES AS MEN, SO THEY COULD FIGHT.



THE END