



FIGHTING THE CIVIL WAR

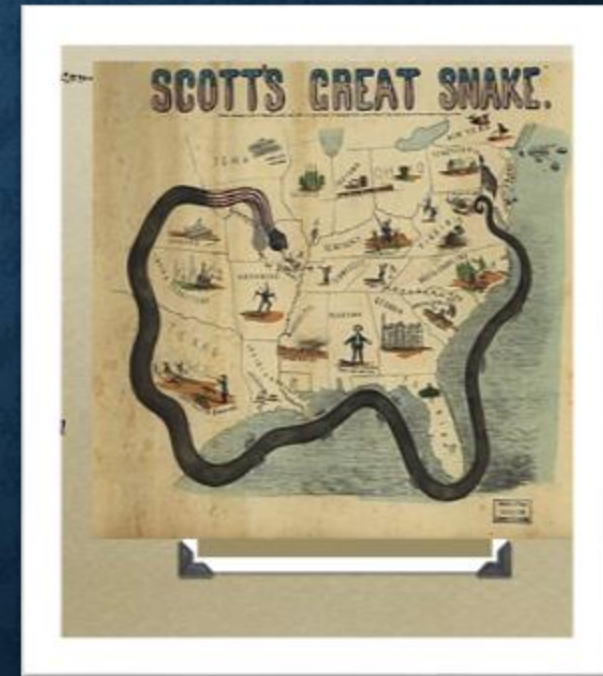
SOUTHERN STRATEGY

Jefferson Davis's defensive strategy: Jefferson Davis envisioned a defensive war for the Confederacy, reminiscent of the American War for Independence.

Southern offensive actions and its consequences: Despite Davis's defensive strategy, the Confederacy launched several offensive campaigns, resulting in heavy casualties.

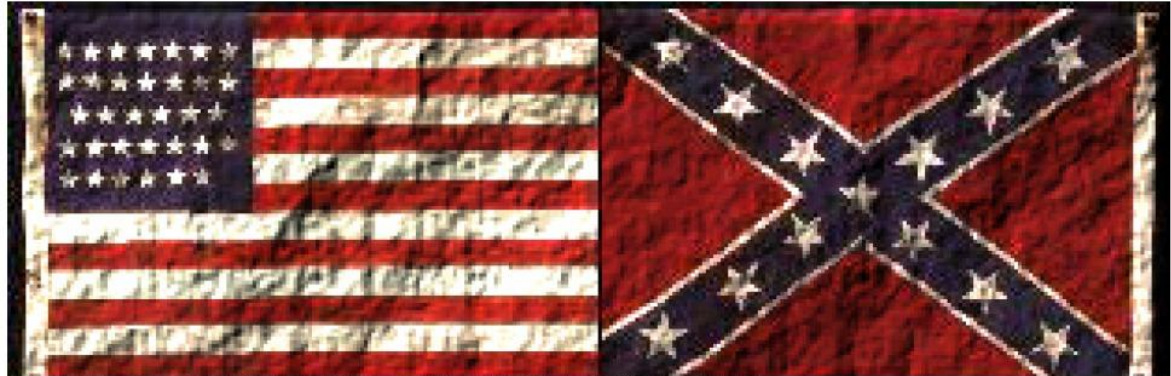
NORTHERN STRATEGY

- Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan:
Winfield Scott proposed the Anaconda Plan, which aimed to blockade Confederate ports and divide the Confederacy by controlling the Mississippi River.
- Implementation of the blockade and its challenges: The Union blockade aimed to cripple Southern trade and supply lines.

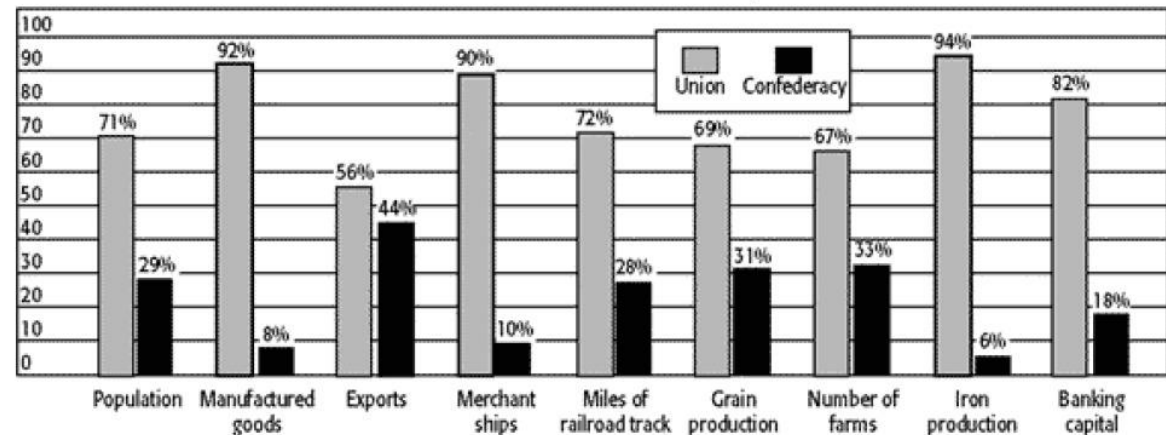


ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

- Comparison of strengths and weaknesses: The North possessed advantages such as greater industrial capacity, population size, and infrastructure.



Resources of the Union and of the Confederacy





EARLY STAGES: THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN

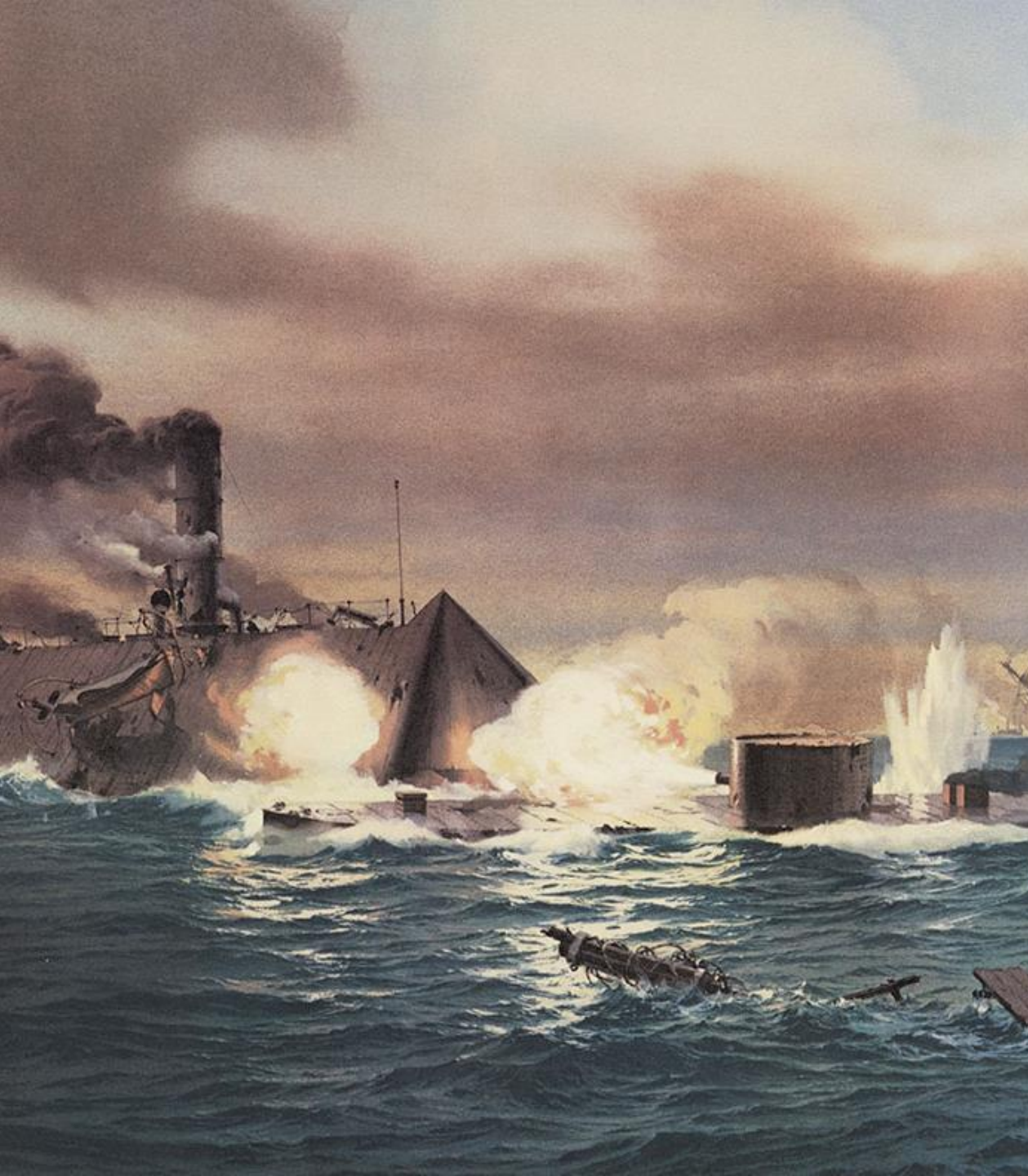
- Overview of the battle: The First Battle of Bull Run, also known as First Manassas, was the first major land battle of the Civil War.
- Significance in shaping Union strategy: Bull Run highlighted the inadequacies of both sides' military preparations and strategies.



MOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENT

Lincoln's call for troops: President Lincoln's initial call for volunteers reflected the North's optimism for a swift victory.

Implementation of the draft: Both the Union and Confederacy eventually resorted to conscription to maintain their armies.



NAVAL WAR AND UNION STRATEGY

- Blockade of Southern ports: The Union blockade aimed to isolate the Confederacy economically and prevent access to essential supplies.
- Capture of New Orleans: The Union's successful capture of New Orleans in 1862 was a major blow to the Confederacy.



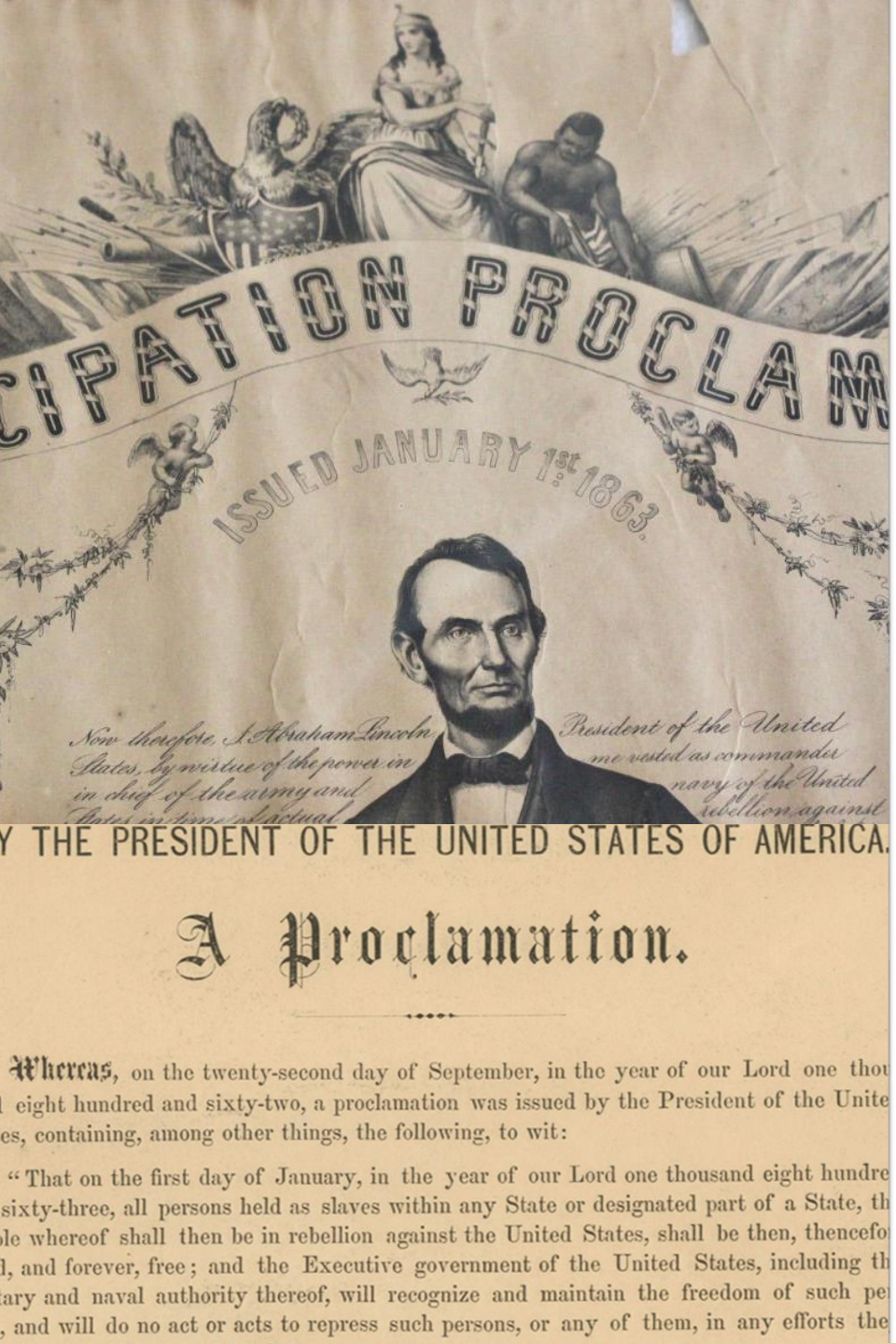
THE WAR IN THE WEST

- Grant's campaigns and battles in Tennessee: Ulysses S. Grant's campaigns in Tennessee aimed to secure control of key waterways and strategic locations, ultimately cutting off Confederate supply routes and dividing the region.
- Impact of battles on control of vital territories: Union victories in the West, particularly the capture of key cities and control of rivers, had significant strategic implications.



THE WAR IN THE EAST

- Lee's campaigns and the Seven Days' Battle: General Robert E. Lee's aggressive campaigns in the East aimed to defend Richmond and secure Confederate territory.
- Battle of Antietam and its consequences: The Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest single-day battle in American history.



THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- Lincoln's decision to issue the proclamation: President Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 transformed the Civil War into a struggle for freedom.
- Impact on the war and American society: The Emancipation Proclamation not only altered the purpose of the war but also paved the way for African American enlistment in the Union army and eventual abolition of slavery.

LIFE DURING THE CIVIL WAR

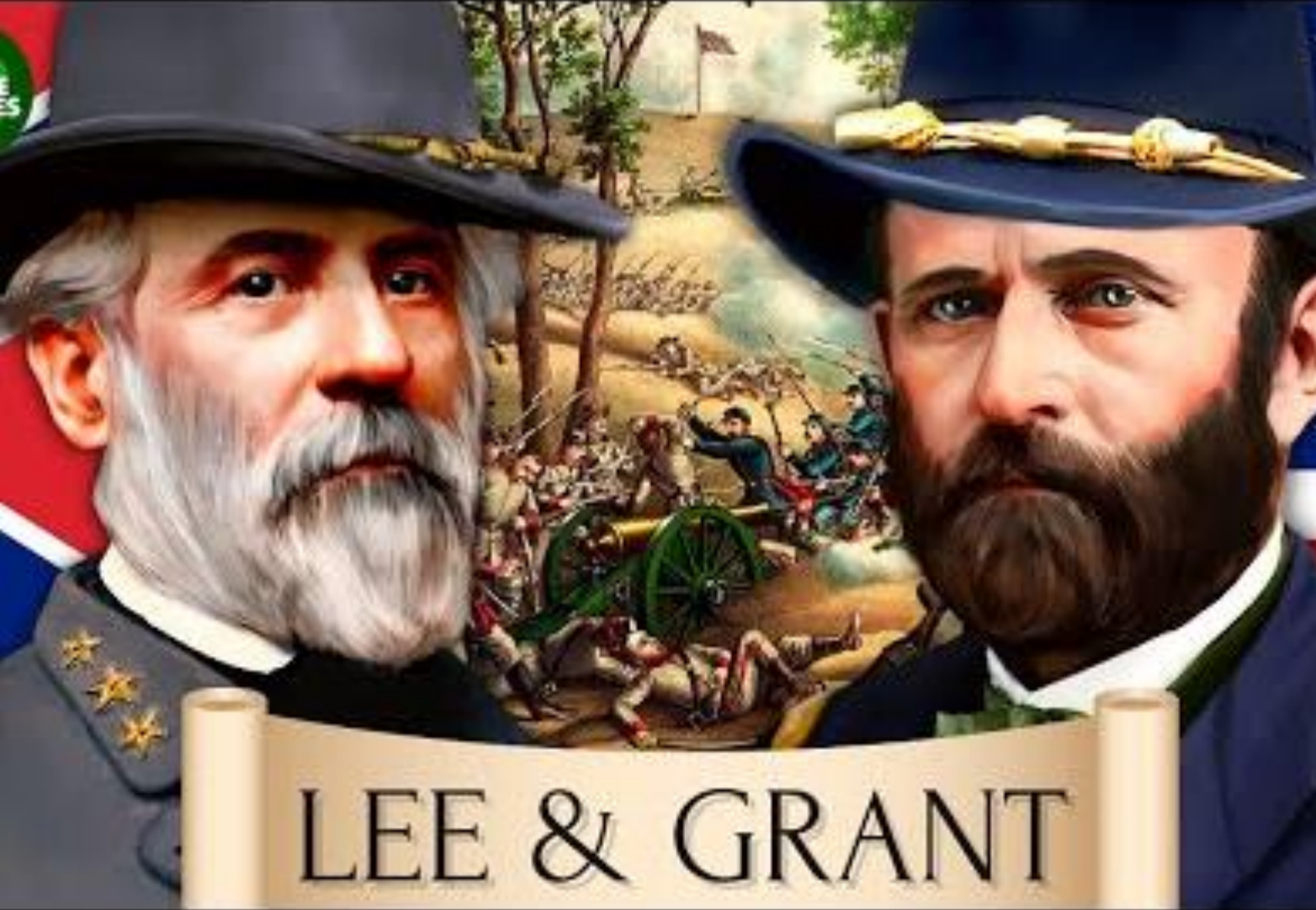
Economic differences between North and South: The Civil War exacerbated economic disparities between the North and South.

Role of women and African Americans: Women and African Americans played vital roles in supporting the war effort.



TURNING POINT: VICKSBURG AND GETTYSBURG

- Importance of Vicksburg and its siege: The Union's capture of Vicksburg in 1863 severed Confederate supply lines and split the Confederacy in two, a significant strategic victory.
- Details of the Battle of Gettysburg and its aftermath: The Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war in the East.



GRANT VERSUS LEE

- Grant's strategy in Virginia: General Grant's relentless campaigns in Virginia aimed to wear down Lee's army and bring an end to the war.
- Battles in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor: The battles in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor were costly and inconclusive.

UNION VICTORIES IN THE SOUTH

- **Farragut's actions at Mobile Bay:** David Farragut's victory at Mobile Bay in 1864 further tightened the Union blockade and weakened Confederate resistance along the Gulf Coast.
- **Sherman's march through Georgia and South Carolina:** William Tecumseh Sherman's March to the Sea devastated Georgia's infrastructure and demoralized the Southern population.

CONCLUSION AND LEGACY

- **Surrender at Appomattox:** General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse in 1865 marked the end of the Civil War and the beginning of Reconstruction.
- **Lincoln's assassination and aftermath:** President Lincoln's assassination shocked the nation and altered the course of Reconstruction.