

Union vs. Confederacy: Advantages and Disadvantages

A. Population Differences

- 1. The Union had 23 states and a population of 22 million. 4 million were of fighting age.**
- 2. The Confederacy had 11 states and a population of 9 million. 4 million of fighting age, and 3.5 million were slaves.**

B. Economic Capacity

- 1. The Union had 100,000 factories, 1.1 million workers, 20,000 miles of railroad, and \$189 million in bank deposits.**
- 2. The Confederacy had 20,000 factories, 101,000 workers, 9,000 miles of railroad, and \$27 million in bank deposits.**

C. Agricultural Capacity

1. The Union out produced the Confederacy in several crops, such as wheat, corn, and oats. The Union was more mechanized than the Confederacy.
2. The Confederacy primarily produced cash crops.

D. Control of the Seas

- 1. The Union had command of the ocean.**
- 2. The Union created blockades on cotton exports in 1861 and prevented weapons from entering in. They also forced other nations to recognize the South as hostile.**

E. Political Leadership

- 1. The Union was led by former congressman and lawyer Abraham Lincoln.**
- 2. The Confederacy was led by Mexican-American war veteran and former congressman Jefferson Davis.**

F. Military Leadership

- 1. The Union's military was led by Ulysses S. Grant.**
- 2. The Confederacy's military was led by the highly skilled and experienced Robert E. Lee.**

Civil War Annotated Map

A. Fort Sumter (April 1861)

1. Marked the beginning of the American Civil War.
2. General Pierre G.T. Beauregard attacked the Union soldiers causing them to surrender.
3. The Confederacy won, leaving Lincoln to call for a state of insurrection. He asked for 75,000 volunteers to enlist in the army for 3 months of service.

B. Bull Run (July 1861)

- 1. The first major battle. Union General Irwin McDowell was disorganized and his soldiers inexperienced. They travel to Virginia with the intention of taking the Confederate capital of Richmond.**
- 2. Colonel Thomas Jackson and the Confederacy refused to retreat. This earned Jackson the nickname of "Stonewall".**
- 3. Confederate victory**

C. Antietam (September 1862)

1. The bloodiest single day of war in American History (6,000 dead, 16,000 wounded). General Lee's battle plans were discovered, giving the Union the advantage. The battle lasted for 12 hours and is a critical turning point.

C. Antietam (September 1862) cont.

- 2. Union: General George B. McClellan is relieved of duty because he didn't do all he could with Lee's battle plans. Confederate: General Robert E. Lee**
- 3. The Union won giving Lincoln a position of strength to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.**

D. Fredericksburg (December 1862)

- 1. The Union attacked the Confederacy. 13,000 Union casualties and 5,000 Confederate casualties. The battle gave the Confederacy a boost of morale.**
- 2. Union: General Ambrose Burnside replaced McClellan; Confederate: General Robert E. Lee.**
- 3. Confederate victory**

E. Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)

- 1. The Confederacy lost more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of its army and Lee is now on the defensive for the remaining of the war. Turning point and bloodiest battle of the Civil War that lasted 3 days.**
- 2. Union: General George G. Meade;
Confederate: General Robert E. Lee**
- 3. Union victory**

F. Vicksburg (May-July 1863)

- 1. 77,000 Union soldiers against 33,000 Confederates. The Confederates were split in half and surrounded by Union soldiers. It was a combined effort of the Union Army and Navy.**
- 2. Union: General Ulysses S. Grant;
Confederate: General John C. Pemberton**
- 3. Union won by putting the town under seige and waiting out the enemy.**

G. Sherman's March to Sea (November-December 1864)

- 1. A Union led march from Atlanta to the sea of Savannah that destroyed everything along the path. The plan was total war that would decimate the Confederacy. Houses, livestock, and railroads were destroyed.**
- 2. Union Commander William T. Sherman**
- 3. Union victory**

H. Appomattox (April 1865)

- 1. Lee surrenders to Grant. Lincoln requested that the terms were generous. All Confederate soldiers were able to return home with their horses, side arms, and 3 days worth of rations. Within a month, the Confederacy collapsed and the Civil War was over.**
- 2. Union: Ulysses S. Grant; Confederate: Robert E. Lee**
- 3. Union victory.**

Reconstruction Plans

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

1. Reconstruction was an effort to repair the damage to the South and restore the Southern states to the Union.
2. Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865 to provide food and medical aid, ensure fair wages, establish public schools, and settle disputes between African American and white workers.

Lincoln's Plan

- 1. In order to re-enter the Union, Lincoln wanted Confederate states to ratify the 13th amendment, disband Confederate governments and form new ones, etc.**
- 2. Lincoln's Reconstruction plan ended when he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. in April 1865.**

Andrew Johnson's Plan

- 1. In order to re-enter the Union, Johnson wanted Confederate states to ratify the 13th amendment, accept a Union appointed military governor, and limit the rights of all military Confederate officers and wealthy property owners.**

Andrew Johnson's Plan

- 2. He called for public education for all except freedmen and only wanted white people to have the right to vote or participate in new governments.**
- 3. He also vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1866.**

Radical Republican Plan

- 1. In order to re-enter the Union, Confederate states needed to ratify the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.**
- 2. Freedmen could vote and run for public office.**
- 3. The South would be temporarily divided into 5 military districts.**
- 4. Re-established the Freedmen's Bureau.**