

CIVIL WAR: Comparing and Contrasting (Chapter 17)

	NORTH	SOUTH
Reasons for Fighting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To restore the Union To abolish slavery (added after the war began) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish its right to leave the Union (states' rights) To keep its traditional way of life, including slavery
Advantages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greater manpower and resources (factories/railroads/navy) Better political leader (Abraham Lincoln) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fighting a defensive war on their own territory Better military leaders (Robert E. Lee/Stonewall Jackson)
Disadvantages	Had to carry the battle to the enemy (fight an offensive war)	Fewer soldiers and resources
Military Strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Blockade southern ports Capture the South's capital and government (Richmond, VA) Seize control of Mississippi River 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fight a defensive war until the North grew weary of fighting Gain European recognition, including money & supplies
Major Battle Victories	Shiloh New Orleans / Memphis <u>Gettysburg</u> & Vicksburg Atlanta (Antietam)	Bull Run Seven Days Battle Fredericksburg Chancellorsville

Turning Point of Civil War: Battle of Gettysburg (1-3 July 1863) | Vicksburg: 4 July 1863

Bloodiest day of Civil War: Battle of Antietam (17 Sep 1862) | Military draw

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Emancipation Proclamation (January 1, 1863)	Many people are enthusiastic; Democrats are angered; Ending slavery a new goal	Most whites are enraged; blacks are overjoyed; Europeans sympathetic to proclamation—aid not likely
War's Impact	Mild inflation; new possibilities for women	Severe inflation; bread riots; new possibilities for women
Northern Momentum	Union confidence rises as Grant takes charge; Lincoln wins second term (Key: Atlanta)	Confederate confidence sinks; bid for European recognition is lost
Union Wins Civil War	Industrial expansion	Enslaved persons liberated; widespread economic devastation
Formal Name (aka)	United States of America (USA) (Union)	Confederate States of America (CSA) (Confederacy)
Nickname (Colors)	"Yankees" (Blue)	"Rebels" (Gray)
Members	free states	slave states
Political Leader	Abraham Lincoln	Jefferson Davis
Military Leader	Ulysses S. Grant	Robert E. Lee
Major Concepts	Restoration / Abolition	Secession / Tradition
S L A V E R Y . . .	NORTH = MORAL ISSUE	SOUTH = ECONOMIC ISSUE