



“Brother against brother”, “A divided Nation”



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"A Divided Nation"

Differences between Northern and Southern States before the war



The Northern States, The Union

- Three times the population of the South
- Internationally recognized government of the USA
- Almost the 90 percent of industry and railroads were located in the North
- 7/10 immigrants settled in the North
- The majority of Northern people supported the Republican Party, led by Abraham Lincoln
- Republican Party, strongly nationalist, was anti-slavery and so it was considered to be “anti-southerners”



The Southern States, The Confederacy

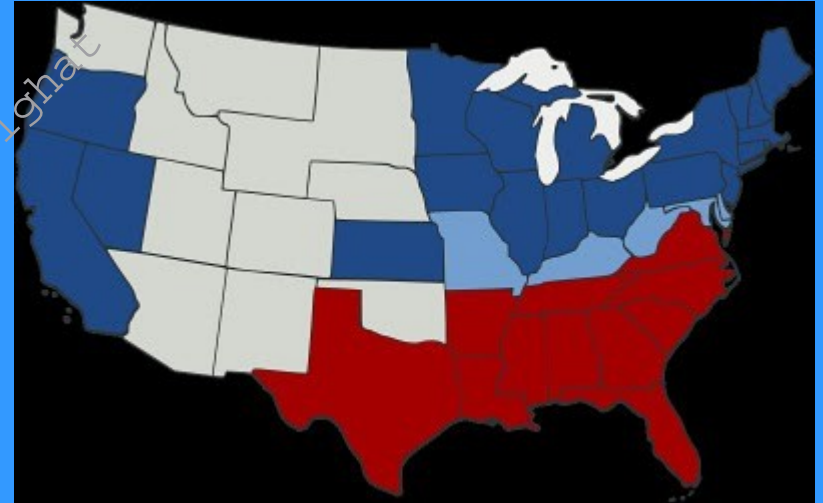
- 3 million slaves of a total of 9 million population.
- Friendly relationship with France and Britain, who supported the Confederates.
- Economy based in agrarian exploitation (cotton production)
- Reliance on slave labor discouraged immigration, and most immigrants settled in the North.
- Due to this, the South took an aggressive defensive policy
- Southern people supported the Democratic party and wanted John C. Breckinridge to be president

Abolitionist Movement: main cause of the war

Usa was formed by 33 states in 1860.

While the economy of the Southern States was based on slave labor and they thought slavery was necessary and was part of their social system, in the Western and Northern States it was created the Abolitionist Movement against such an "abomination".

Some abolitionists thought African slaves should be taken back to Africa. Other abolitionist believed that slaves deserved equal rights in America.



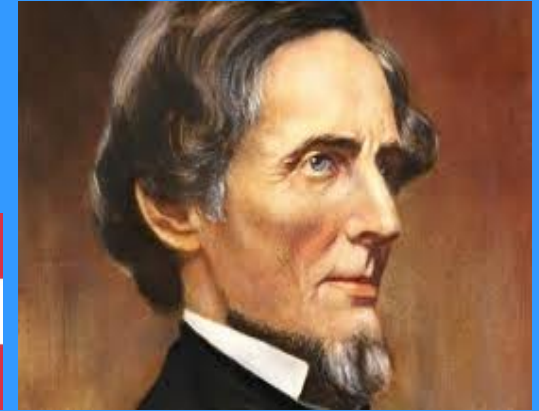
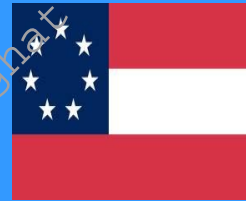
Secession of the South

On 24th December 1860, South Carolina is the first southern state to break away from the USA. Lincoln is president at this time and an Emancipation Law was feared.

By 1861, the Confederates States of America was formed by seven southern states: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. The former "Cotton States", capital: Montgomery (Alabama) for some months and Richmond (Virginia) until the end of the war.



Two Presidents



Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the USA (1860-1865), leader of the Republican Party and radical abolitionist.

During the war, he was very close to the Union troops and he himself chose the best commandants for each battle.

He was a great speaker and spirited up the public opinion in favour of the Union.

Until his assassination, he developed a "Plan of Reunification" of the United States of America.

Jefferson Davis was the first and last president of the Confederate States of America.

Until 1860, he was an important officer in the USA Army and a promising politician who became a high charge in the USA Secretary of War and Mississippi Senator.

Although in his speeches he was against secession, he was chosen the first president of the CSA in 1861.

After the surrender of the southern states in 1865, he was charged with treason and until the end of his life he couldn't have a public charge anymore.

Emancipation Proclamation

1st January 1863

Although the Confederacy considered itself a new independent country, neither Lincoln nor the "International Community" accepted it.

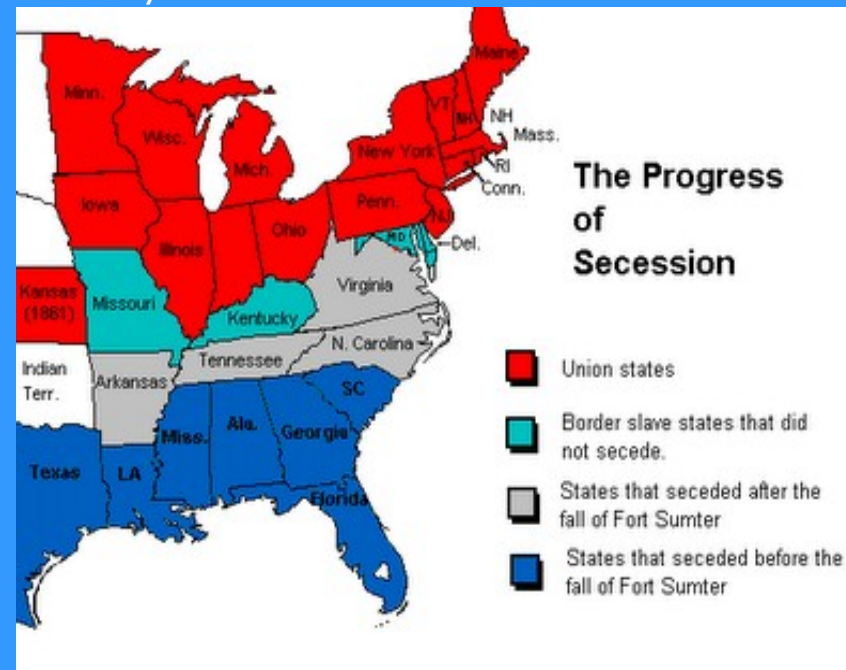
Lincoln continued ruling for the Southern States and, in 1st January 1863 (during the war), it was approved the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to slaves in the ten rebelled southern states, which didn't returned to the Union despite of Lincoln's threats.



Summary of the war

FIRST STAGE: From Fort Sumter to Gettysburg.

- March 1861, Lincoln takes the charge of president of the USA and in his inaugural speech declares illegal the Secession of the Seven Cotton States.
- 12th April 1861, days after the Secession of South Carolina, the Confederate army moves to Fort Sumter, in the same state. The bombardment results in the first victory of the Confederacy.
- The Union recovers the Fort with extreme cruelty days after and Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina decide to join the Confederacy.
- The South finances the war with their commercial relationships with European countries. They fight in the Confederacy territory for their independence of the USA. The Confederate army wins the majority of the battles.
- 1st January 1863, Lincoln doesn't still accept the independence of the Confederacy and writes the Emancipation Proclamation. The leaders of the Confederates are angry because of Lincoln's attitude and the Confederate Army is moved to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, territory of the Union.



SECOND STAGE: From Gettysburg to the fall of the Confederacy.

- 1st-3rd July 1863, Gettysburg marks the turning point of the American Civil War. The Union beats up the CSA. between 46,000 and 51,000 casualties.
- At the same time in which Gettysburg events take place, the Union takes Vicksburg, Mississippi. From now on, the Union controls the Mississippi Valley and the territory of the Confederacy is divided in two.
- The Union focus their attacks on Virginia. 2nd April 1865, some Confederate generals move from Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.
- 9th April 1865, the Confederate Army finally surrenders in Appomatox, Virginia.
- 15th April 1865, Lincoln's murdered by a radical supporter of the Confederacy.



Tactical Strategies

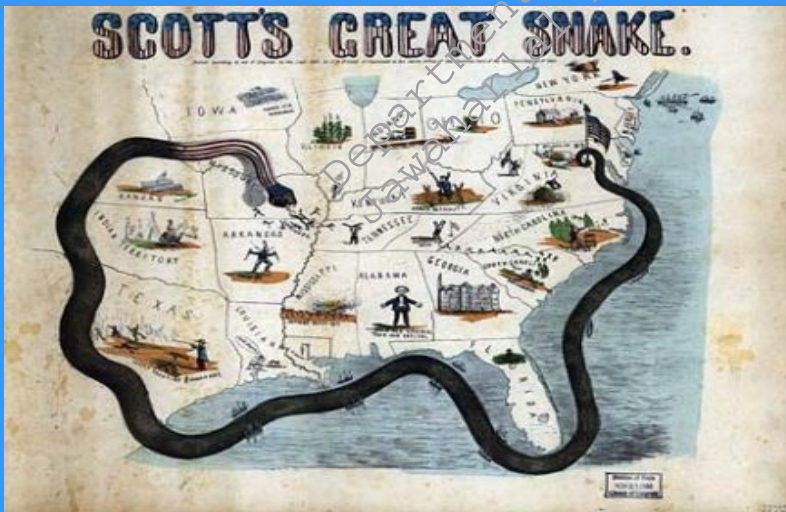
Anaconda Plan

Unionist General Winfield Scott proposed a strategy focus on a commercial blockade to the southern states.

It consisted in taking the control of southern harbors, avoiding the contact between the Confederacy and Europe.

This isolation would make little by little the South to surrender, their economy was based in the trade of their products in exchange of weapons.

The larger population of the Union allowed this plan to work.



Confederacy Defensive S.

Securing potential allies such as France and Great Britain was the main aim of the Southern defensive strategy.

To do so, it was necessary to show them they could win that war for their independence.

At first, the Confederates attacked the borders between the USA and the CSA making the Union army and population to go to northern areas.

As war advanced, Confederate army tried to avoid the Union army, making the war to last more time as they get allies.



Consequences of the War

- More than 600,000 Americans lost their lives and other great number were severely injured.
- 8000 million dollars lost.
- The federal government is imposed over the states (centralism).
- 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution, which abolish slavery and gives equal rights to Afro-American citizens.
- Industry is imposed in the USA , which turns it into the main industrial power.
- Decrease of the cotton trading from the South.
- Southern violent ideologic groups (Ku-Klux-Klan).

