



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. GENERAL STUART (CONFEDERATE) WITH HIS CAVALRY SCOUTING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CLIFFEPER COURTHOUSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

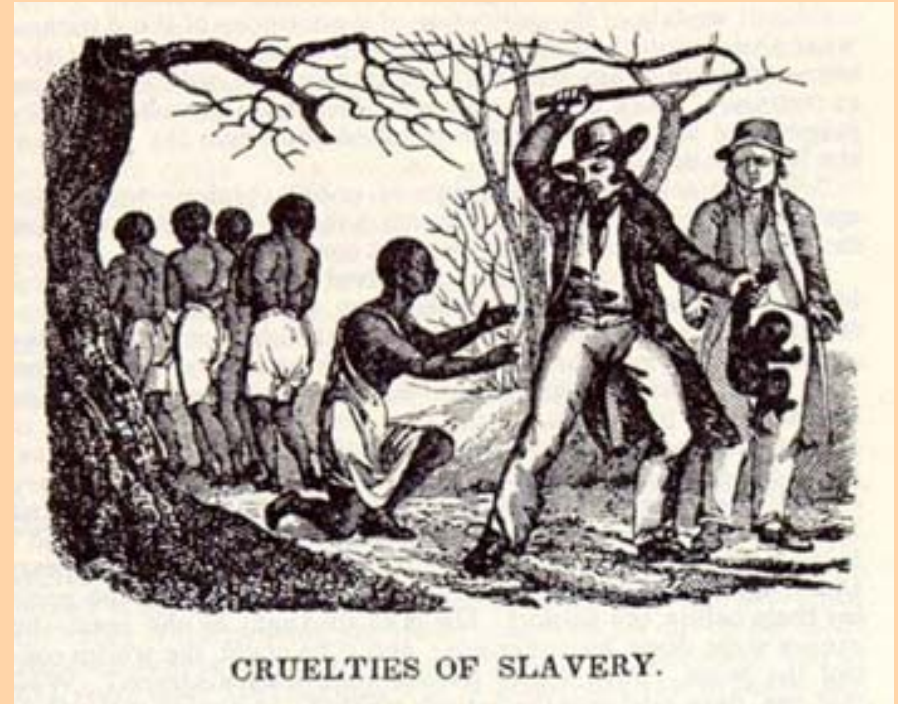
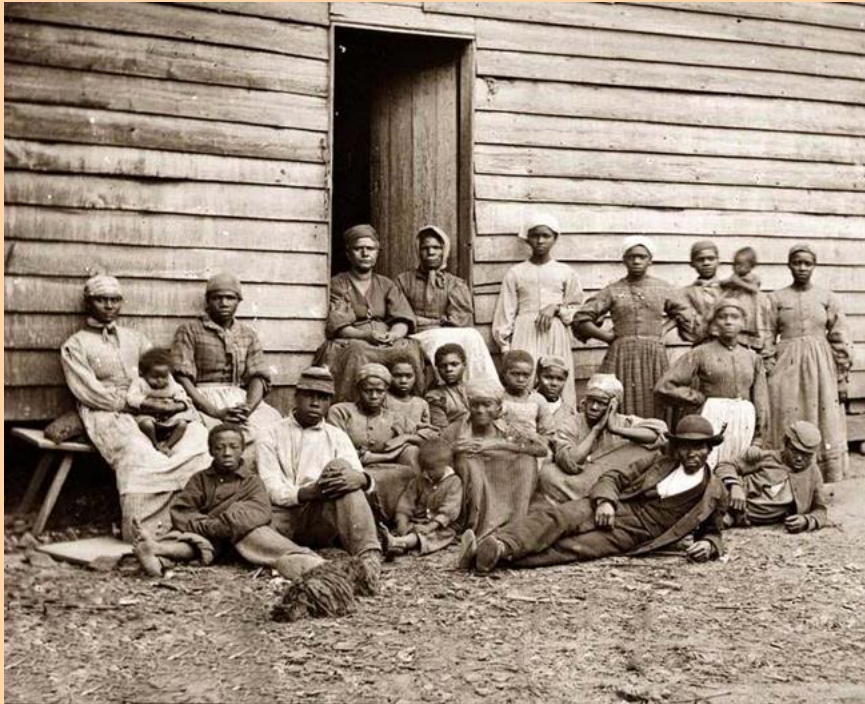
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

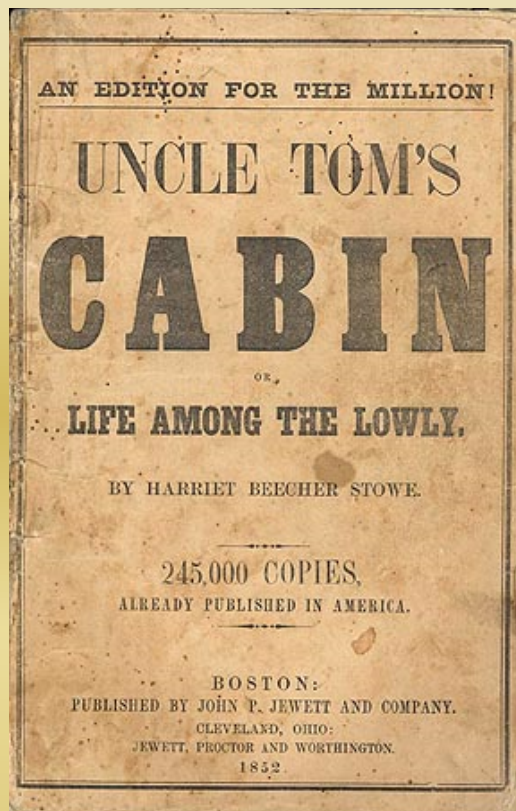
[Oct. 6, 1861]

Causes & Outcomes of the Civil War

We all know that the Civil War had something to do with slavery.



- The South's economy and way of life depended on slavery, and the North's did not.
- Many northerners opposed slavery.



\$1200
TO
1250 DOLLARS!
FOR NEGROES!!


THE undersigned wishes to purchase a large lot of NEGROES for the New Orleans market. I will pay \$1200 to \$1250 for No. 1 young men, and \$850 to \$1000 for No. 1 young women. In fact I will pay more for likely

NEGROES,

Than any other trader in Kentucky. My office is adjoining the Broadway Hotel, on Broadway, Lexington, Ky., where I or my Agent can always be found.

WM. F. TALBOTT,
LEXINGTON, JULY 2, 1852.

Slavery

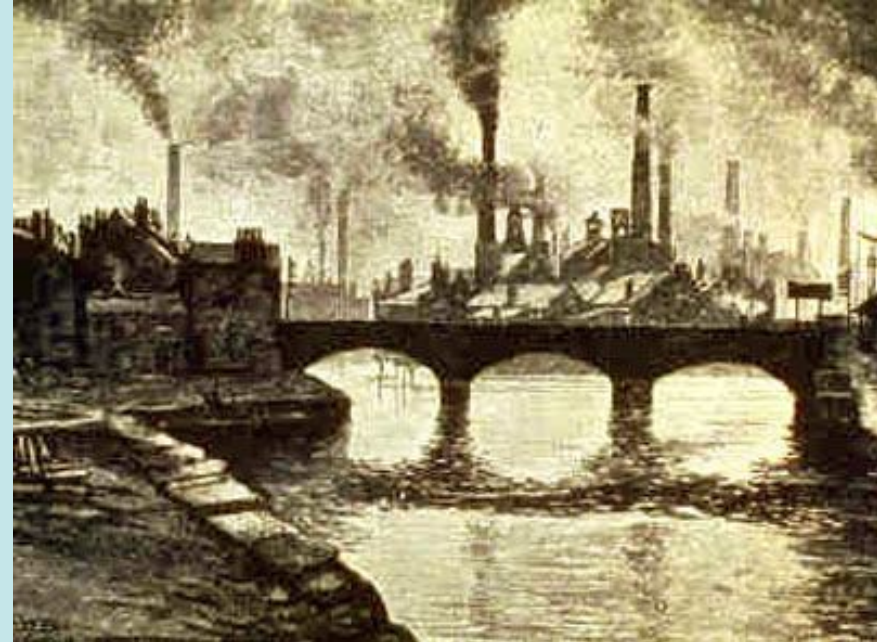


ESCAPED SLAVE
Gordon was photographed by a Union army surgeon in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1865. He later served as a corporal in the Union army.

- Harriet Beecher Stowe's tremendously influential book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, painted a bleak picture of the effect slavery had both on the slaves and their white slaveholders.
- After reading *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, many northerners became convinced that slavery would be the ruin of the United States.

On the other hand, southerners had their own criticism of the northern economy, which was quickly industrializing.

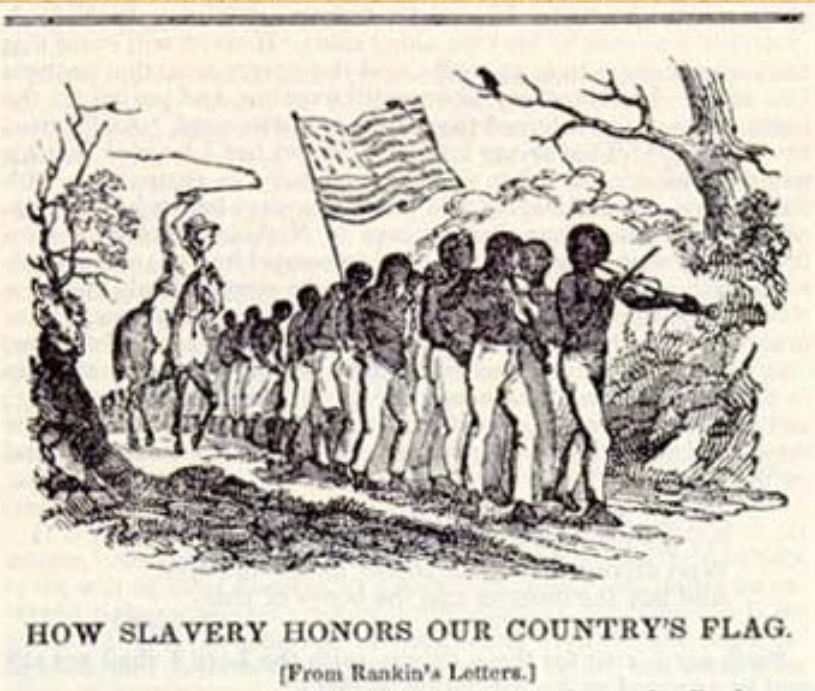
- Because slaveholders provided their slaves with food and shelter, they saw themselves as better than the northern businessmen who exploited their workers and paid them practically nothing.



From the book, *Cannibals All!* by George Fitzhugh:

“You, with the command over labor which your capital gives you, are a slave owner—a master, without the obligations of a master. They who work for you, who create your income, are slaves, without the rights of slaves. Slaves without a master!”

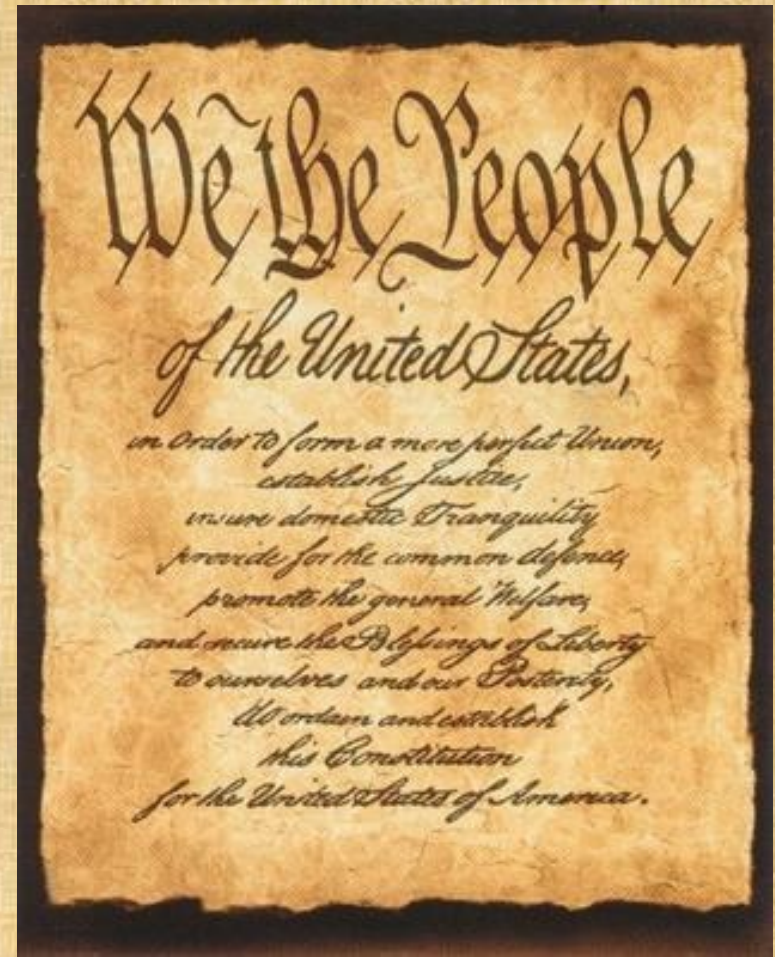
But the question of slavery was more complicated than simply whether or not slavery was moral or immoral.



It was about POWER.

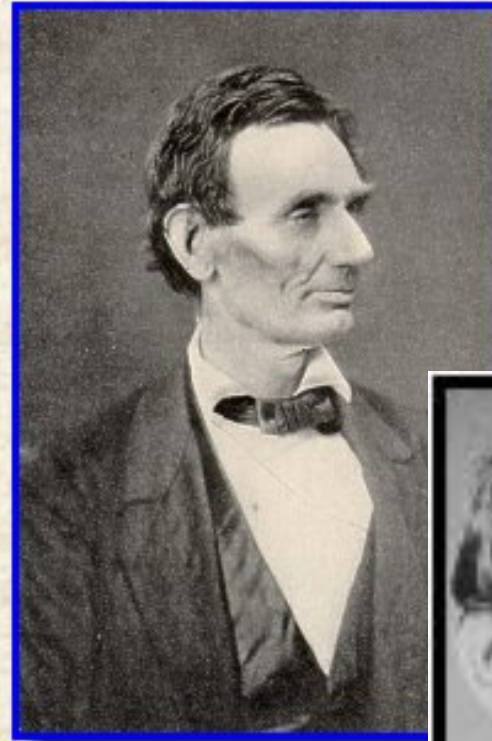
Both sides thought that they were the ones upholding the ideals of the Constitution.

- Many northerners believed slavery was wrong, because it robbed people of their liberty.
- Many southerners thought that *stopping* slavery was morally wrong, because it interfered with their right to property.



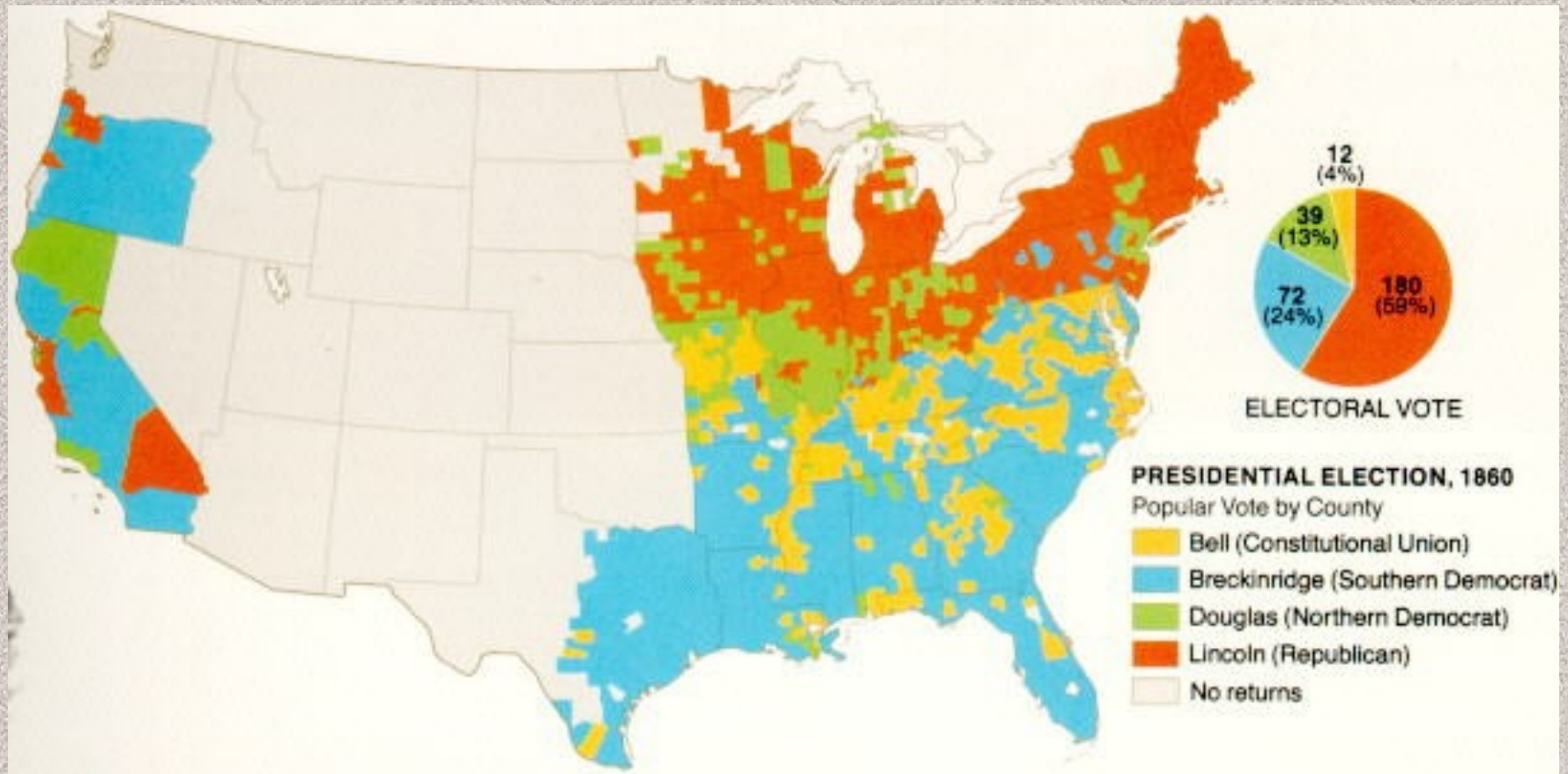
Meanwhile, in the political realm...

- The election of 1860 was a big mess.
 - Basically, the North and the South both had their own elections.
 - Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, won in the North, and John C. Breckenridge, a Democrat, won in the South.



Lincoln won the electoral college.

- But he only got 40% of the popular vote, and not a single vote from the Lower South!



So the South decided to secede (break away)
from the Union.

- But Lincoln said, “aw, heck no!!” He was opposed to secession.
- But when the South attacked Fort Sumter, he was forced to admit that the South was in “rebellion,” and the war officially began.



The war raged from 1861 until 1865.



An amputation in progress.

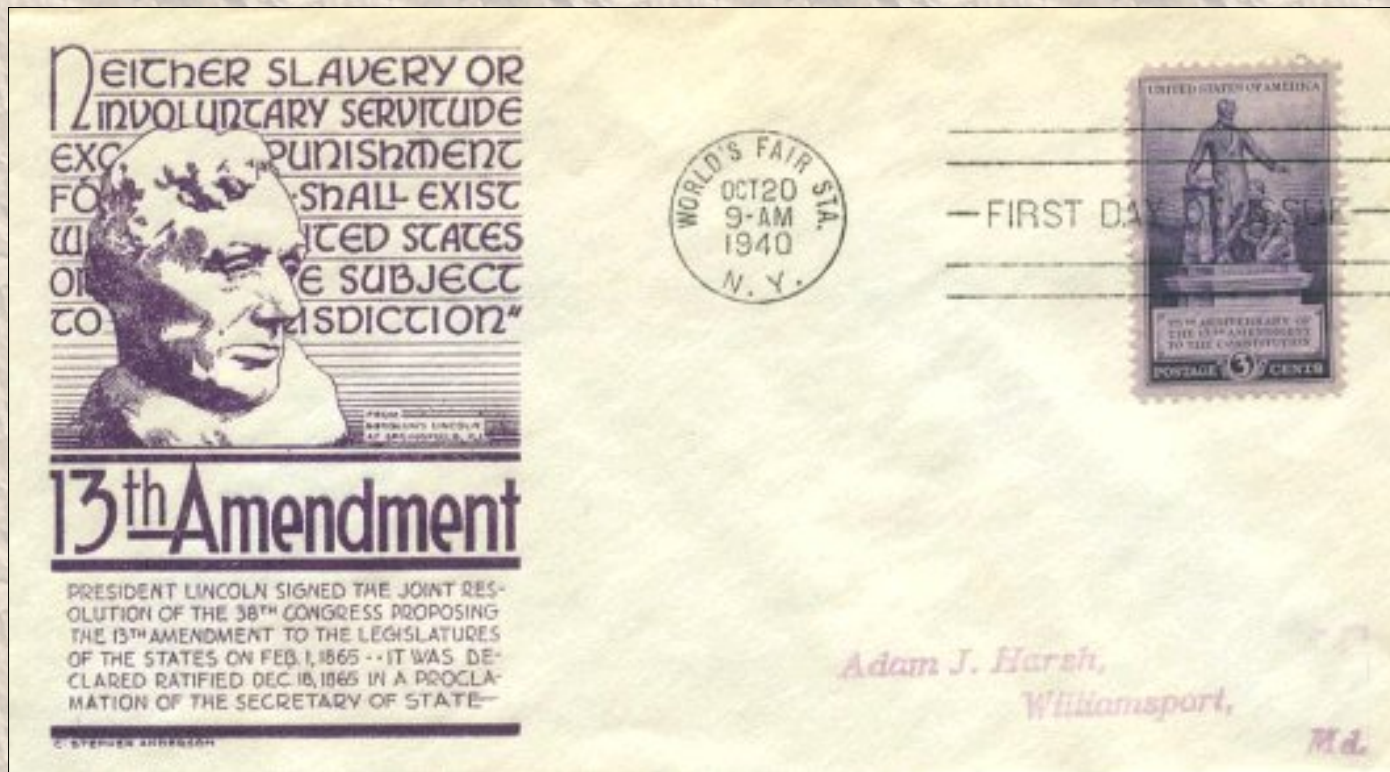
- Many people died.
627,000 to be exact.
BUT keep in mind that
more people died from
sickness than from
battle!





In 1864, toward the end of the war,
Lincoln was re-elected.

- Three months later, in February of 1865, Congress passed the **13th amendment**, which ended slavery.



Meanwhile, the Southern troops were exhausted.

- The Southern troops had suffered throughout the war from a lack of resources.
 - By the end of 1864, more than 50% of the Confederate soldiers had deserted.
- On April 9, 1865, Generals Richard Lee and Ulysses Grant met and agreed to the terms of surrender.

Five days later...

- Lincoln was assassinated in Washington, DC by John Wilkes Booth.



In his Second Inaugural Address,
Lincoln stated:

“Both North and South read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other... The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully.”

- The South did not win the independence it desired.
- The North did not achieve the easy victory it had hoped for.
- Both sides suffered immeasurably.

Some questions to think about:

1. What were the problems that remained unsolved after the Civil War?
2. What was gained by the Civil War?