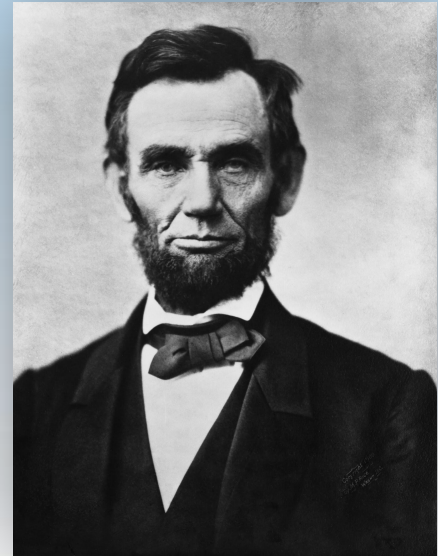


# *Evolving Ideas About the Civil War*

**The Civil War**

**April 12, 1861 -- April 9, 1865**

President  
Lincoln.  
President  
during the  
war



# 1. What were Northern goals at the beginning of the war?

They wanted to bring the south back to the Union and stop slavery. Many people wanted to make it easy for them to return to the union, but others were mad at the south leaving and didn't want them to come back to the union.

## How did those goals change after antietam?

Their goals turned from bringing them back peacefully to going all out. They had to turn to all out warfare to try and stop this war.



Northern/  
Union Flag

## 2. What overall military strategies or military plans were used by the North, including cotton diplomacy?

They wanted to cut the South off from the West and try and choke them out. The cotton diplomacy was how the north wanted to cut the South's option to trade with France and England.

### Why?

Cutting the south off from the west would make it so that the south couldn't grow anymore. Choking them out would make it so the south couldn't trade/sell their goods; without this income, they wouldn't be able to pay for the war. The plan for cutting them off was the anaconda strategy.

### How did these strategies evolve as the war progressed?

The main change was they went from the anaconda strategy to more of a blunt force. They started going all out on them.

This is depicting the North Vs the South.



### 3. What did the south hope to accomplish by going to war?

They wanted to keep slavery around and secure independence from the North. They were wanting territories to have slavery so when they became states, they would want to keep slavery.

Picture of  
General  
Thomas F.  
Draytons  
slaves.

Taken in  
1862



#### 4. What overall military strategies or military plans were used by the south?

They wanted to cut the north off from California. They mainly had to protect their land, so they protected more than they attacked

#### Why?

Cutting the North from California would make it so the North had one less ally. They didn't need anymore land, they just wanted to be left alone and be their own country, independent of the United States..

#### How did these strategies evolve as the war progressed?

They realized that the North wouldn't just give up, so they started getting into bloodier fights.

South/  
Confederate  
Flag





## 5. Analyze the Battle of Fort Sumter

### a. Where was it and who was involved

P.G.T Beauregard's full name,  
Pierre Gustave  
Toutant-Beauregard

It was located in Charleston, South Carolina. President Lincoln, Major Robert Anderson (General for the Union), and 80 Union troops. For the South, General P.G.T. Beauregard, Governor Francis Pickens, and 500 Confederate troops.

### b. Why did the battle occur?

President Lincoln notified Pickens that provisions were being sent by sea to the Fort. Pickens suspected that Lincoln was sending weapons and troops instead.



*Bombardment  
of Fort Sumter  
by Currier &  
Ives*

## 5. Analyze the Battle of Fort Sumter (Continued)

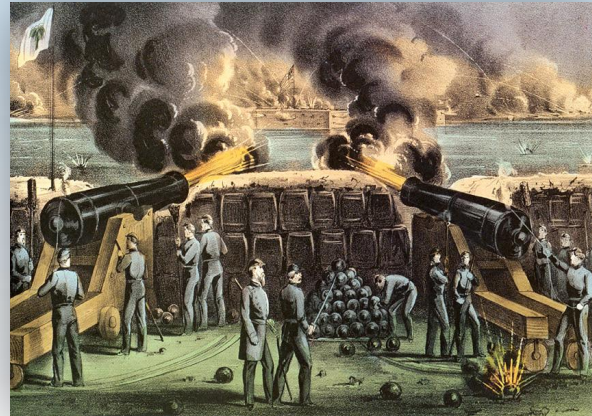
### C. What occurred in the Battle?

Anderson was given an hour to surrender and didn't. Once the battle started, Anderson realized they had no chance of winning. They were almost out of food, ammunition, and were greatly outnumbered, so he surrendered. There were no casualties until the 100 gun salute shot afterward.

### d. What was the impact of the battle?

This was the start of the war. This made it so any States that had not chosen a side would have to choose now. The South won this battle. The North never was able to get it back.

On april 12th, Southern gunners, firing from Fort Moultrie, bombarded fort Sumter.



## 6. Analyze the First Battle of Bull Run

### a. Where was it and who was involved

Located near Manassas Junction, Virginia. About 35,000 Union troops, 20,000 Confederate troops, Union Officer Irvin McDowell, Joseph E. Johnston, and P.G.T Beauregard.

### b. Why did the battle occur?

The South wanted to charge in and take control of D.C and end the war fast.



Depicts the  
First Battle of  
Bull Run By  
Kurz and  
Allison



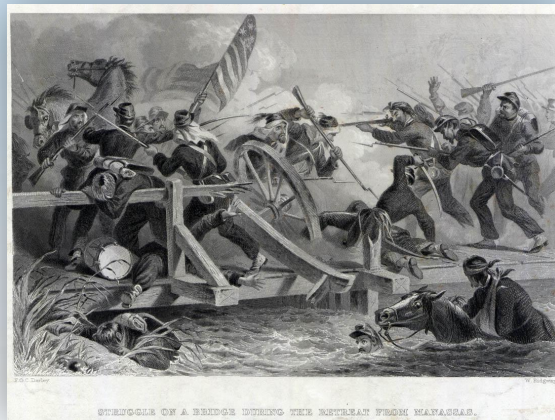
## 6. Analyze the First Battle of Bull Run (Coninued)

### c. What occurred in the Battle?

Southern victory. This was the first major bloody battle. The residents rode wagons up to a nice hill overlooking where the battle was going to happen and set up picnics to watch. They got a surprise of how gory it was.

### d. What was the impact of the battle?

It was a realisation on how bad war was and a discovery that the other sides wouldn't give up easy.



Another  
depiction of  
The First  
Battle of  
Bull Run

# Thesis

We should have tried and avoided the war, but it did help smooth out all of the problems in the U.S. This topic matters because we need to learn from our past and apply it to the future. It shows us how boldly our ancestors would fight for something they wanted and believed in, and what they would do for their cause. It gives us a bases for our government, what it can do, and to be proud of what we have fought for. People should learn from this. There are always two opinions on any issue and you will need to decide where you stand and be willing to fight for what you believe is righty. Our forbearers cared about the freedom of slaves and keeping the United States together and strong, and they were amazing people who fought for their cause. Sometimes we are asked to sacrifice everything for what we believe in. And to protect those who are not being protected. The best solution is a peaceful solution, but that is not always possible. War is not always the best option, but sometimes it is the only option.