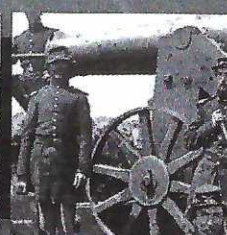
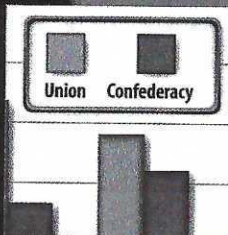


networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ **CHART** Army Salaries
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER** Comparing North and South
- ✓ **SLIDE SHOW**
 - Army Organization
 - Civil War Casualties



Lesson 1

The Two Sides

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

Both the North and the South had strengths and weaknesses that helped determine their military strategies.

Two Very Different Sides

GUIDING QUESTION *What were the goals and strategies of the North and the South?*

The war divided many families. Neither side imagined, however, that the four years of fighting would lead to so much suffering. By the end of the war, 600,000 Americans had lost their lives. Many thousands more were wounded in battle.

Division in the Border States

For most states, choosing sides in the Civil War was easy. The **border states** of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, however, were bitterly divided. Slavery existed in all four states, though it was generally not as widespread as in the Confederate states. All four of these states had close ties to the North and the South.

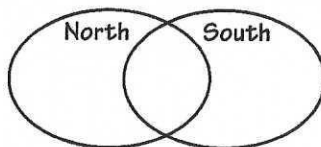
The border states were vital to the **strategy** of the Union. Missouri could control parts of the Mississippi River and major routes to the West. Kentucky controlled the Ohio River. Delaware was close to the key Union city of Philadelphia. Maryland, perhaps the most important of the border states, was close to Richmond, the Confederate capital. Most significantly, Washington, D.C., lay within the state. If Maryland seceded, the North's capital would be surrounded.

New York Academic Standards
7.8a, 7.8b, 7.8c

Reading **HELPDESK** **CCSS**

Taking Notes: Comparing and Contrasting

As you read, note the differences and similarities between the North and the South in a Venn diagram like this one.



Content Vocabulary

- **border state**
- **enlist**

President Lincoln worked tirelessly to keep the four border states in the Union. In September 1861, he wrote:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game. . . . We would as well consent to separation at once, including the surrender of this capitol.”

—from *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings*

In the end, Lincoln was successful. Still, many border state residents supported the Confederacy. The president had to work hard to restrain these opponents of the war.

Strengths and Weaknesses

When the war began, each side had advantages and disadvantages compared to the other. How each side used its strengths and weaknesses would determine the war's outcome.

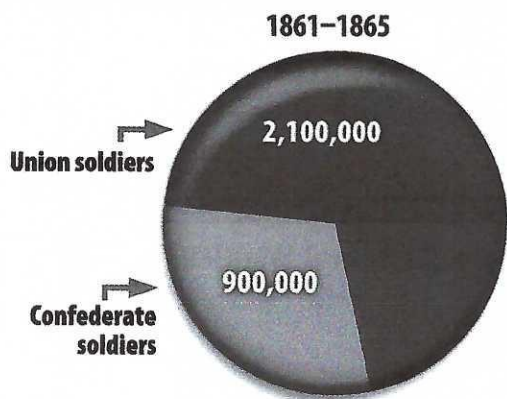
The North had a larger population and more resources than the South. The South had other advantages, such as excellent military leaders and a strong fighting spirit. Also, because most of the war was fought in the South, the Confederacy knew the land and had the will to defend it.

The Goals of War

Each side had different goals in fighting the Civil War. The Confederacy wanted to be an independent nation. To do this, it did not have to invade the North or destroy the Union army. It just needed to fight hard enough and long enough to convince Northerners that the war was not worth its cost.

THE FIGHTING FORCES

INFOGRAPHIC



| |
|---------------------------|
| 50 Soldiers = 1 Platoon |
| 2 Platoons = 1 Company |
| 10 Companies = 1 Regiment |
| 4–5 Regiments = 1 Brigade |
| 4–5 Brigades = 1 Division |
| 3 Divisions = 1 Corps |

Both the Union and Confederate armies were organized in roughly the same way.

1 CALCULATING About how many times larger was the Union army than the Confederate army?

2 CRITICAL THINKING
Explaining Why do you think the armed forces were divided into units?

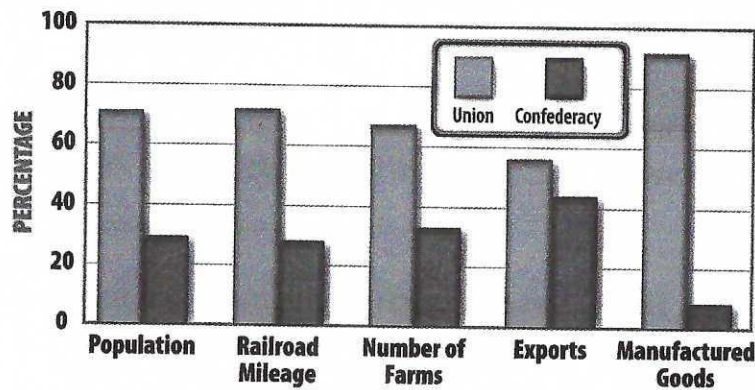
border state state on the border between the North and South: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri

Academic Vocabulary

strategy a careful plan or method

The North and South went into the war with very different strengths and weaknesses.

- 1 **SUMMARIZING** How would you summarize the status of the North and South at the start of the war?
- 2 **CRITICAL THINKING**
Comparing In what areas did the North have the greatest advantage over the South?



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Historical Statistics of the United States*

In **contrast**, the North wanted to restore the Union. Its forces had to invade the South and force the breakaway states to give up their quest for independence. Although slavery helped drive a wedge between Northerners and Southerners, President Lincoln's original aim was not to defeat slavery. He wrote in 1862:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.”

—from *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings*

Confederate Strategies

The Confederacy's basic strategy was to conduct a defensive war. This meant that it would hold as much territory as possible. Southerners felt that if they showed determination to be independent, Northerners would tire of the war.

The South also tried to win the support of Great Britain and France, whose economies suffered when the war disrupted the export of Southern cotton. Southerners hoped the British and French might pressure the North to end the war.

Union Strategies

The North's war plan came from General Winfield Scott, hero of the war with Mexico. He knew that the North would have to defeat the South completely.