

VS.7 CIVIL WAR – 2020 UPDATE

STANDARD VS.7A

DIFFERENCES DIVIDE THE STATES

Cultural, economic, and constitutional differences between the North and the South based in slavery eventually resulted in the Civil War

*The North and South, they were unable to resolve their conflicts and the **South seceded** from the United States.*

*Virginians were **divided about secession** from the Union, which led to the creation of **West Virginia**.*

Events leading to secession and war

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- **Abolitionists**, The **Fugitive Slave Act**, and the **Underground Railroad** were all contributing factors to the Civil War because most white Southerners strongly believed they had the **right to slavery**.
- **Nat Turner** led a **revolt** against slavery in Virginia
- **Abolitionists** campaigned to end slavery.
- **Harriet Tubman** supported a secret route that escaped enslaved African Americans took; it became known as the “**Underground Railroad**.”



- **John Brown** led a raid on the United States Armory (Arsenal) at **Harpers Ferry**, Virginia (present-day West Virginia)..
 - He was trying to start a **slave rebellion**.
 - He was captured and hanged.
- After **Abraham Lincoln** was elected **President** of the United States in 1860, some southern states **seceded** from the Union and formed the “**Confederate States of America**.”
 - Later, **Virginia seceded** and joined them.



Creation of West Virginia

- Conflict grew between the **eastern counties** of Virginia that relied on slavery and **western counties** that did not favor slavery.
- Many **disagreements** between the two regions of the state led to the creation of **West Virginia**.



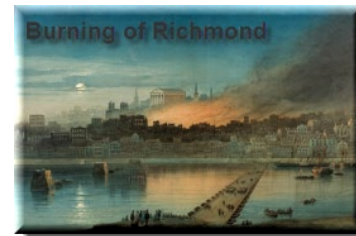
STANDARD VS.7B

VIRGINIA’S ROLE IN WAR

*Virginia played a significant role in the Civil War and became a **major battleground** between Union and Confederate troops.*

Major Civil War events in Virginia

- The first **Battle of Bull Run (or Manassas)** was the **first major clash** of the Civil War.
- **Confederate General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson** played a major role in this battle.
- **General Robert E. Lee, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia**, defeated Union troops at **Fredericksburg**, Virginia.
- **Richmond** was the **capital of the Confederacy**. It fell to General **Ulysses S. Grant** and was **burned** by the Confederacy near the end of the war.



- **Fires** were set by retreating **Confederate forces** to keep war supplies from approaching Union forces.
- President Abraham Lincoln used the Union navy to **blockade** southern ports. An important **sea battle** between the **Monitor (Union)** and the **Merrimack (Confederate)**, two iron-clad ships, took place in Virginia waters near Norfolk and Hampton.
 - The battle was **fought to a draw**.



- The Civil War ended at **Appomattox Court House**, Virginia, where **Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered** his army to Union General Ulysses S. **Grant** in April, **1865**.

- The **Confederates** were using **slaves** to help them in the war effort.
- Three men (**Shepherd Mallory, James Baker, and Frank Townsend**) refused and **escaped** to Fort Monroe, this led to the **Contraband decision**, which led to tens of thousands of enslaved people to seek refuge with the **Union Army**.

STANDARD VS.7C

WHITES, AFRICAN AMERICANS & INDIANS

American Indians, whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African experienced the Civil War different ways. Varied experiences of American Indians whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans during the Civil War

- Many **American Indians** did **not take sides** during the Civil War.
- Most **white** Virginians supported the **Confederacy**.
- The Confederacy relied on **enslaved African Americans** to raise crops and provide labor for the army.

- Many enslaved African Americans **sought freedom** by following the **Union Army** where many found work.
 - Some women and men provided labor, and some men fought for the Union Army.
 - African American soldiers were paid less than white soldiers.
- Some **free African Americans** joined the Union Army and Union Navy
 - **Clara Barton**, a Civil War nurse, created the **American Red Cross**.
 - **Harriet Tubman**, an **abolitionist** and political activist, and conductor on the **Underground Railroad**.
 - **Elizabeth Van Lew**, a Virginia **abolitionist** and **spy** for the Union Army.
 - **Mary Bowser** was an African American Union **spy**.
 - **Robert Smalls**, an African American sailor and later a **Union naval captain**, was highly honored for his feats of bravery and heroism. He was elected to the United States **House of Representatives** after the war.