

# VS.7 CIVIL WAR

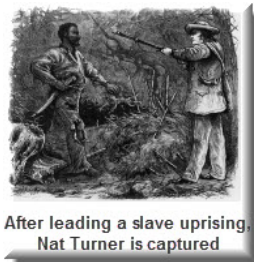
## STANDARD VS.7A DIFFERENCES DIVIDE THE STATES

*Because of economic differences between 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.*

### Differences between northern and southern states

- The economy in the **northern** part of the United States was **industrialized**, while in the **southern** part it was **agricultural** and relied more on **slave labor**.
- Northern states wanted the new states created out of the **western territory** to be “**free states**,” while the southern states wanted the new states to be “**slave states**.”



### Events leading to secession and war

- **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 Army



(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**.

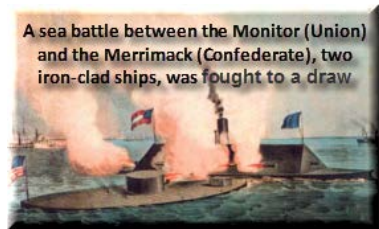
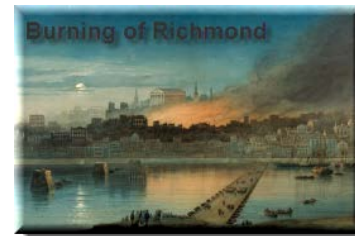


## STANDARD VS.7B VIRGINIA'S ROLE IN WAR

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

### Major Civil War battles fought 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**.

## STANDARD VS.7c

### WHITES, AFRICAN AMERICANS & INDIANS

*American Indians, whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans had various roles during the Civil War*

#### **Varied roles of whites, enslaved African Americans, free African Americans, and American Indians 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.
- Some **free African Americans** joined the Union Army and Union Navy