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Civil war political cartoons assignment

The Civil War was the bloodiest and most costly war on American soil. See the leaders of the Union and confederate armies, and learn how life was for the soldiers of the North and the South. The American Civil War was the culmination of regional and social tensions in America in the 19th century. This will tear the nation apart to the pieces of Jefferson Davis, who was president of the Confederacy during the Civil War. See him up the year in the next picture. Confederate Army General Robert E. Lee is shown here at his home 11 days after the end of the Civil War. See some of the union leaders he fought in the following photos. In this photo, Union President Abraham Lincoln (center) visits a camp with Major Alan Pinkerton (his bodyguard and head of federal intelligence) and General John McClelland. President Abraham Lincoln meets With Union General George McClellan at the General's Tent in Antitam. Lincoln was very dissatisfied with McClellan and was later replaced. General William T. Sherman became the Union's senior military commander. He is best known for his march to the sea, a campaign that led him across the southern states. While most do not know of the military exploits of General E. Burnside, his legacy lives on through those who share his distinctive facial hair - side burns. Get a glimpse of the life of an ordinary soldier in the following picture. When they were not walking or fighting, the soldiers were waiting. These union troops pass time in the trenches shortly before their siege of Petersburg. Take a look at confederate troops in the next photo. For many soldiers, their uniforms were what they brought with them. These Confederate volunteers were stationed in Pensacola, Florida, around 1861. Watch a scene from the first battle in the next picture. The attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 was the first major flashpoint of the Civil War. Watch another battle scene in South Carolina in the next photo. These black troops from the 54th Massachusetts Regiment fight for the Union during the attack on Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863. The losses were significant for the Union -- who took care of the injured troops? Clara Barton was a famous nurse in the Civil War after the horrors of the war, she went to the american red cross. A typical field hospital is displayed afterwards. Amputations were common during the American Civil War. Parties are often tossed on large piles outside of surgical tents like this one in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 1863. Head to the next page to see a view of Gettysburg. July 3, 1863 brought a fierce battle between Confederate and Union forces in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Four months after the Union's victory, Lincoln delivered his famous speech. Abraham Lincoln made his famous Speech of Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. Although there are still battles to come, they were a major turning point in the war. Photo: YouTube was one of the bloodiest wars in American history and one of Important. But how much do you know about the Civil War? In this test, we will test your knowledge of this pivotal war. So, tie your war because we're going to hit the front lines of South Carolina, Delaware, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, there were eleven Confederate states and five border states. The border states were Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri. TRIVIA CONTEST SCHEDULE OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR: WHAT HAPPENED FIRST? 7 min trivia contest can you ace this American history contest? 5 min trivia 5 min contest Do you know who won these Civil War battles? 6-minute trivia 6-minute quiz What do you know about the last month of the Civil War? 6-minute trivia contest was it the American Revolution or the Civil War? 6-minute trivia 6-minute contest ultimate civil war contest 6 minutes contest 6 minutes trivia was it the Vietnam War or the Civil War? 6-minute contest 6 minutes TRIVIA War Thirty Years' 6-minute trivia contest What do you know about the main turning points of the American Civil War? 6-minute trivia 6-minute contest was it civil war or World War II? 6 min 6-minute quiz How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is the octane classification? And how do you use a proper name? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks is playing here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable and easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, to compelling photography and great menus, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times, we ask you, but we always explore in the name of pleasure! Because learning is fun, so stick with us! Play tests are free! We send trivia questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking on the registration you agree to our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or older. Copyright © 2020 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 company marking the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, a special commemorative edition in the Atlantic, featuring an introduction by President Barack Obama, presents some of the most compelling stories from the magazine's archives. Contributors include well-known American writers such as Mark Twain, Henry James, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Louisa May Alcott. Through reports, articles, fiction and poetry, The Atlantic recorded the conflict directly — from the growing divisions in the country in the years before the conflict, to the horrors of the battlefield, to the post-war reshaping of society. Now this 148-page edition captures it all. With contemporary By Ta Nehisi Coates and Jeffrey Goldberg, along with memorable photos from the National Portrait Gallery, this rich collection is perfect for anyone interested in the dramatic story of America's most transformative moment. To buy a limited edition civil war edition edition, order here. This issue is also available in digital format for the iPad in Atlantic Magazine: Digital Edition App, Nook, and Kindle. Buy Now: ThoughtCo uses cookies to provide you with a great user experience. With ThoughtCo, you accept our use of cookies. The question of what caused the American Civil War was discussed? Since the end of the terrible conflict in 1865. But, as in most wars, there was not a single reason. The Civil War erupted from a variety of long-standing tensions and disagreements over American life and politics. For nearly a century, the people and politicians of the northern and southern states have been grappling over the issues that ultimately led to the war: economic interests, cultural values, the power of the federal government to control the states and, most importantly, slavery in American society. While some of these differences may have been resolved peacefully through diplomacy, the institution of slavery was not among them. With a way of life steeped in the ancient traditions of white supremacy and a mainly agricultural economy that depends on the work of enslaved people, the southern states consider slavery essential for their survival. At the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the enslavement of people was not only legal in all 13 British American colonies, but also continued to play an important role in their economies and societies. Before the American Revolution, slavery in America became entrenched as being limited to people of African descent. In this atmosphere, seeds were planted to surpass the eggs. Even when the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1789, very few blacks were allowed to vote or own property. However, a growing movement to abolish slavery has led many northern states to enact laws to abolish slavery and abandon slavery. With an economy that relies more on industry than agriculture, the North has enjoyed a steady influx of European migrants. With poor refugees from the potato famine of the 1840s and 1850s, many of these new immigrants could be hired as low-wage factory workers, reducing the need for enslaved people in the north. In the southern states, longer planting seasons and fertile soil sought an economy based on agriculture fed by sprawling white-owned farms that relied on enslaved people to perform a wide range of duties. When Eli Whitney invented cotton gin in 1793, cotton became very profitable. This machine was able to reduce the time it took to separate the seeds from the cotton. In At the same time, the increase in the number of farms wishing to move from other crops to cotton has created a greater need for enslaved people. The south's economy has become a single crop economy, dependent on cotton, and therefore on enslaved people. Although it was often supported throughout the social and economic classes, not all white Southerners enslaved people. The pro-slavery states had a population of about 9.6 million in 1850, and only about 350,000 were enslaved, including many of the richest families, many of whom owned large farms. At the beginning of the civil war, at least 4 million enslaved people were forced to live and work on southern farms. In contrast, industry was governing the Economy of the North and the focus was less on agriculture, albeit more diversified. Many northern industries bought raw cotton in the South and turned it into finished goods. This economic disparity has also led to irreconcilable differences in societal and political opinions. In the North, the influx of migrants -- many from counties that have long abolished slavery -- has contributed to a society in which people of different cultures and classes live and work together. However, the South continued to adhere to the white supremacist social order in both private and political life, no different from that of apartheid, which had lasted for decades in South Africa. In both the North and the South, these differences influenced views on the federal government's powers to control state economies and cultures. Since the time of the American Revolution, two camps have emerged when it comes to the role of government. Some people called for greater rights for the states and others argued that the federal government needed more control. It was the first organized government in the United States after the revolution under the articles of the Union. The 13 states formed a loose union with a very weak federal government. However, when problems arose, weaknesses in the articles caused the leaders of that time to meet together at the Constitutional Convention, creating, in secret, the U.S. Constitution. Supporters of the rights of powerful nations such as Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry were not present at this meeting. Many felt that the new constitution ignored the rights of states to continue to operate independently. They felt that states were still entitled to decide whether they were prepared to accept some federal action. This led to the idea of annulment, under which states were entitled to rule on unconstitutional federal laws. The federal government denied the states this right. However, supporters like John Calhoun , who resigned as vice president to represent South Carolina in the Senate, fought hard to repeal the law. When heroes don't work Many southern states felt that they were no longer respected, that they had moved toward seditas. As America began to expand -- first with the land gained from the purchase of Louisiana and then with the Mexican War -- the question arose as to whether the new states would be pro-slavery states or free states. An attempt had been made to ensure that equal numbers of free and pro-slavery States were accepted into the Union, but over time this proved difficult. The Missouri compromise was passed in 1820. This basic rule is that bondage is banned in states of the former Louisiana purchase north of the 36-degree 30-degree latitude line, except for the Missouri. During the Mexican War, the debate began on what would happen with the new territories that the United States expects to achieve when victory is won. David Wilmot proposed the Wilmot rule in 1846, which would prohibit slavery in the new lands. This has been dropped amid much controversy. The settlement reached in 1850 was created by Henry Clay and others to deal with the balance between pro-slavery and free states. It is designed to protect both northern and southern interests. When California was accepted as a free state, one provision was the Fugitive Slave Act. This holds individuals responsible for sheltering enslaved persons seeking freedom, even if they are in free states. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 was another case that increased tensions. It had established two new territories that would allow states to use popular sovereignty to determine whether they would be free states or pro-slavery states. The real issue occurred in Kansas, where pro-slavery Missouris, called border-line routs, began to flow into the state in an effort to force it into slavery. The problems culminated with a violent clash in Lawrence, Kansas. This made them become known as bleeding Kansas. The battle even broke out in the Senate when anti-slavery supporter Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts was hit in the head by Senator Preston Brooks of South Carolina. Increasingly, the Northerners have become more polarized against slavery. Sympathy for abolitionists, enslaved people and enslaved people began to grow. Slavery was viewed by many in the North as not only socially unjust, but morally wrong. Abolitionists came up with a variety of views. People like William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass wanted immediate freedom for all enslaved people. A group of Theodore Wilde and Arthur Tappan called for the slow liberation of enslaved people. Others, including Abraham Lincoln, simply hope to prevent slavery from expanding. A number of events helped fuel the abolition cause in the 1850s. The Ded Scott case brought the issues of enslaved peoples, freedom, and citizenship to the Supreme Court. In addition, some abolitionists have taken a less peaceful path in the fight against slavery. John Brown and his family fought on the anti-slavery side of the Bleeding Kansas. They were responsible for the Potawatumi massacre, in which five settlers who were supporters of slavery were killed. However, Brown's most famous battle will be his last when the group attacked Ferry Harper in 1859, a crime he was suspending. Politics at the time was as stormy as anti-slavery campaigns. All the issues of the young nation divided the political parties and the two-party system of the Wig and the Democrats was reconstituted. The Democratic Party was divided between factions in the north and south. At the same time, the conflicts surrounding Kansas and the 1850 settlement turned the Wig Party into a Republican Party (founded in 1854). In the North, this new party was seen as anti-slavery and the advancement of the American economy. This included supporting industry and encouraging repatriation while promoting educational opportunities. In the South, Republicans were seen as nothing more than a split. The 1860 presidential election will be the crucial point of the Union. Like Abraham Lincoln, the new Republican Party, Stephen Douglas, a Northern Democrat, was seen as his biggest rival. Southern Democrats put John Breckenridge on the ballot. John C. Bell represented the Constitutional Union Party, a group of conservative Wiggins who hope to avoid secession. Divisions in the country were evident on election day. Lincoln won in the north, Breckenridge South, and Bell border states. Douglas won only Missouri and part of New Jersey. It was enough for Lincoln to win the popular vote, as well as 180 electoral votes. Although things were already close to boiling point after Lincoln's election, South Carolina issued a declaration of reasons for secession on December 24, 1860. They believed that Lincoln was anti-slavery and in favor of the interests of the North. President James Buchanan's administration did little to calm tensions or stop what became known as the winter of separation. Between Election Day and Lincoln's inauguration in March, seven states separated from the Union: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. In this process, the South took control of federal installations, including forts in the area, which would give them a basis for war. One of the most shocking events occurred when a quarter of the country's army surrendered in Texas under the command of General David E. Twigg. Not a single shot was fired in that exchange, but the theater was the cradle of the bloodiest war in American history. Editing by Robert Longley

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