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Ducks vs beavers civil war

The Civil War was the bloodiest and most expensive war to take place on American soil. Take a look at the leaders of the Union and Confederate armies, and learn what life is like for soldiers north and south. The American Civil War was the culmination of regional and social tensions in 1800s America. It will destroy this nation. Jefferson Davis was President of the Confederacy during the Civil War. See his top general in the next photo. 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 next photos. In this photo, Union President Abraham Lincoln (center) visits a camp with Major Allan Pinkerton (bodyguard and head of the Intelligence Union) and Gen. John McClelland. President Abraham Lincoln met with Union General George McClellan at the general's tent in Antietam. Lincoln was very unhappy with McClellan and later replaced him. Gen. William T. Sherman became the supreme military leader for the Union. He is best known for marching into the Sea, a campaign that took him through southern states. While largely unexploded about General Ambrose E. Burnside's military exploits, his legacy lives on through those who share his distinctive facial hair - sideburns. Catch a glimpse of the life of an ordinary soldier in the next photo. When they don't march or fight, soldiers wait. The Union troops spent time in the trenches shortly before their siege of Petersburg. Look at the Confederate troops in the next photo. For many soldiers, their uniforms are what they have brought with them. These Confederate volunteers were stationed in Pensacola, Florida, around 1861. See a scene from the first battle in the next image. The attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 was the first major flashpoint in the Civil War. See other battle scenes in South Carolina in the next image. Black troops of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment fought for the Union during the Fort Wagner offensive, South Carolina, July 18, 1863. High casualties for the Union - who takes care of the wounded troops? Clara Barton was a well-known Civil War nurse. After the atrocities of the war, he went on to find the American Red Cross. A typical field hospital is shown next. Amputation was common during the American Civil War. Limbs are often thrown into large piles just outside surgical tents like this one in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 1863. Go to the next page to see the scene from Gettysburg. July 3, 1863 brought intense fighting between Confederate and Union forces in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Four months after the Victory of the Union, Lincoln gave his famous speech. Abraham Lincoln created the famous Gettysburg Address on November 19 Although there is still fighting ahead, it is a major turning point in the war. Picture: YouTube It was one of the bloodiest wars in American history and one of the bloodiest in American history Important. But how much do you know about the Civil War? In this quiz, we'll test your knowledge of this important war. So strap on your bayonet, because we hit the front line. South Carolina, Delaware, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee There are eleven Confederate states and five border states. The border states are Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri. TRIVIA Quiz Timeline of the American Civil War: What Happened First? 7 Minute 7 Minute TRIVIA Quiz Can You Ace This American History Quiz? Trivia 5 Minute 5 Minute Quiz Do You Know Who Won This Civil War Battle? Trivia 6 Minute 6 Minute Quiz What Do You Know About the Last Month of the Civil War? Trivia's 6 Minute 6 Minute Trivia Quiz Is it the American Revolution or the Civil War? 6 Minute 6 Minute Trivia Quiz Ultimate Civil War Quiz 6 Minutes Trivia 6 Minute Quiz What is the Vietnam War or Civil War? 6 Minute 6 Minute Trivia Quiz Thirty Years War Quiz 6 Minutes 6 Minutes TRIVIA What Do You Know About the Major Turning Point of the American Civil War? Trivia 6 Minute 6 Minute Quiz Is it Civil War or World War I? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Minutes How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is octane ranking? And how do you use the right noun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers a reliable and easy-to-understand explanation of how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, to interesting photography and interesting lists, 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 fun! Because learning is fun, so stay with us! Play quizzes for free! We send trivia questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking Register 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 Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States during the Civil War, but as The Library of Congress pointed out, some Southern people consider Jefferson Davis to be their president. The Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865. General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army on April 9, 1865, effectively ending the war. However, according to the Civil War Trust, the last battle was fought on May 13, 1865, after Lincoln was shot April 14. Vice President Andrew became president of the United States after Lincoln's assassination. Jefferson Davis was elected president of the Confederate States of America on November 6, 1861. Marking the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, a special edition of the Atlantic, features introductions by Barack Obama, featuring some of the most interesting stories from the magazine archives. Contributors include famous American writers such as Mark Twain, Henry James, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Louisa May Alcott. Through reporting, essays, fiction, and poetry, The Atlantic chronicles conflict firsthand —from the deepening divisions of the country in the years leading up to the conflict, to the horrors of the battlefield, to the reshaping of society after the conclusion of the war. Now this 148-page edition captures all that. With contemporary essays by Ta-Nehisi Coates and Jeffrey Goldberg, along with memorable images from the National Portrait Gallery, this rich collection is perfect for anyone interested in the dramatic story of America's most transformative moments. To purchase a limited edition commemorative edition of the Civil War print issue, order it here. The issue is also available in digital format for iPad in The Atlantic Magazine: Digital Edition app, Nook, and Kindle. Buy Now: The causes of the Civil War can be traced to a complex mix of factors, some of which can be traced back to the early years of American colonization. The principal among those problems is as follows: The slavery system in the United States first began in Virginia in 1619. By the end of the American Revolution, most northern states had left institutions and it was made illegal in many parts of the North in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In contrast, slavery continues to grow and flourish in southern plantation economies where cotton cultivation, a profitable but labor-intensive intensive crop, is on the rise. Having a more ratified social structure than the North, the enslaved people of the South are largely held by a small part of the population even though the institution enjoys widespread support across class lines. By 1850, the Southern population of about 6 million of which about 350,000 were slavery. In the years before the Civil War almost all sexy conflicts revolved around the issue of slavery. It began with a debate about a three-fifths clause at the 1787 Constitutional Convention that dealt with how enslaved people would be counted when determining the country's population and as a result, its representation in Congress. It was followed by the 1820 Compromise (Missouri Compromise), which established the practice of admitting free states (Maine) and pro-slavery states (Missouri) to unions around the same time to maintain regional balance in the Senate. Subsequent clashes ensaged the Nullification Crisis of 1832, the anti-slavery Gag Rule, and the 1850 Compromise. Implementation of the Gag Rule, which passed part of the Pinckney Resolution of 1836, effectively states that Congress will not take action petitions or similar relating to or end slavery. Throughout the first half of the 19th century, Southern politicians sought to maintain the slavery system by maintaining control of the federal government. While they benefit from most presidents coming from the South, they are deeply worried about maintaining the balance of power within the Senate. When new states were added to the Union, a series of compromises arrived to maintain the same number of free and pro-slavery states. Beginning in 1820 with the influx of Missouri and Maine, this approach saw Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin join the unions. The balance was finally interrupted in 1850 when Southerners allowed California to enter as a free state in exchange for laws strengthening slavery such as the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. This balance was further upset by the addition of free Minnesota (1858) and Oregon (1859). The widening gap between pro-slavery and free states is a symbol of the change that is happening in every region. While the South is devoted to the economy of agrarian plantations with slow population growth, North Korea has embraced industrialization, large urban areas, infrastructure growth, as well as experiencing a high birth rate and a large influx of European immigrants. In the pre-war period, seven out of eight immigrants to the United States settled in the North and the majority brought a negative viewpoint to them regarding slavery. This population push destroys the South's efforts to maintain balance in government because it means the addition of a freer future and potentially anti-slavery presidential elections in the North. The political issue that eventually moved the nation into conflict was slavery in the west that was won during the Mexican-American War. These lands comprise all or part of the current states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada. A similar problem had been addressed before, in 1820, when, as part of the Missouri Compromise, slavery was permitted in Louisiana Purchase 36°30'N latitude (southern border of Missouri). Representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania sought to prevent the practice in new territory in 1846 when he introduced Wilmot Proviso in Congress. After extensive debate, it was defeated. In 1850, efforts were made to solve this problem. Part of the 1850 Compromise, which also recognized California as a free state, called for slavery on disorganized land (mostly Arizona & New Mexico) is accepted from Mexico to be decided by popular sovereignty. This means that locals and their territorial legislatures will decide for themselves whether slavery will Many thought that this decision had resolved the issue until it was raised again in 1854 with the passage of Act. Proposed by Sen. Stephen Douglas of Illinois, the Kansas-Nebraska Act essentially repeals the line put in place by the Missouri Compromise. Douglas, a passionate believer in grassroots democracy, felt that all regions should be subject to popular sovereignty. Seen as a concession to the South, the move led to an influx of pro- and anti-slavery forces into Kansas. Operating from rival territorial capitals, Free Staters and Border Ruffians engaged in open violence for three years. Although pro-slavery forces from Missouri have openly and inappropriately influenced elections in the region, President James Buchanan accepted their Leecompton Constitution and offered it to Congress for statehood. This was rejected by Congress, which ordered new elections. In 1859, wyandotte's anti-slavery Constitution was accepted by Congress. The fighting in Kansas has heightened tensions between North and South. As the South acknowledged that government control slipped away, it turned to the argument of the country's rights to protect slavery. Southern people claim that the federal government is prohibited by the Tenth Amendment from impeding the right of slavery to take their property into new territory. They also state that the federal government is not allowed to interfere with slavery in countries where it already exists. They feel that this type of strict construction interpretation of the Constitution coupled with annulment or perhaps separation will protect their way of life. The issue of slavery was heightened by the rise of north America's 19th-century Black activist movement in the 1820s and 1830s. Beginning in the North, adherents believe that slavery is morally wrong rather than just a social crime. Black activists of 19th century North America revolved around their beliefs from those who thought that all enslaved people should be immediately freed (William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas) to those who called for gradual emancipation (Theodore Weld, Arthur Tappan), to those who simply wanted to stop the spread of slavery and its influence (Abraham Lincoln). These activists campaigned for the end of ersided institutions and supported anti-slavery causes such as the Free State movement in Kansas. After the rise of Black activists in 19th-century North America, an ideological debate arose with Southerner about the morality of slavery with both sides often citing Biblical sources. In 1852, the cause gained increasing attention after the publication of the anti-slavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin. Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, the book helped turn the public against the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. John Brown first made a name for himself during the Kansas Bleeding crisis. An activist who Brown, along with his sons, struggled with and famous for the Pottawatomie Massacre in which they killed five pro-slavery farmers. While most black 19th-century North American activists were pacifists, Brown advocated violence and rebellion to end the evils of slavery. In October 1859, financed by the extreme wing of north America's 19th-century Black activist movement, Brown and 18 men attempted to storm the government's arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Va. Believing that the enslaved people of the nation were ready to rise up, Brown attacked with the aim of obtaining weapons for rebellion. After the initial success, the robbers were cornered in the machine house of the army by local militia. A short time later, U.S. Marines under Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee arrived and arrested Brown. Tried for treason, Brown was hanged that December. Before his death, he predicted that this crime of guilty land would never be cleaned; But with Blood. Tensions between North and South are reflected in the growing divisions in the nation's political parties. After the compromise of 1850 and the crisis in Kansas, the country's two major parties, whigs and Democrats, began to crack along regional lines. In the North, whigs largely blend into a new party: the Republican Party. Formed in 1854, as an anti-slavery party, the Republican Party offers a progressive vision for the future that includes an emphasis on industrialization, education, and homesteading. Although their presidential candidate, John C. Frémont, was defeated in 1856, the party polled strongly in the North and showed that it was the North's party of the future. In the South, Republicans are seen as an element of division and one that can lead to conflict. With the Democratic divide, there were many concerns as the 1860 election approached. The lack of candidates with national appeal indicates that change is coming. Representing the Republican Party was Abraham Lincoln, while Stephen Douglas stood for the Northern Democrats. Their Southern counterparts nominated John C. Breckinridge. Wanting to find a compromise, the former Whigs in border states created the Unity Party of the Constitution and nominated John C. Bell. Voting was stretched along the right sexy lines when Lincoln won the North, Breckinridge won the South, and Bell won border states. Douglas claims Missouri and parts of New Jersey, North Korea, with its growing population and growing electoral power, has achieved what the South has always feared: full control of government by free states. In response to Lincoln's victory, South Carolina opened a convention to discuss secession from the Union. On 24 Dec 1860, he adopted a declaration of secession and left the Union. Through the Secession Winter of 1861, by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. When the states departed, local forces federal forts control and installation without resistance from the Buchanan Administration. The most egregious act occurred in Texas, where Gen. David E. Twiggs surrendered a quarter of all U.S. troops standing without gunfire. When Lincoln finally entered office on March 4, 1861, he inherited a crumbling country. Popular Vote Party Candidate 1860 Abraham Lincoln Republican 180 1,866,452 Stephen Douglas Northern Democrats 12 1,375,157 John C. Breckinridge Southern Democrats 72 847,953 John Bell Constitutional Union 39 590,631 590,631