

# The American Civil War

## 1. Causes of the Civil War

## 2. Lincoln's Position

## 3. Civil War



# The American Civil War



**1. Causes of the Civil War**

**2. Lincoln's Position**

**3. Civil War**

# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- **Economic factors**
- **Political factors**
- **The issue of slavery**
- **Secession**

# 1. Causes of the Civil War

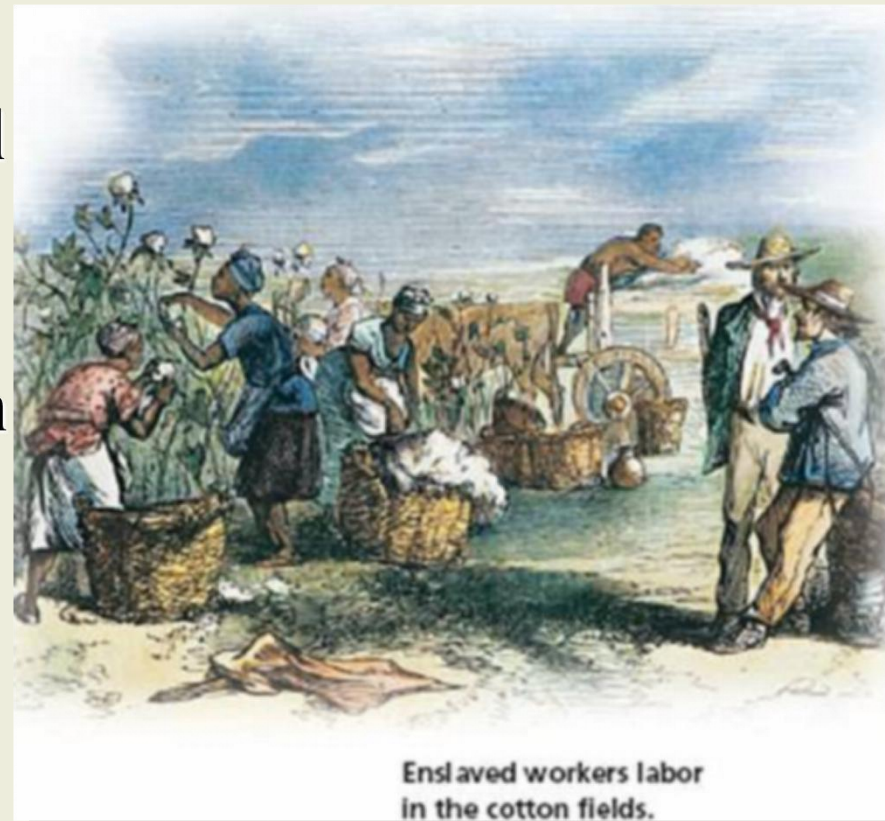
- **Economic factors**
- **Political factors**
- **The issue of slavery**
- **Secession**

# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- **Economic factors**

## *The South:*

**Completely agricultural and was dominated by a settled(坚固的) plantation system based on slavery.**

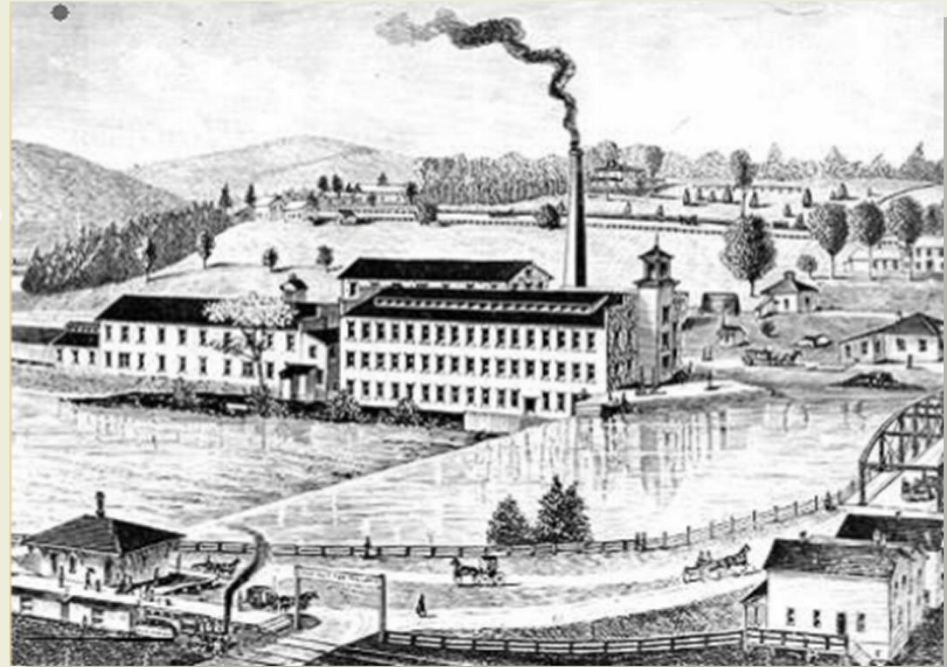


# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- **Economic factors**

**The North:**

**Established as an industrial society and had a rapidly growing economy based on family farms, industry, mining, commerce and transportation, with a large and rapidly growing urban areas and population and no slavery outside the Border States.**



# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- **Economic factors**

## *The North VS The South:*

**The South manufactured little. Almost all manufactured goods had to be imported. Southerners therefore opposed high tariffs. The manufacturing economy of the North, on the other hand, demanded high tariffs to protect its own products from cheap foreign competition.**

# 1. Causes of the Civil War



- **Economic factors**
- **Political factors**
- **The issue of slavery**
- **Secession**



# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- **Political factors**

## *The North:*

**Needed a central government to build an infrastructure of roads and protect its complex trading and financial interests, and control the national currency.**

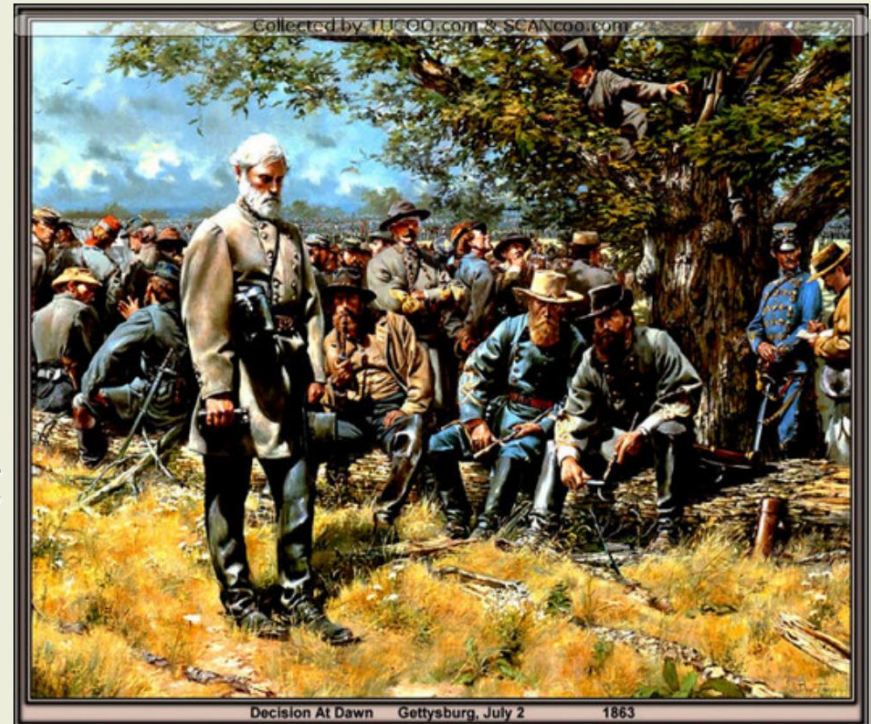


# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- **Political factors**

**The South:**

**Depended much less on the federal government than did other regions, and Southerners therefore felt no need to strengthen it. In addition, Southern patriots feared that a strong central government might interfere with slavery.**



# 1. Causes of the Civil War

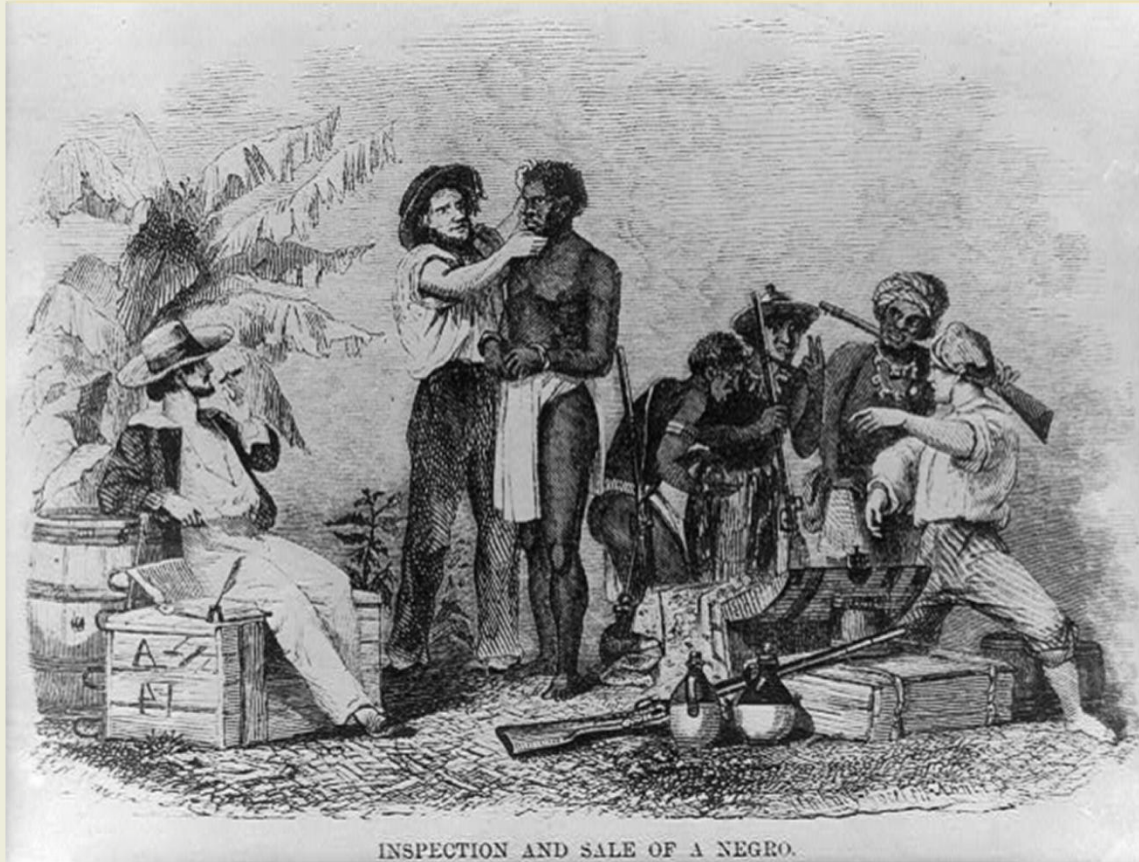


- **Economic factors**
- **Political factors**
- **The issue of slavery**
- **Secession**

# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- The issue of slavery

The chief and immediate cause of the war was slavery.



# 1. Causes of the Civil War

## *The South*

- wanted to expand slavery into the new territories.

## *The North*

- opposed to this and wanted to stop the extension of slavery

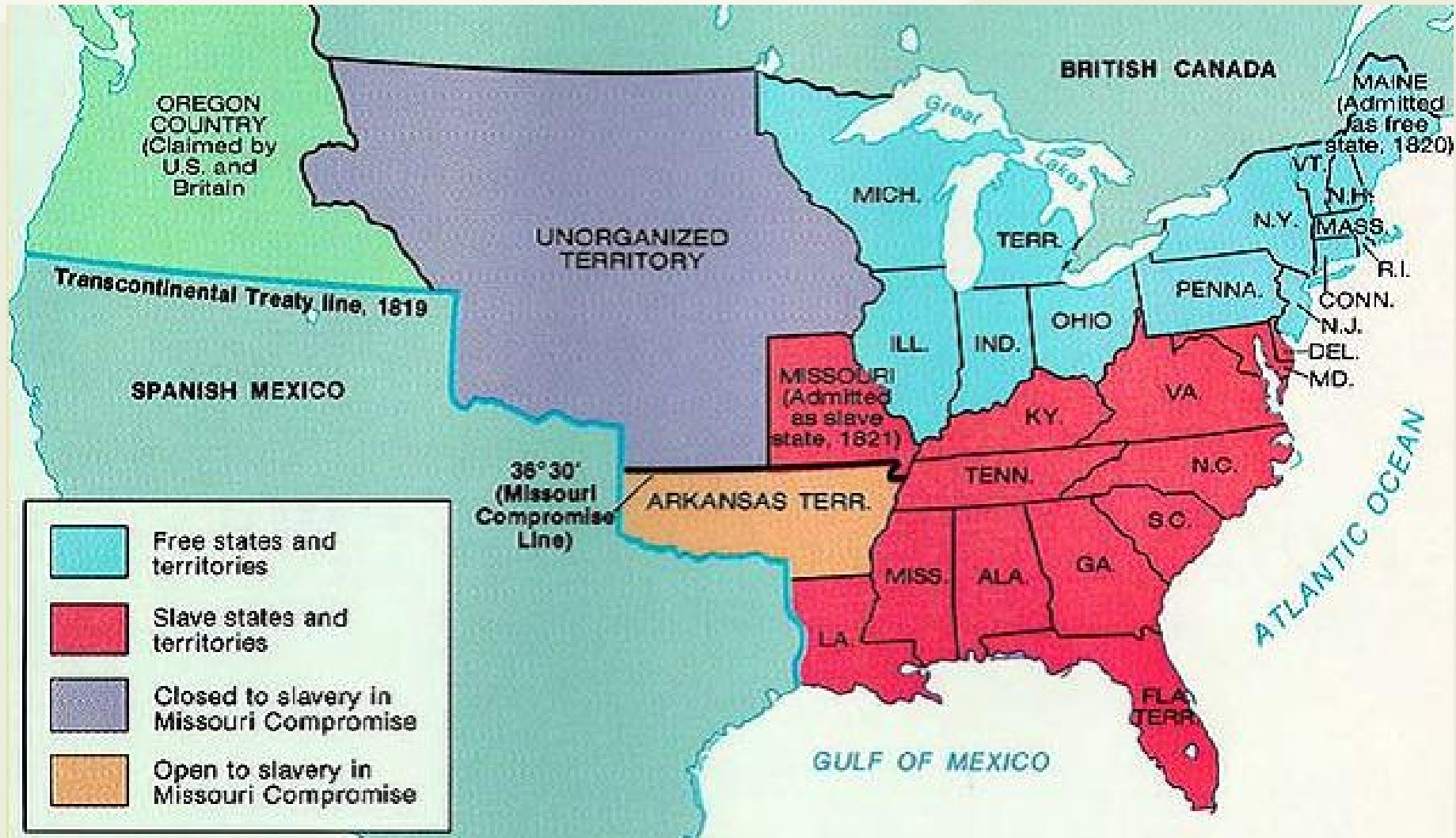


**Compromise of 1850  
&  
the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854**

# 1. Causes of the Civil War



# 1. Causes of the Civil War

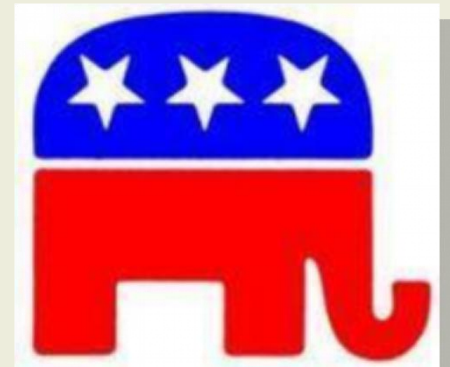


**Missouri Compromise (1820)**

# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- **The issue of slavery**

**The passage of Kansas-Nebraska Act had an extremely divisive effect on the nation and spurred the creation of the Republican Party, formed largely to keep slavery out of the western territories. Soon the Republican Party emerged as the dominant force throughout the North.**





# 1. Causes of the Civil War

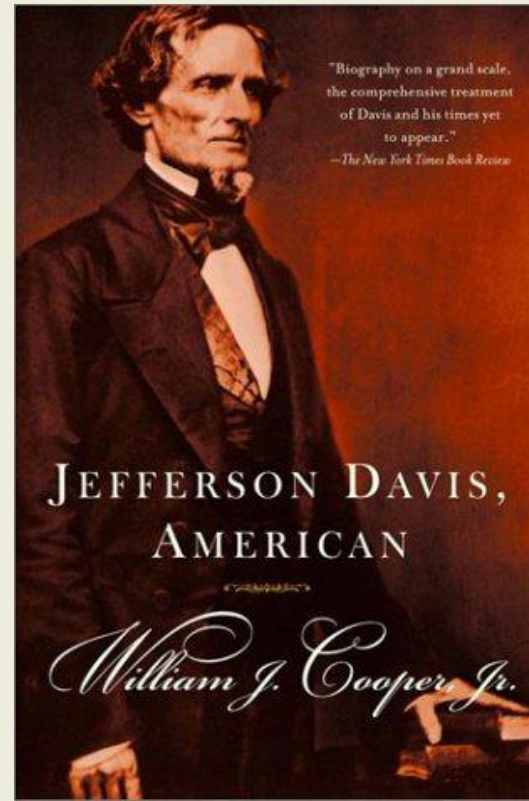
- **Economic factors**
- **Political factors**
- **The issue of slavery**
- **Secession**

# 1. Causes of the Civil War

- **Secession**



*Lincoln, Republican (Union 联邦) President in 1860*



*Jefferson Davis, Confederate States (南部联邦) President in 1861*

# The American Civil War



**1. Causes of the Civil War**

**2. Lincoln's Position**

**3. Civil War**

## 2. Lincoln's Position



**U.S. President  
Abraham Lincoln  
stands at center of  
Capitol steps during  
his inauguration in  
Washington, D.C.,  
on March 4, 1861.**

## 2. Lincoln's Position

**To the south he was both conciliatory (安抚的) and firm. He promised that he would not interfere with slavery where it already existed. But he also said that the Union was perpetual and that secession was illegal. Lincoln hoped that the seceded states would return to the Union with time, and without force.**



# The American Civil War



**1. Causes of the Civil War**

**2. Lincoln's Position**

**3. Civil War**

## 3. Civil War

- **Fort Sumter**
- **Civil War**
- **North versus South**
- **End of the war**

## 3. Civil War

- **Fort Sumter**
- **Civil War**
- **North versus South**
- **End of the war**



### 3. Civil War

- **Fort Sumter  
(苏姆特堡)**



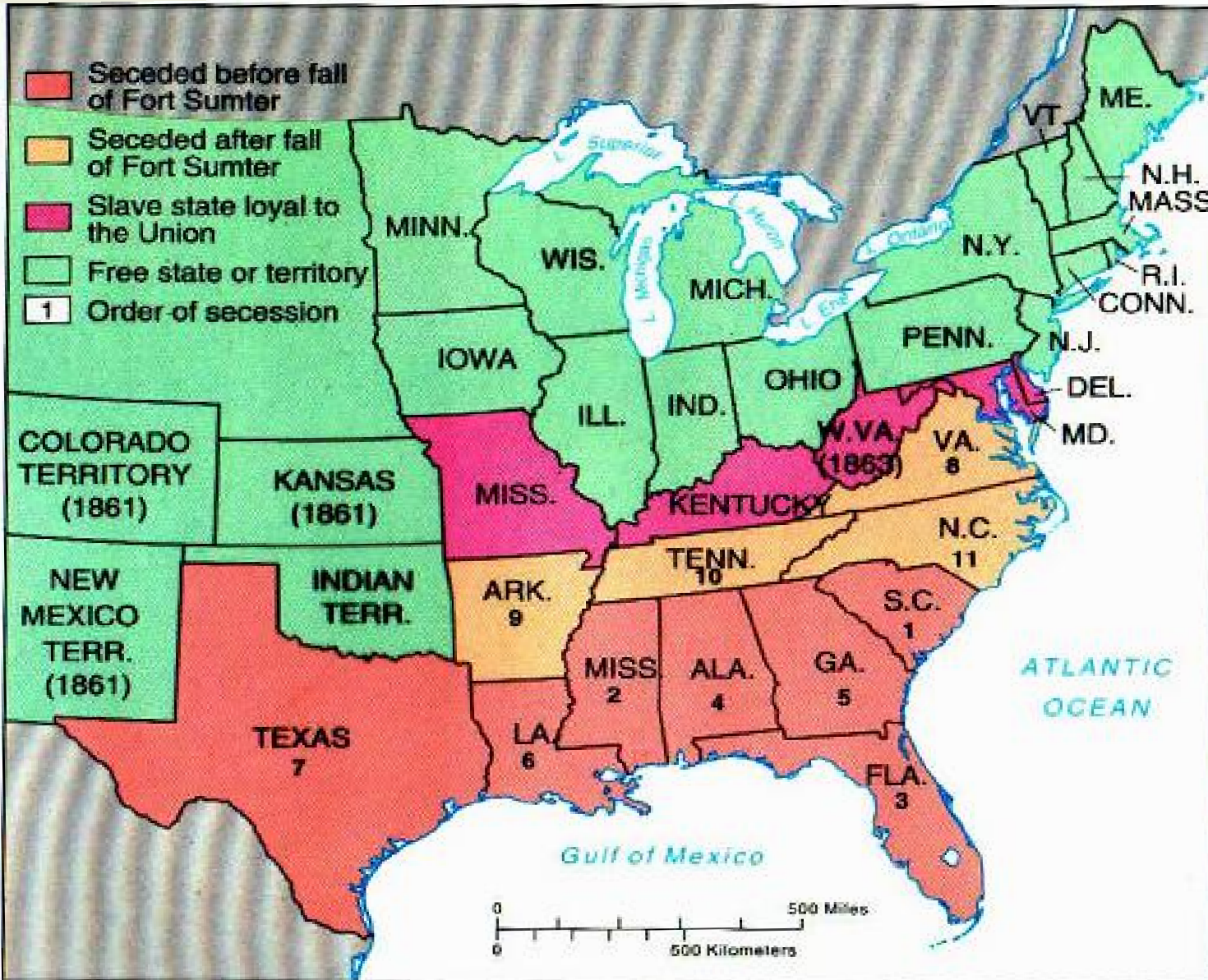
**Civil War  
began!**

**The Battle of Fort Sumter  
(April 12 – April 13, 1861)**

## 3. Civil War

- **Fort Sumter**
- **Civil War**
- **North versus South**
- **End of the war**

# 3. Civil War



**Confederacy**  
11 states,  
population of  
9 million,  
including  
nearly 4  
million slaves.



**The Union**  
21 states,  
population of  
over 20  
million.

## 3. Civil War

- **Fort Sumter**
- **Civil War**
- **North versus South**
- **End of the war**

# 3. Civil War

- **North versus South**

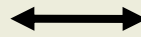


**Union holding  
US flag**

**Goal:**

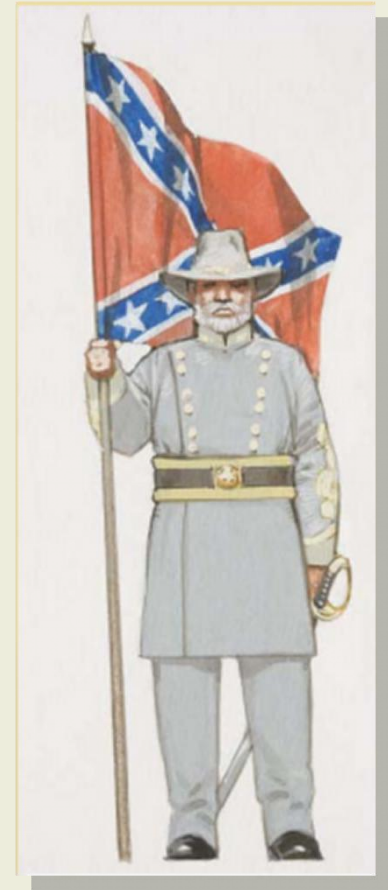
**The North:**

**To restore  
the Union  
by force.**



**The South:**

**To defend  
independence.**



**Confederate holding  
Confederate battle flag**

## 3. Civil War

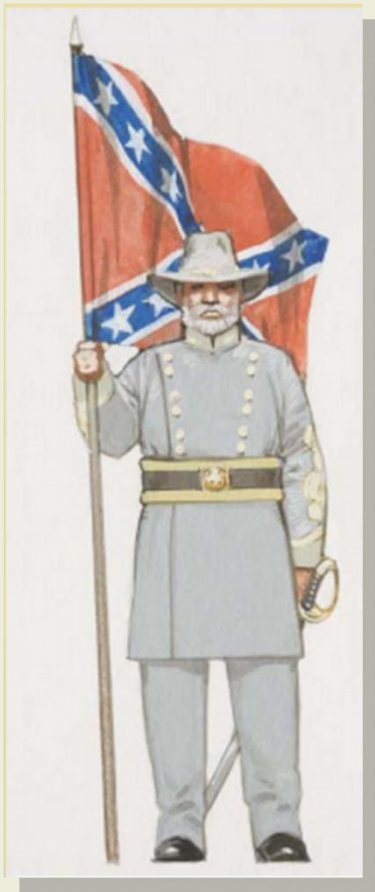
### ◆ Advantages of the North



1. much larger population;
2. its economy;
3. 33,600 kilometers of railroads, better roads and better water transportation.

## 3. Civil War

### ◆The Advantages of the South



- 1. a stronger military tradition;**
- 2. had the popular support of the southern people in their quest for independence;**
- 3. on familiar home ground, therefore, their lines of communication and supply would be shorter.**
- 4. had the sympathy of many Europeans**

## 3. Civil War

- **Fort Sumter**
- **Civil War**
- **North versus South**
- **End of the war**





### 3. Civil War

- End of the war

“all persons held as slaves” within the rebellious states “are, and henceforward shall be free.”



Emancipation Proclamation  
(January 1, 1863)

### 3. Civil War

- **End of the war**

#### **Two Effects of Emancipation**

##### **Proclamation:**

**First, the proclamation weakened the South and encouraged 190,000 African Americans, many of them former slaves, to join the Union Army.**

**Second, it caused a swing of European public opinion towards the Union cause. After the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, European sympathy for the North increased, and the possibility of European aid to the**

**South became more remote. Ultimately, the European countries remained neutral.**

## 3. Civil War

- **End of the war**



**'Gettysburg Address'**  
(November 19, 1863)

**Being regarded as the best remembered speech of the Civil War and one of the best speeches in American history.**



## 3. Civil War

- **End of the war**



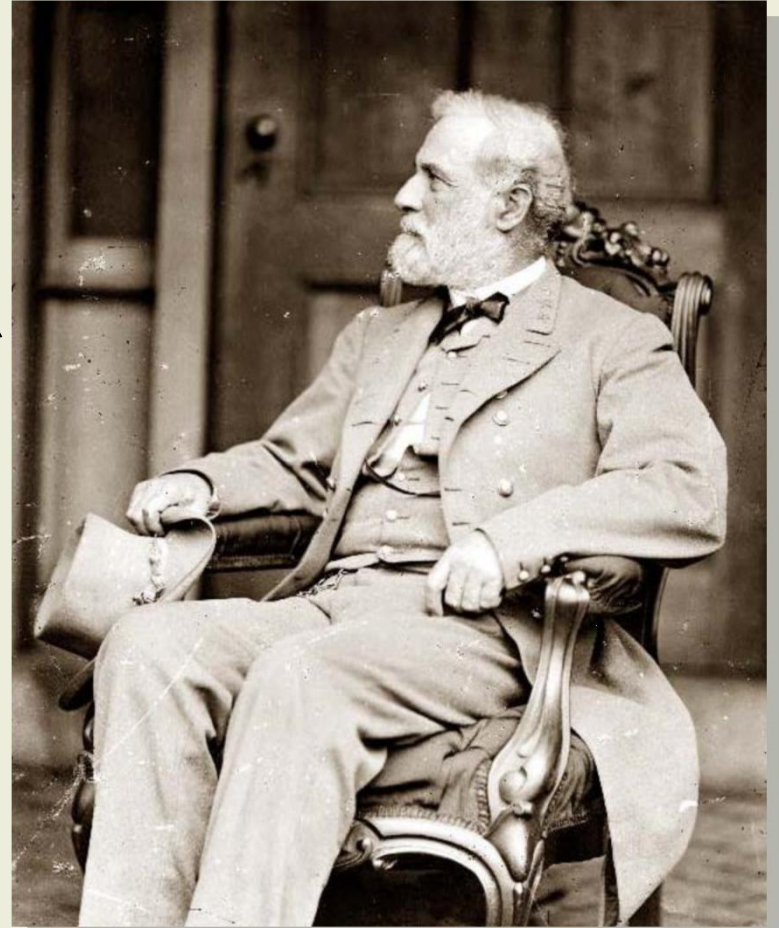
**In March 1864 Lincoln made Ulysses S. Grant, the North's most successful general, commander of all the Union armies. The President had finally found military genius to match Lee.**

**Ulysses S. Grant**

## 3. Civil War

- **End of the war**

**A top graduate of West Point, Lee distinguished himself as an exceptional soldier in the U.S. Army for thirty-two years. He is best known for commanding the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in the American Civil War.**



**General Robert E. Lee**

## 3. Civil War

- **End of the war**



**Confederate  
Gen. Robert  
E. Lee  
surrenderin  
g to Union  
Gen. Ulysses  
S.**

**Grant at at  
Appomattox  
Court House,  
Virginia,  
April 9, 1865**

## 3. Civil War

- **End of the war**



**The Civil War resulted in the defeat of the South and the emancipation of the slaves. The war left the South physically and economically devastated.**