

1861-1865

The U.S. Civil War

Sectional differences

between the North and South

came to a breaking point  
in 1861. Southern states

declared themselves independent  
and seized Federal assets  
in their borders (e.g. Ft. Sumter).

President Lincoln led a  
Northern war effort aimed at  
forcing the Southern states  
back into the Union of states.

The Northern strategy was known  
as the Anaconda plan and involved  
3 main components: blockade

Southern ports, divide the South  
along the Mississippi River, and  
capture the Southern capital of  
Richmond, Virginia. Lincoln

strengthened his position by  
issuing the Emancipation Proclamation  
which promised freedom for slaves in  
areas of rebellion. This act gave

53  
the North a claim to the moral  
high ground in the war and made  
it politically difficult for  
powerful non-slavery nations  
such as Great Britain and  
France to provide overt aid  
to the Southern Confederacy.

The Civil War led to the passage  
of the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, & 15<sup>th</sup>

Amendments to the Constitution

• 13<sup>th</sup> Ended Slavery

• 14<sup>th</sup> Made Blacks Citizens  
(sic Dred Scott case)

• 15<sup>th</sup> Gave Blacks the  
right to vote