The Civil War: The North Advances
3. Civil War and Reconstruction

a. Identify and analyze the technological, social, and strategic aspects of the Civil War

b. Explain the influence of Abraham Lincoln’s philosophy of the Union and his executive actions and leadership on the course of the Civil War
In December of 1862, Robert E. Lee defeated Union forces in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The South achieved another victory in Chancellorsville, Virginia in the Spring of 1863.

It seemed as if the South was gaining the upper hand.

However, at Chancellorsville, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was accidently shot by a Confederate. His arm was amputated and he died from pneumonia.
The Battle of Antietam

-On September 17th, 1862, Union and Confederate forces fought at Antietam Creek in Maryland.

-It was the bloodiest single day of fighting in the entire Civil War. Over 20,000 were killed, wounded, or went missing.

-Robert E. Lee tried to hold ground in Maryland, but was eventually forced out.
The South Invades the North

- Despite Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson's death, Robert E. Lee invaded the Union. This was a change from a primarily defensive strategy to an aggressive offensive strategy.

- This change came because the South desperately had to have supplies for the Confederacy.

- Lee crossed the Potomac river into Maryland and pushed into Pennsylvania.
The Confederate States are marked in red. Border States, choosing to be neutral, are marked with lines.
The South originally wanted to pursue a defensive strategy to keep the North out of their area. Yet, when the Anaconda Plan blocked the South from gaining supplies, Robert E. Lee decided to invade the North to get supplies. This led to the Battle of Gettysburg.
The Battle of Gettysburg

- The most conclusive battle of the Civil War was in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The conflict lasted from July 1\textsuperscript{st} to July 3\textsuperscript{rd} in 1863.

- \textbf{General Robert E. Lee} and the Confederates fought with \textbf{General George Meade} of the North.

- The South advanced upon the area. However, the Union still held the area of \textbf{Cemetery Ridge}. Lee could not penetrate the stronghold and had to retreat back to Virginia.
The Battle of Gettysburg proved the South could not initiate a successful invasion of the North.
Soldiers who lost their lives in the Battle of Gettysburg
Lincoln giving the Gettysburg Address
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. - Abraham Lincoln (The Gettysburg Address)
The Gettysburg Address

- After this conflict, it was obvious that the South could not successfully invade the North. The South did not have adequate supplies to sustain their rebellion.

-The Battle of Gettysburg was costly to both sides. Lincoln himself visited the battlefield in November of 1863 to dedicate a cemetery for the soldiers.

- On November 19th, 1863, Lincoln gave a speech called the Gettysburg Address to affirm his hope that the United States would endure.