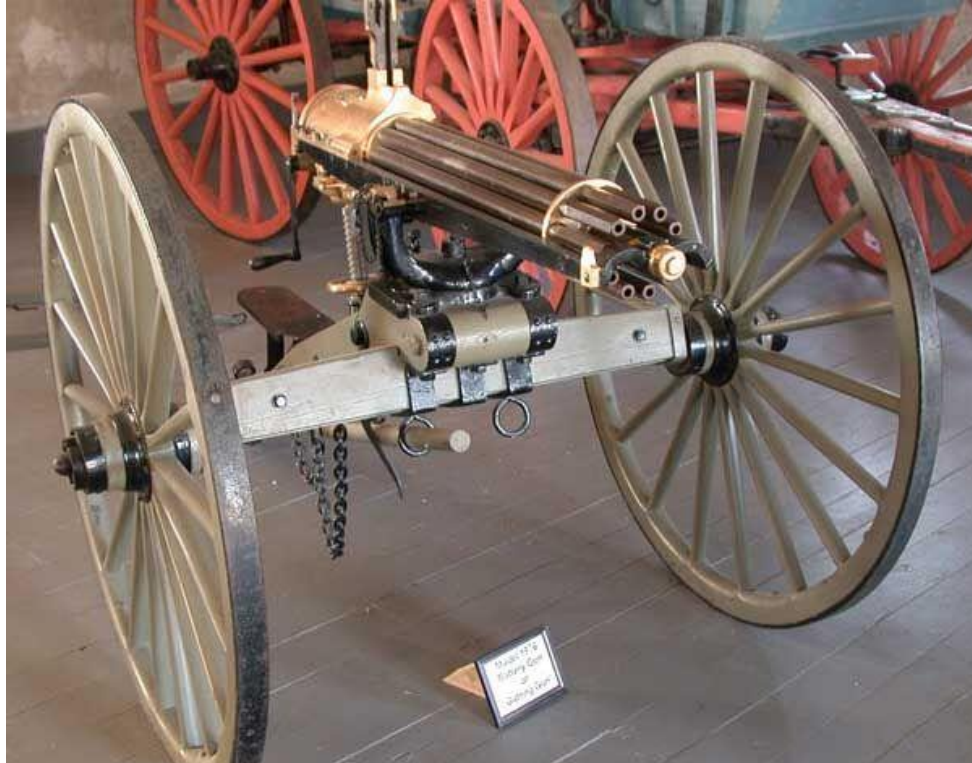


# 15.2.1 Hardships and Weapons



Model 17-B  
Portable Engine  
at  
Columbia Station



# A Soldier's Life



# Paragraph 1

The civil war divided not only the nation, but families too.

Often brother fought against brother.

Even Abraham Lincoln's own brother in law step brother was a Confederate General.





## Paragraph 2

Out of a 30 day period, most soldiers fought in battle 1 day and trained the other 29.

Supplies were incredibly limited.

More men died from disease than anything else.



## Paragraph 3

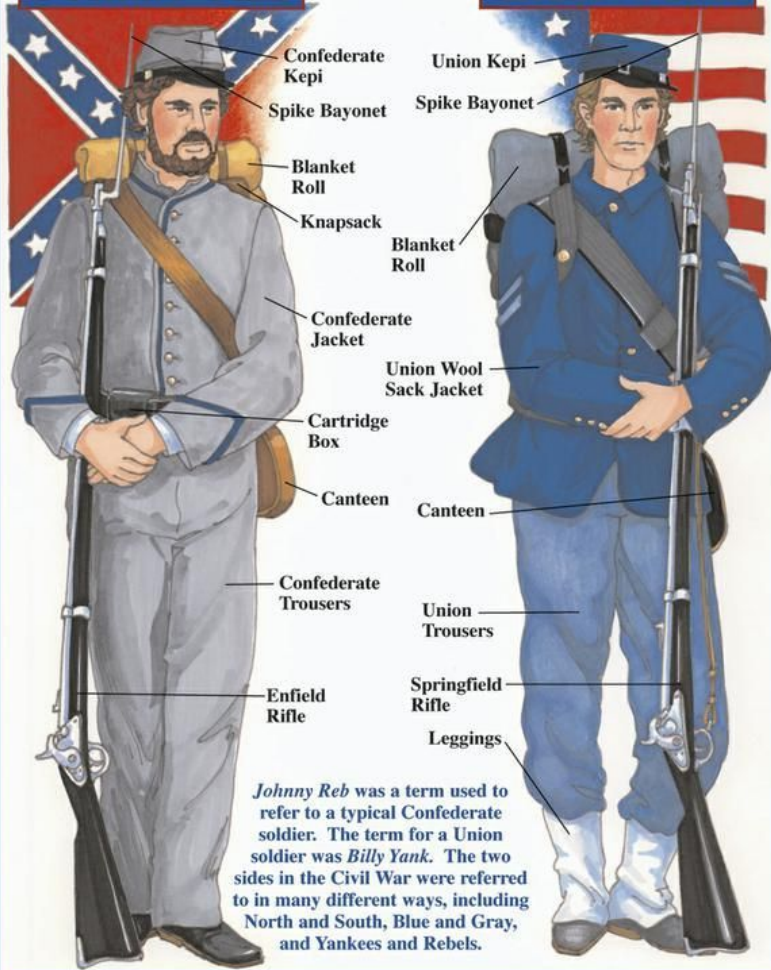
The majority of soldiers on both sides were farmers under 30 years old.

Boys as young as 12 served as buglers, drummer boys and stretcher bearers.

Immigrants and African Americans (eventually) made up a large portion of the Union army.

## JOHNNY REB

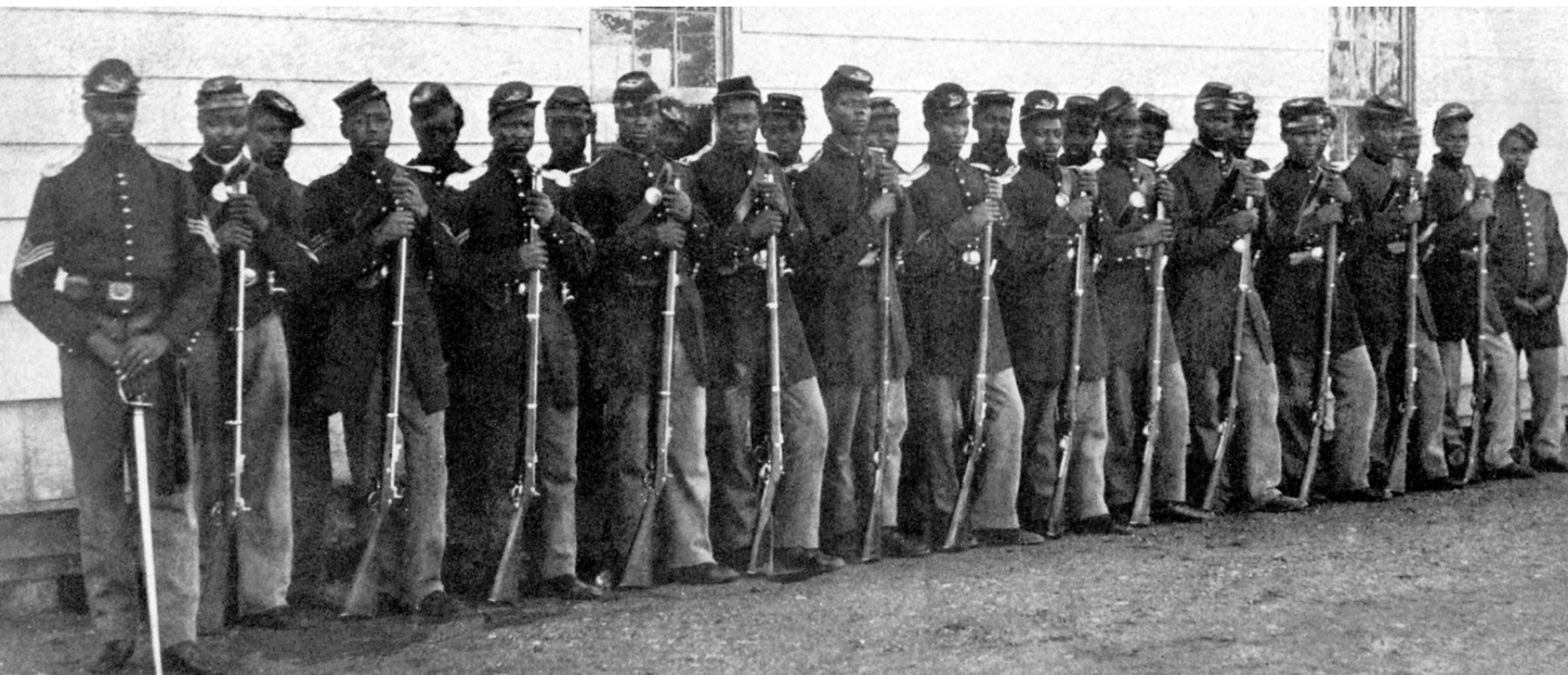
## BILLY YANK



*Johnny Reb* was a term used to refer to a typical Confederate soldier. The term for a Union soldier was *Billy Yank*. The two sides in the Civil War were referred to in many different ways, including North and South, Blue and Gray, and Yankees and Rebels.







# A New Kind of War

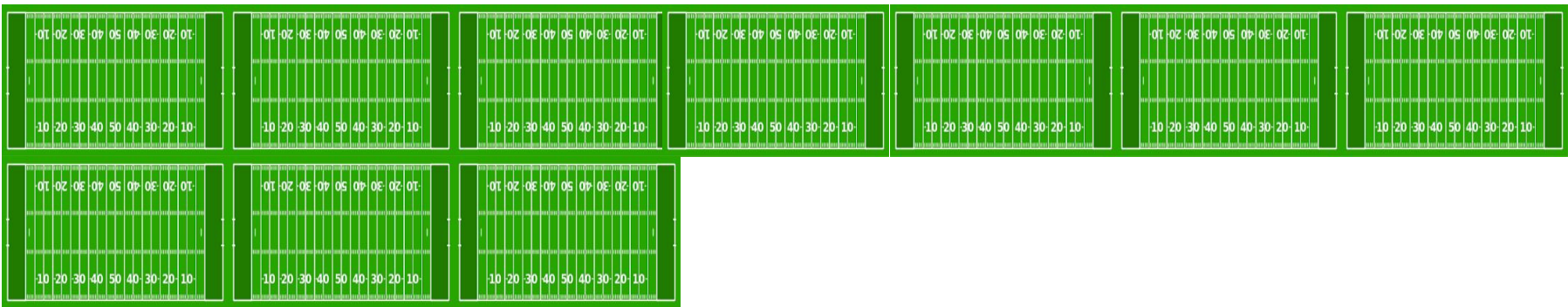
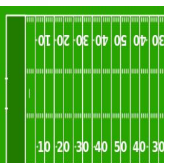


## Paragraph 1

Massive technological advances made the Civil War the deadliest war in history.

An average colonial musket was accurate up to 80 yards.

An average Civil War rifle was accurate at 1000 yards.



## Paragraph 2

Some soldiers were equipped with repeater rifles.

These rifles used a lever under the trigger to semi-automatically reload bullets into the chamber.





[youtube.com/Sivispatemparebellumguns](https://www.youtube.com/Sivispatemparebellumguns)

## Paragraph 3

Larger rifles and cannons led to **trench style or “static” warfare** (soldiers dug into the earth and hid from accurate, deadly fire).

New ship technologies called **Ironclads** allowed for naval ships to withstand heavy bombardment from even the biggest coastal cannons.







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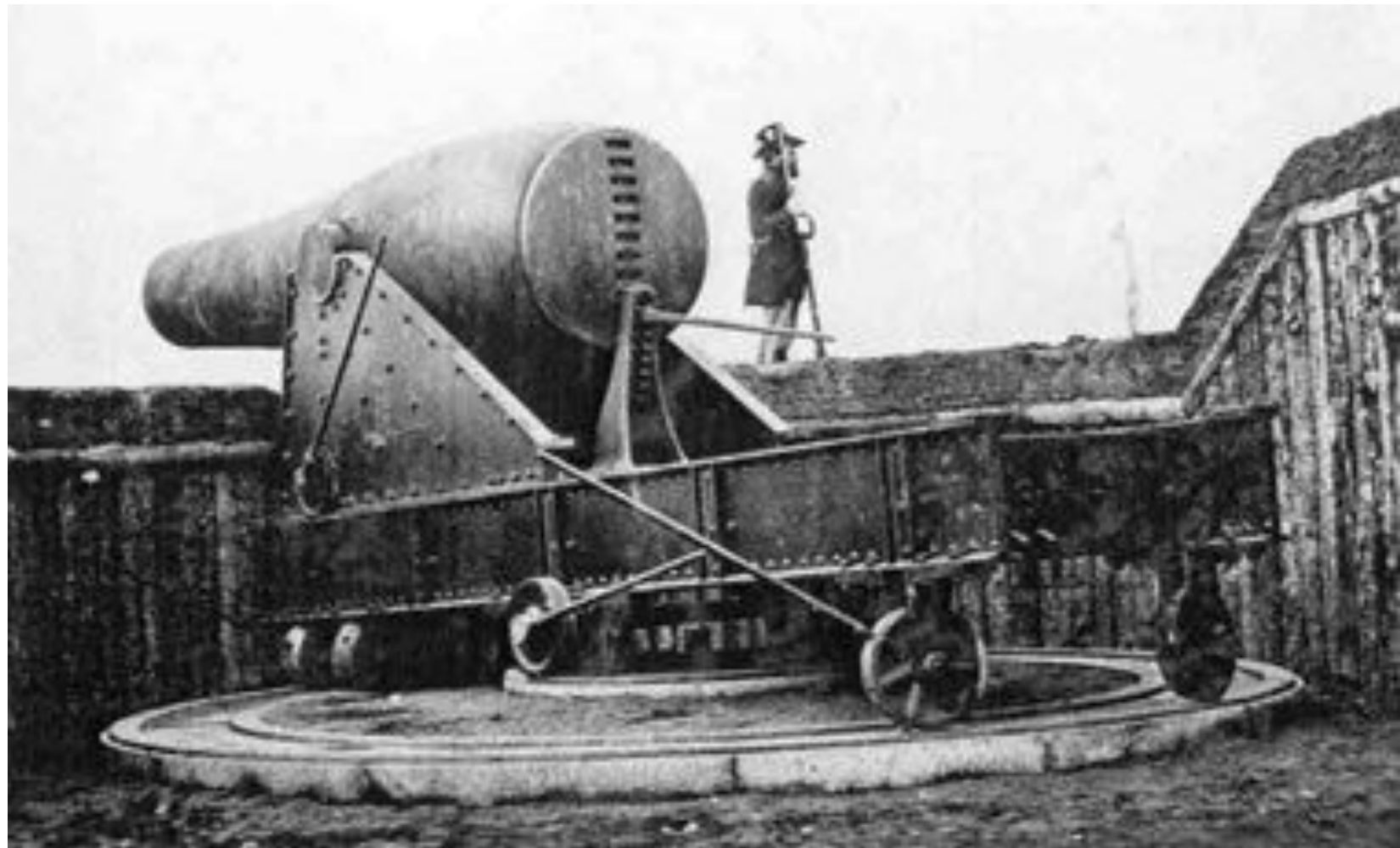
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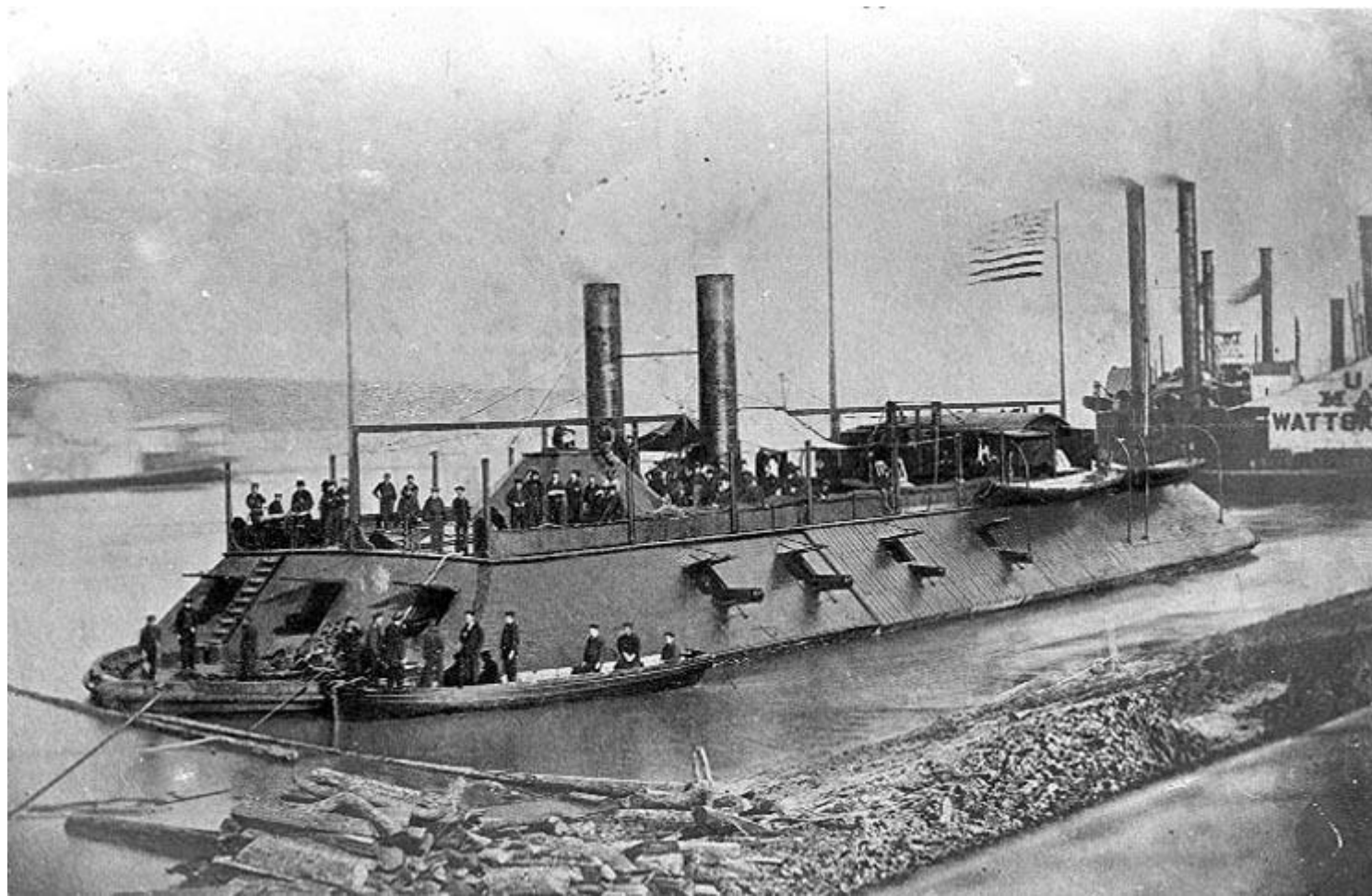


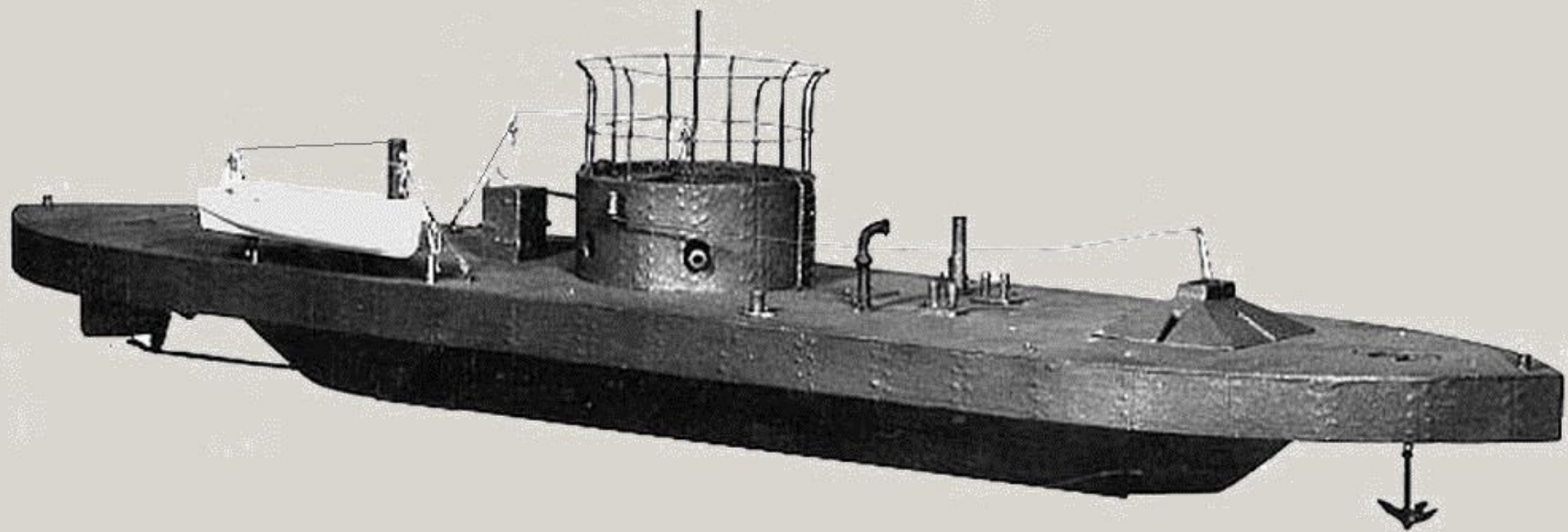








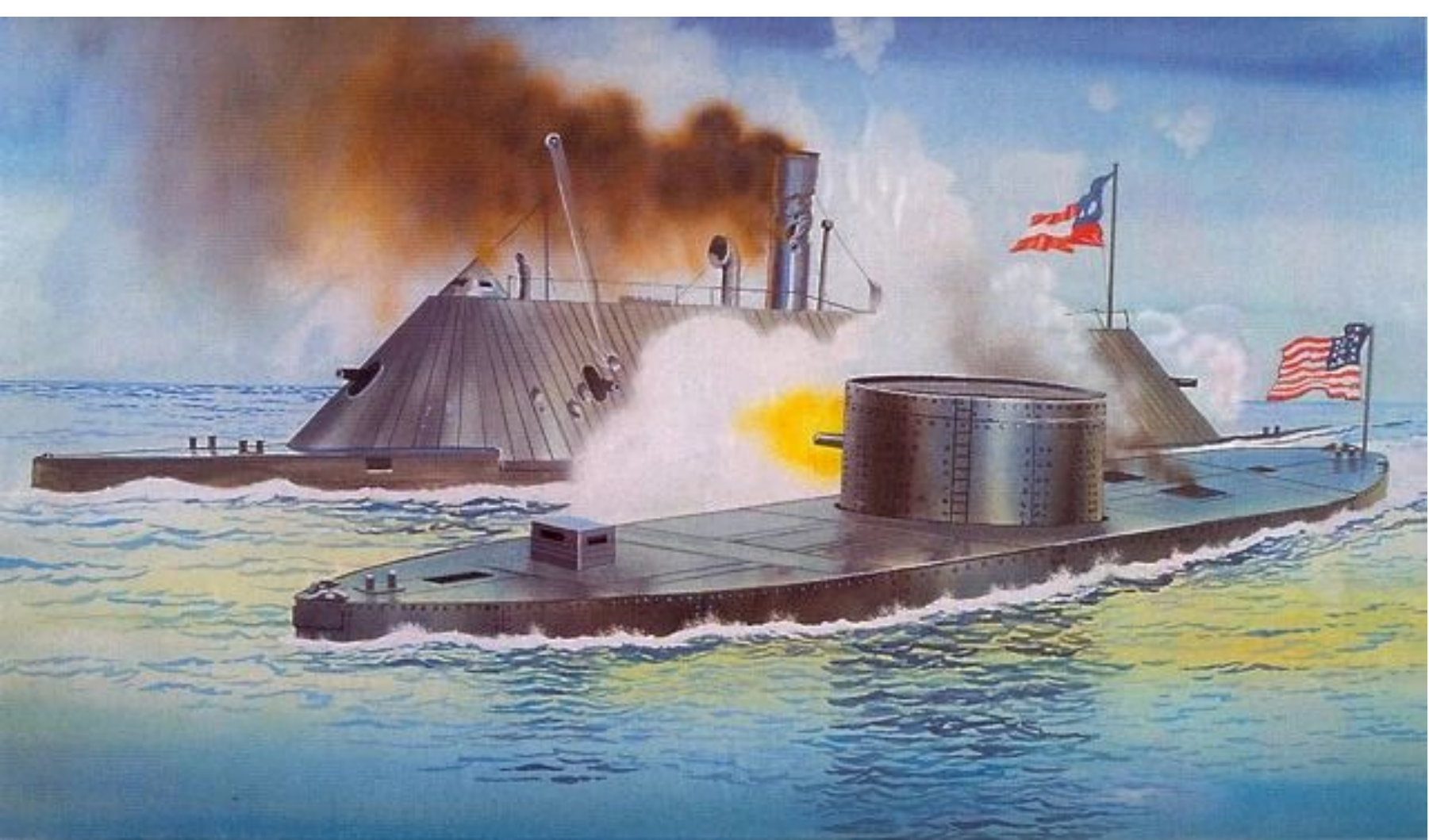












## Paragraph 4

Medicine did not keep up with weapon technology causing a very high mortality rate.

The war claimed the lives of more than 600,000 soldiers.



# 15.3.1 Different Strategies



# Strengths and Weaknesses





## Paragraph 1 (Union Strengths)

The North had a larger population than the South.

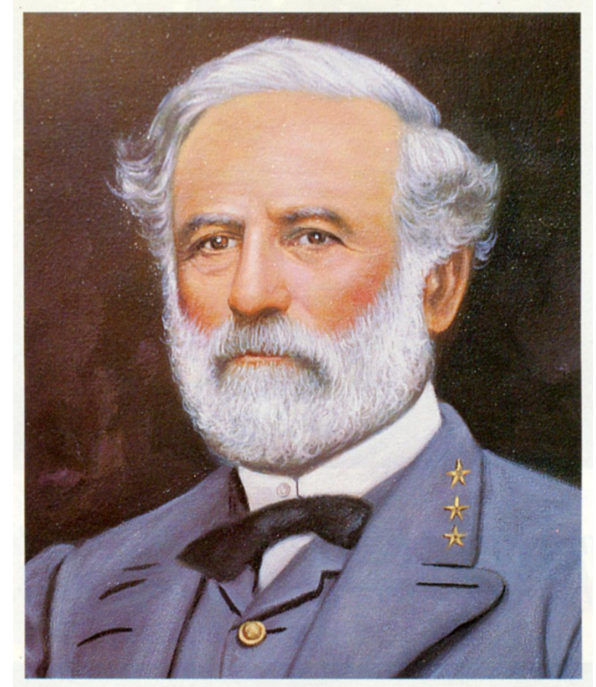
The North had nearly 5 times the industrial power of the South.



## Paragraph 2

The North had a large navy  
(The South did not .... yet)

The North had Westpoint  
(military training school) but  
the south had the best  
graduates of Westpoint.



# Paragraph 3

The South fought the majority of the war on the defensive, meaning that most of the fighting was in their territory.

This was a benefit as it put the South at a geographic advantage (Both in knowledge and positioning)\

The North would have to charge their locations, taking lots of damage.



## Paragraph 4

The South used more offensive tactics than the North.

They tried to capture Northern supply ships.

They put pressure on Washington D.C.

# Making a Game Plan





## Paragraph 1

Union General Winfield Scott (Hero of the Mexican American War) came up with the strategy of blocking all Confederate ports with the Unions strong navy.

The Confederates needed to trade with Europe for supplies, and by cutting off the waterways, this would strangle them into submission.

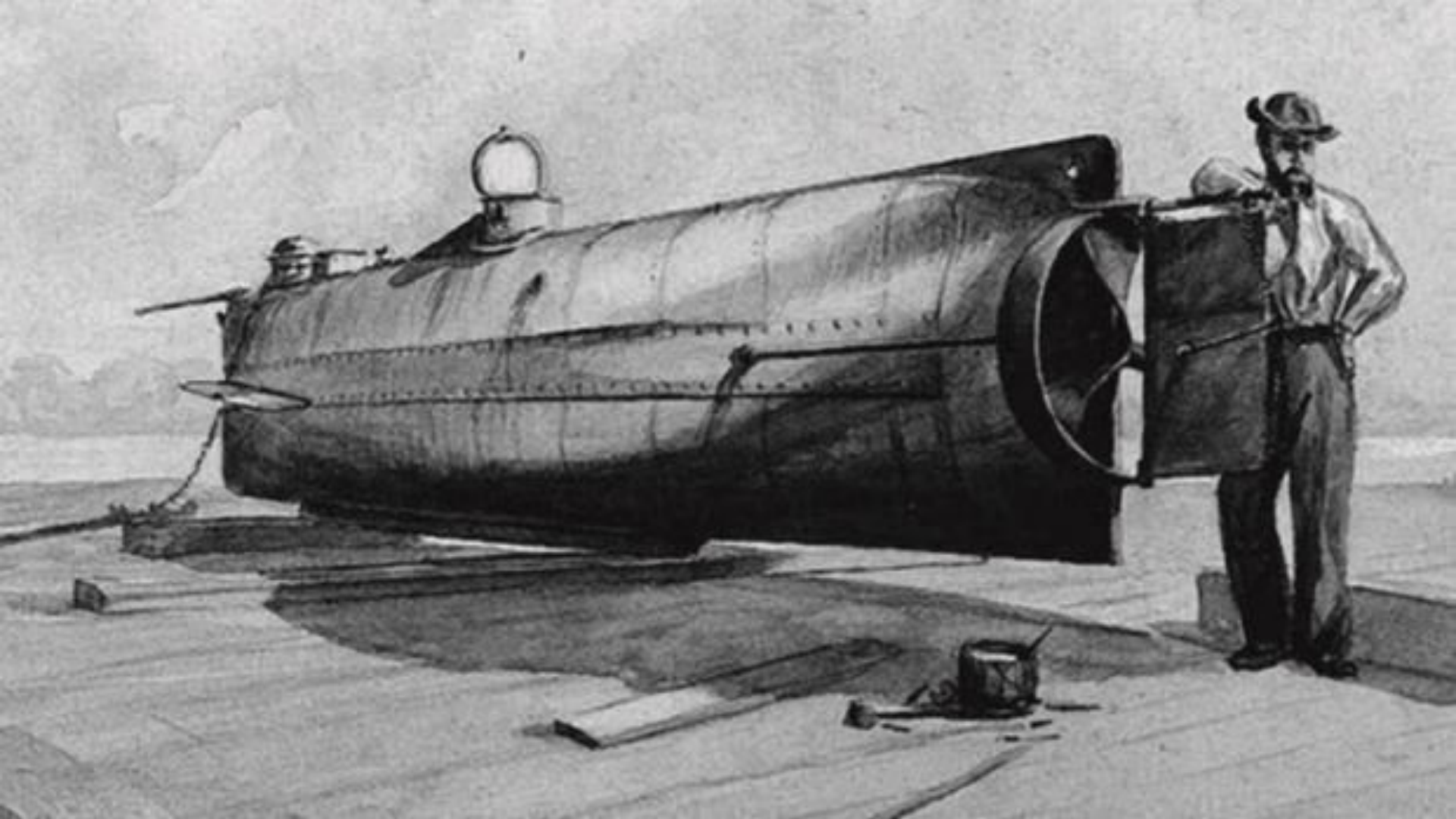
## Paragraph 2

Using 40 warships, the North blockaded ports across 3000 miles of coast.

The plan became known as the Anaconda Plan (a large constrictor snake).



Tom Freeman  
©1995



## Paragraph 3

The South hoped that the shortage of cotton would influence Europe to join the war on their side...it did not.

Instead they built a heavily armored ship that could break through the blockades and open the ports up. The CSS Merrimack.