

# 15.3.2 Differences Between the North and South



# Population

## North

**18.5 Million people.**

**3.8 Million of fighting age.**

**19 of the largest cities  
were in the North.**

## South

**5.5 Million people**

**3.5 Million slaves**

**1.1 Million at fighting age.**

**Only 2 large cities  
(Charleston and New  
Orleans)**

# Rail Transportation

## North

Nearly double the railroads as the south.

## South

Only railroads from Mississippi, to Alabama and Georgia.

Railroads were severely out of shape and in need of repairs.

# Industry

North

Nearly all factories were in the north.

Factories are used for:

Rifles

Cannons

Trains

South

Main factories were in Richmond Virginia (Close to the North)

Major weakness.

# Agriculture

## North

No major agricultural growth.

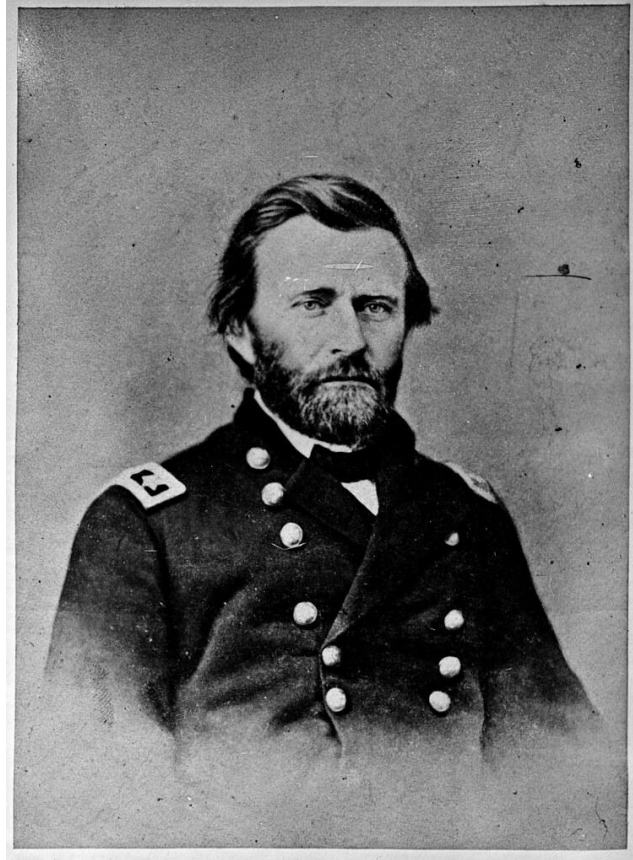
No cotton from the South during the war.

## South

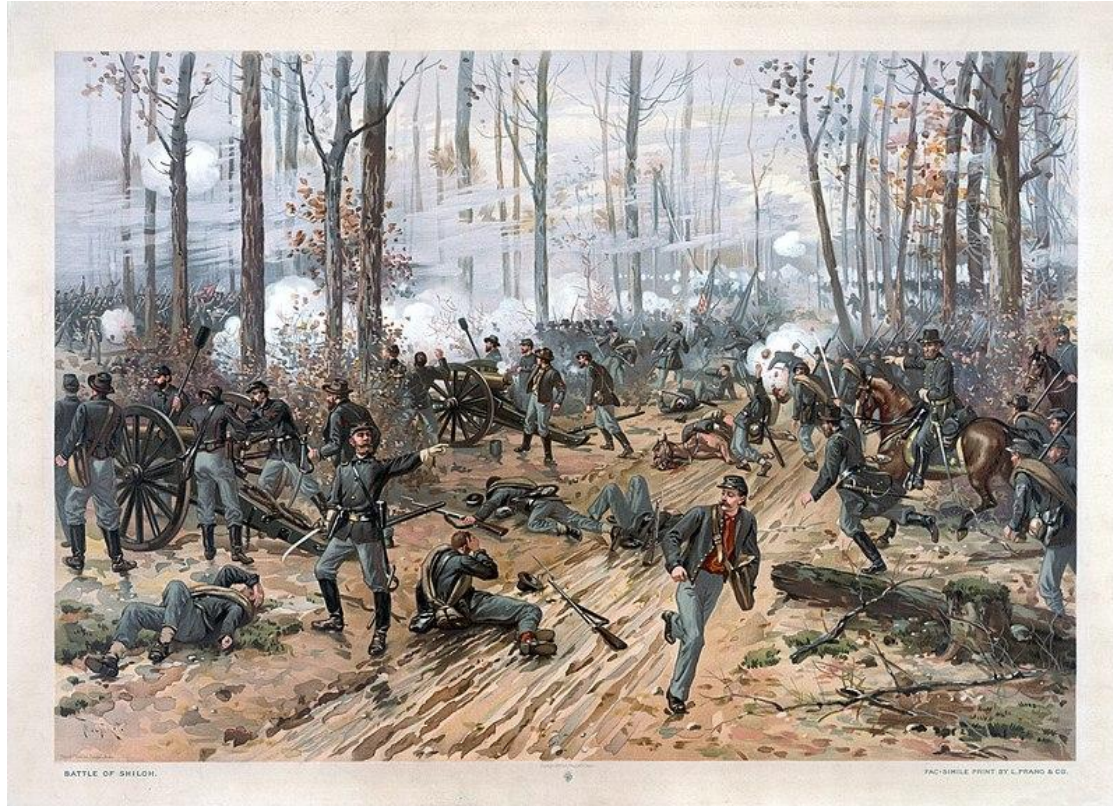
Largest producer of cotton in the world.

Huge profits used to fund the war.

## 15.3.3 War in the West and the East



# The Battle of Shiloh



## Paragraph 1

In 1862 the Union and Confederates fought in the western portion of the Confederacy.

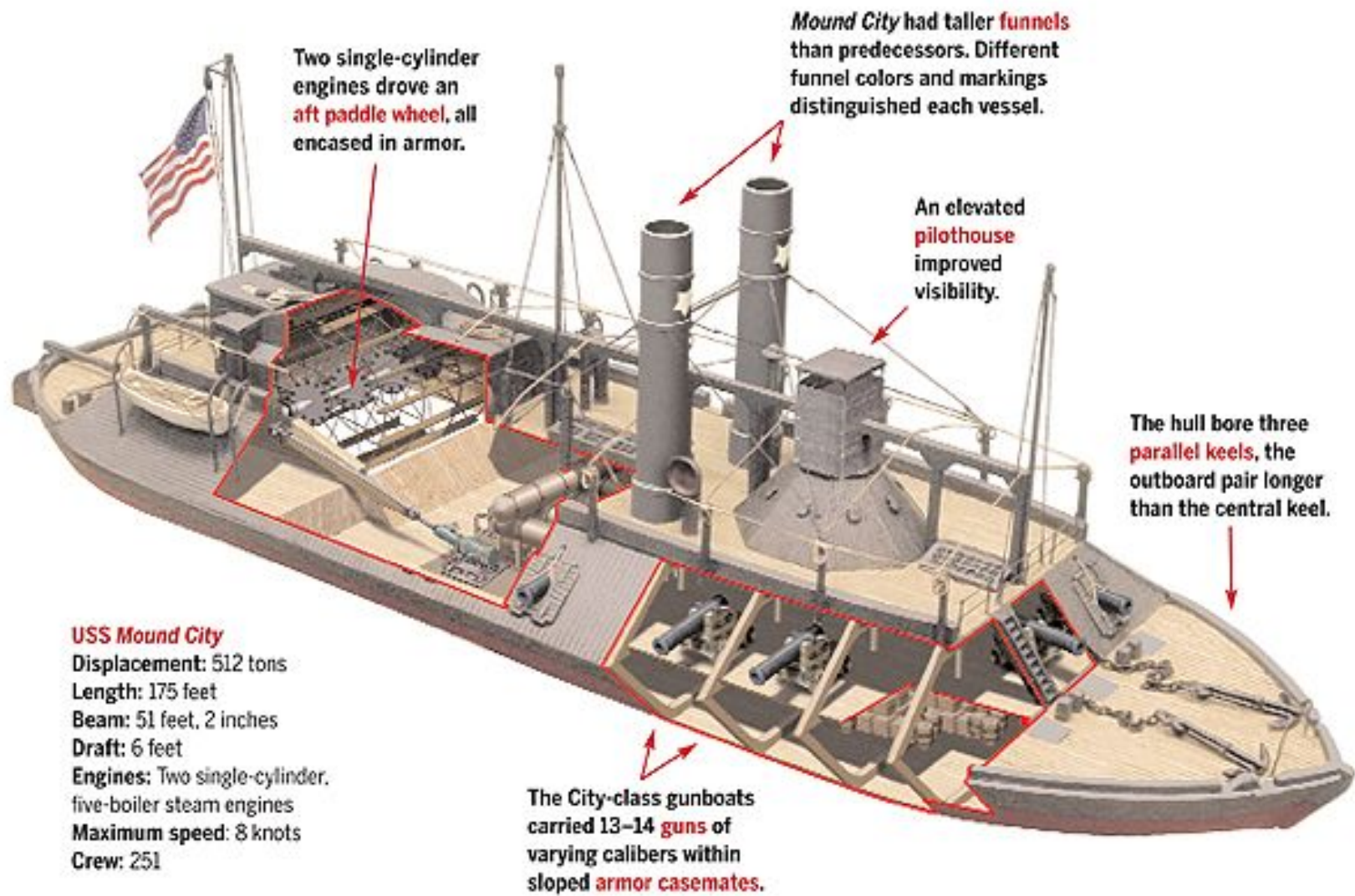
The are held the Mississippi River and access to New Orleans. It was a key location for both sides.



## Paragraph 2

**Ulysses S. Grant** and **William “Tecumseh” Sherman** sailed 19 boats up the Mississippi and captured 2 key forts forcing the Confederates back.

Grant needed to link up with 20,000 more Union soldiers awaiting him in Corinth, Mississippi, but first he needed to march through Tennessee.



Two single-cylinder engines drove an **aft paddle wheel**, all encased in armor.

*Mound City* had taller **funnels** than predecessors. Different funnel colors and markings distinguished each vessel.

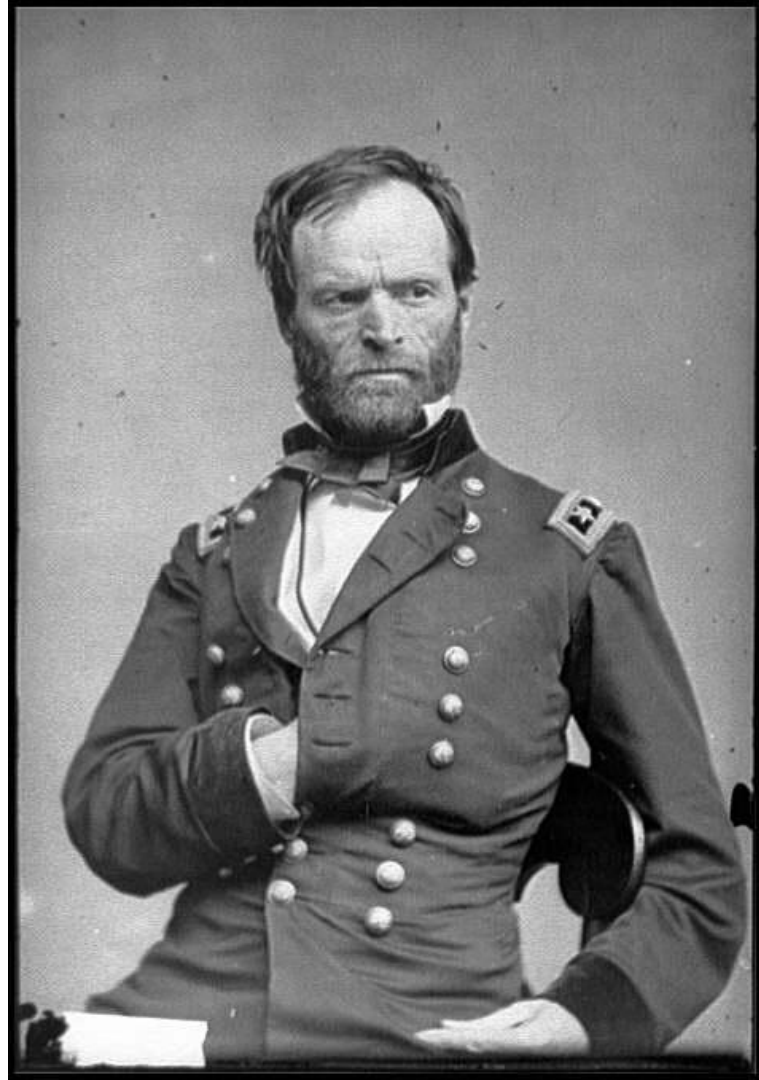
An elevated **pilothouse** improved visibility.

The hull bore three **parallel keels**, the outboard pair longer than the central keel.

**USS Mound City**  
Displacement: 512 tons  
Length: 175 feet  
Beam: 51 feet, 2 inches  
Draft: 6 feet  
Engines: Two single-cylinder, five-boiler steam engines  
Maximum speed: 8 knots  
Crew: 251

The City-class gunboats carried 13-14 **guns** of varying calibers within sloped **armor casemates**.

William "Tecumseh"  
Sherman



## Paragraph 3

The Confederates ambushed Grant at Shiloh Tennessee, and pushed the Union back.

On day 2, Grant launched a massive counter attack and forced the Confederates to surrender.

## Paragraph 4

The Battle of Shiloh became the bloodiest battle in the Civil War to this point.

The South lost 10,000 men including their commander.

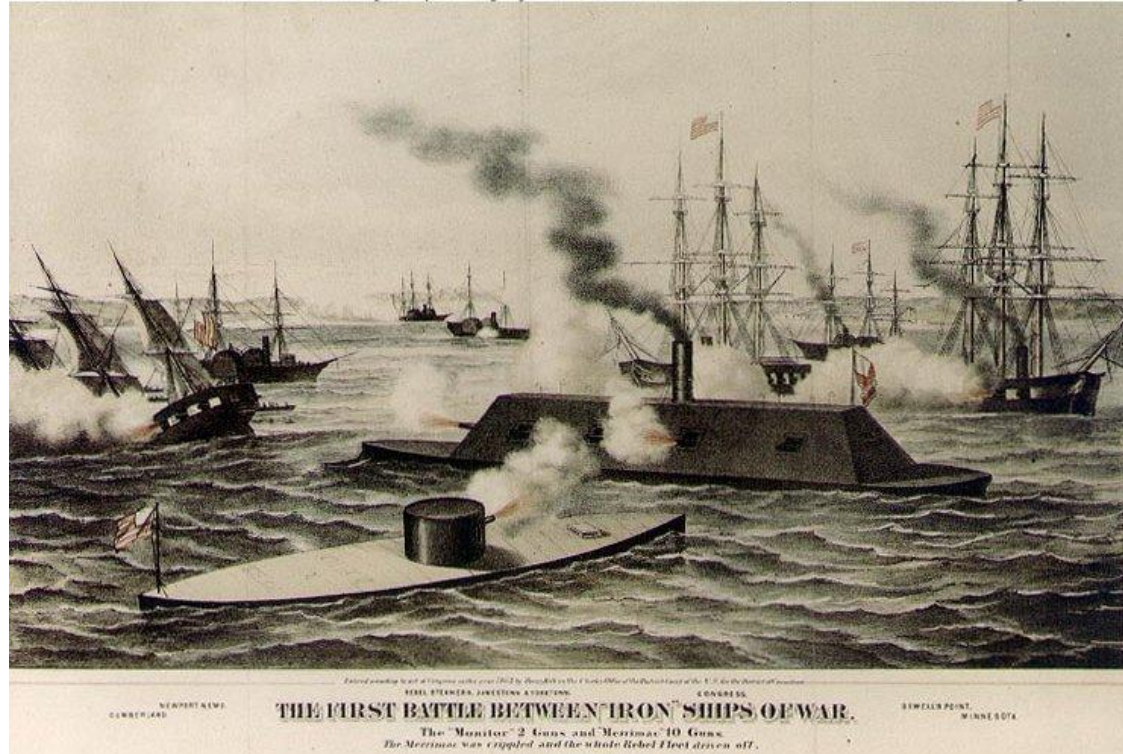
The North won, but lost 13,000 men. Both sides technically claimed victory.

Some called for Grant to be fired. But Lincoln refused because of Grant's toughness.

Lincoln anytime a general loses a battle.



# The Seven Days Battle.



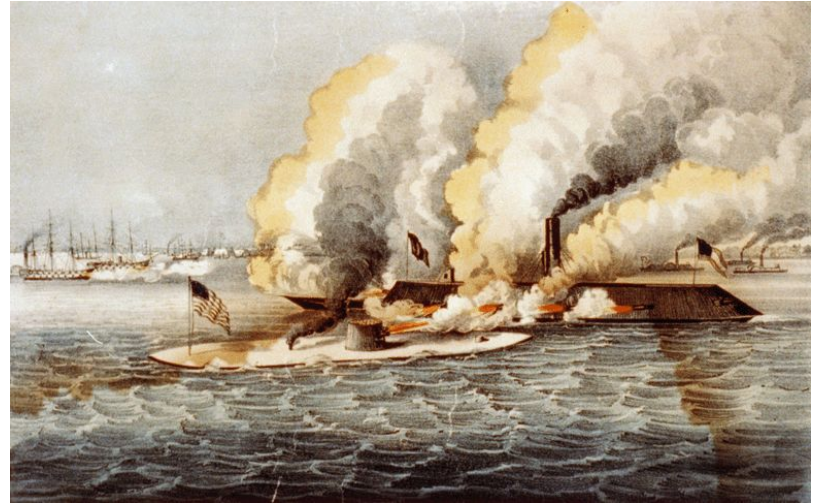


# Paragraph 1

The U.S.S Monitor faced off against the undefeated C.S.S Merrimack.

The battle became known as the Clash of the Ironclads and changed naval warfare FOREVER!

Big Armor bois ONLY !





## Paragraph 2

Lincoln fires Winfield Scott and replaces him with George McClellan.

Gives McClellan 120,000 troops and tells him to March on Richmond!

McClellan comes within miles of Richmond, then stops fearing he is outnumbered.

**Class Question:** Why is Richmond valuable?

## Paragraph 3

New commander of the Confederacy Robert E Lee took advantage of McClellan's caution and fortified Richmond.

From June 25th to July 1st, Lee went on the attack in the 7 Days Battle.

McClellan was forced to retreat but inflicted heavy casualties on Lee in doing so.

## Paragraph 4

The victory boosted southern morale and made Lee the hero of the South and the man who saved Richmond.

Lincoln decided he didn't like McClellan that much.

