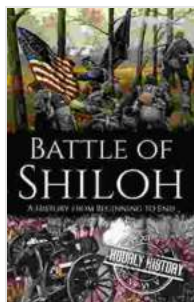


The American Civil War: A Comprehensive History From Beginning to End



Battle of Shiloh: A History from Beginning to End

(American Civil War) by Hourly History

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 2395 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 43 pages

Lending : Enabled

FREE

DOWNLOAD E-BOOK



The American Civil War was a bloody and brutal conflict that tore the United States apart. Fought between the Union (the Northern states) and the Confederacy (the Southern states), the war lasted from 1861 to 1865 and resulted in the deaths of over 600,000 people.

The war had its origins in the long-standing debate over slavery. The Southern states were heavily dependent on slave labor, and they feared that the abolition of slavery would destroy their economy. The Northern states, on the other hand, were increasingly opposed to slavery, and they believed that it was a moral abomination.

The immediate cause of the war was the election of Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860. Lincoln was a Republican, and he was committed to

ending the expansion of slavery. His election led to the secession of seven Southern states from the Union.

The war began in April 1861, with the Confederate bombardment of Fort Sumter in South Carolina. The Union responded by blockading Southern ports and sending troops to occupy Southern territory. The war quickly escalated into a bloody stalemate, with neither side able to gain a decisive advantage.

In 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all slaves in Confederate-held territory. This proclamation had a profound impact on the war, as it turned the conflict into a moral crusade for the Union.

The turning point of the war came in July 1863, with the Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg. This victory gave the Union control of the initiative, and it led to the eventual surrender of the Confederacy in April 1865.

The American Civil War was a watershed event in American history. It resulted in the abolition of slavery, the reunification of the United States, and the birth of a new nation.

Key Battles of the American Civil War

- **Battle of Fort Sumter** (April 12-13, 1861): The Confederate bombardment of Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the American Civil War.
- **Battle of Bull Run** (July 21, 1861): The first major land battle of the war, the Battle of Bull Run was a Confederate victory.

- **Battle of Shiloh** (April 6-7, 1862): A bloody and costly battle, the Battle of Shiloh was a Union victory.
- **Battle of Antietam** (September 17, 1862): The bloodiest single-day battle in American history, the Battle of Antietam was a Union victory.
- **Battle of Gettysburg** (July 1-3, 1863): The turning point of the war, the Battle of Gettysburg was a Union victory.
- **Battle of Vicksburg** (May 18-July 4, 1863): The Union victory at the Battle of Vicksburg gave the Union control of the Mississippi River.
- **Battle of Atlanta** (July 22-September 2, 1864): The Union victory at the Battle of Atlanta cut off the Confederacy from its supplies.
- **Battle of Appomattox Court House** (April 9, 1865): The surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at the Battle of Appomattox Court House marked the end of the American Civil War.

Major Figures of the American Civil War

- **Abraham Lincoln** (1809-1865): The 16th president of the United States, Lincoln led the Union to victory in the Civil War and issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- **Ulysses S. Grant** (1822-1885): The Union general who led the Union to victory in the Civil War.
- **Robert E. Lee** (1807-1870): The Confederate general who led the Army of Northern Virginia to numerous victories in the Civil War.
- **Jefferson Davis** (1808-1889): The president of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

- **Frederick Douglass** (1818-1895): A former slave who became a leading abolitionist and orator.
- **Harriet Tubman** (1822-1913): A former slave who helped over 300 slaves escape to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

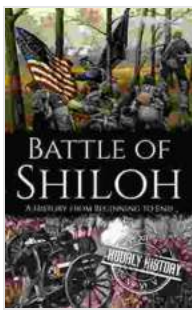
The Impact of the American Civil War

The American Civil War had a profound impact on the United States. It resulted in the abolition of slavery, the reunification of the United States, and the birth of a new nation.

The war also had a significant impact on the American economy. The war effort led to the industrialization of the North, and it also created a new class of wealthy industrialists.

The war also had a lasting impact on American society. The war led to the rise of the Republican Party as the dominant party in the North, and it also led to the increased participation of African Americans in American politics.

The American Civil War was a watershed event in American history. It was a bloody and brutal conflict, but it also led to the abolition of slavery and the reunification of the United States.



Battle of Shiloh: A History from Beginning to End

(American Civil War) by Hourly History

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 2395 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 43 pages
Lending : Enabled



Death's Second Chance: The Unbelievable Story of Cris Yeager

On July 29, 2008, Cris Yeager was pronounced dead. But just minutes later, he was revived by paramedics. He had spent more than 20 minutes without a pulse...



From Ralphie Kids to Adolescents: The Journey to Manhood

The transition from childhood to adolescence is a transformative period in a boy's life. It is a time of rapid physical, emotional, and mental changes that...