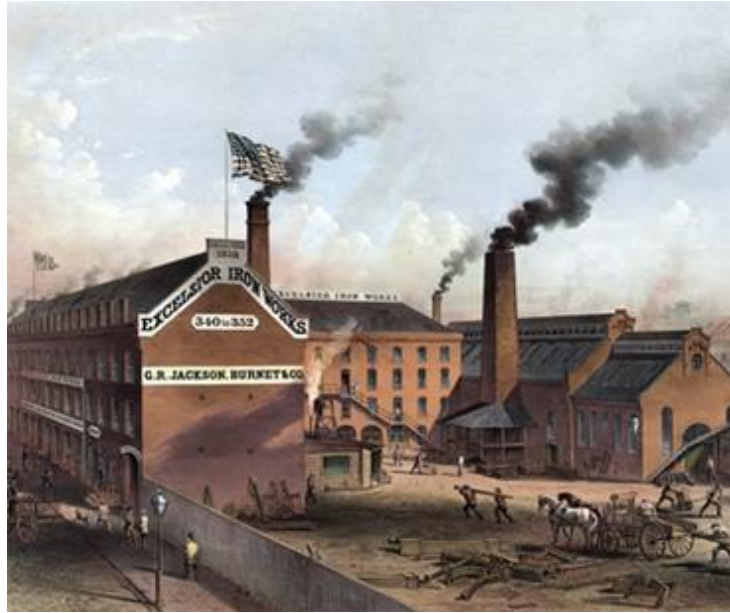
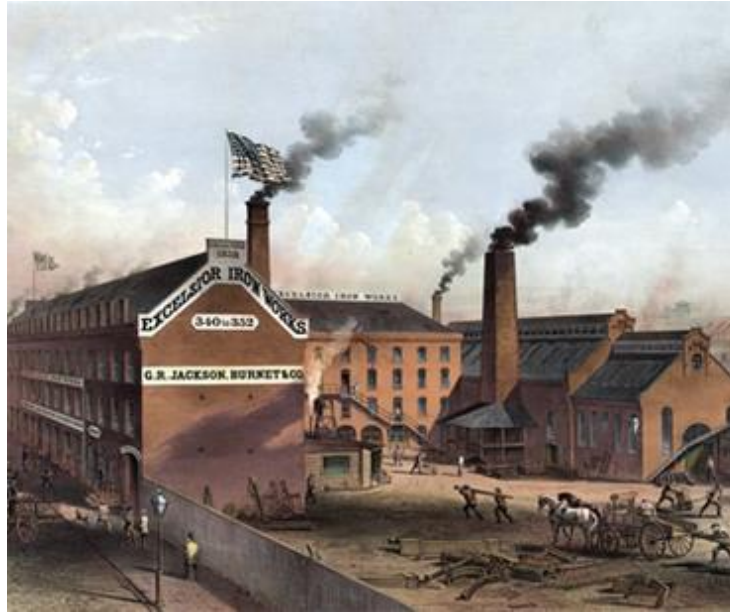


# Lesson 22: Section 1 - North Versus South



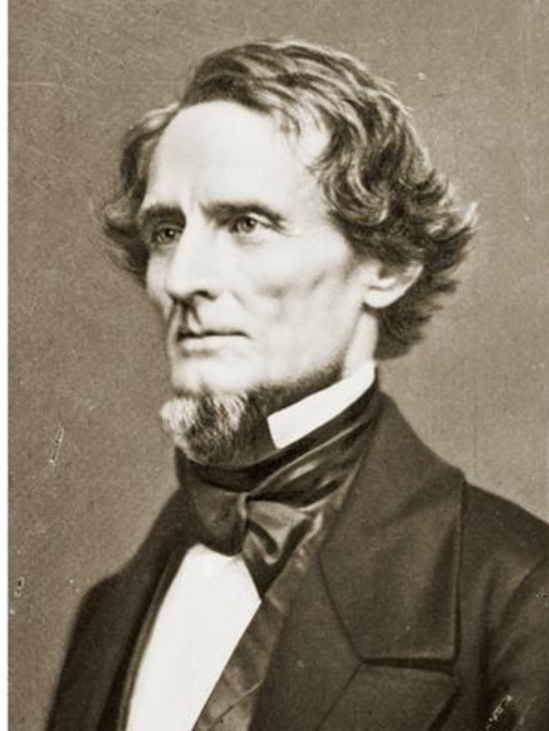
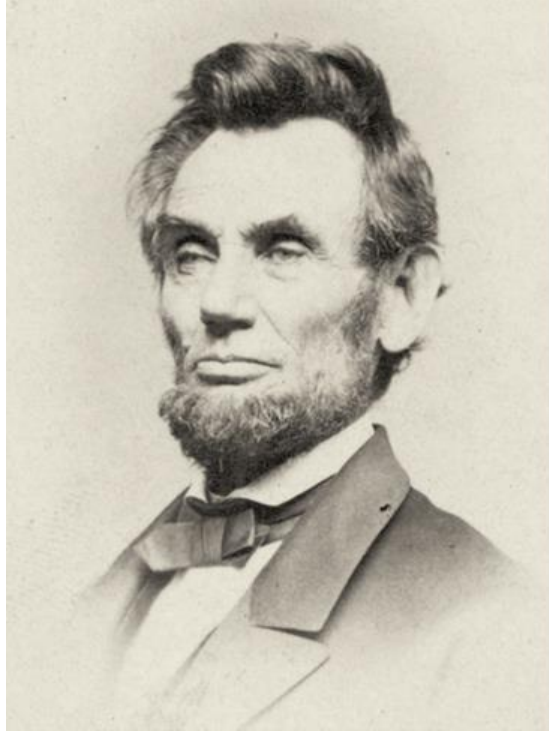
- the North was both richer and more technologically advanced than the South.
- The North's greatest weakness was its military leadership.

# Lesson 22: Section 1 - North Versus South



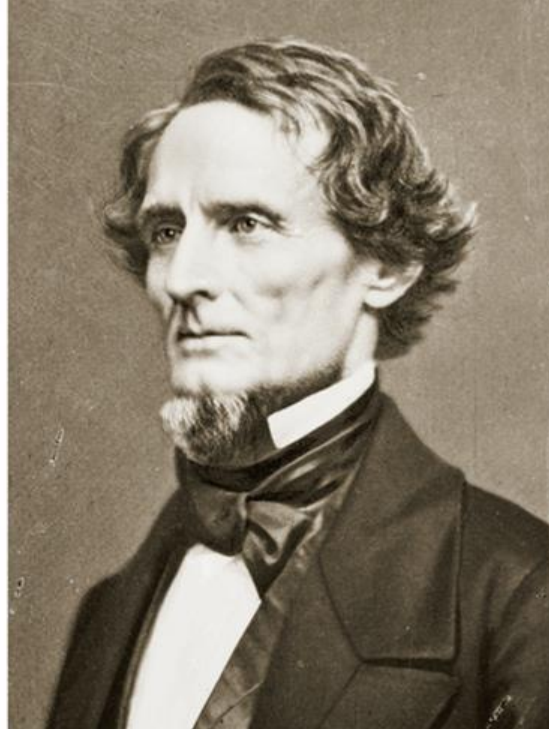
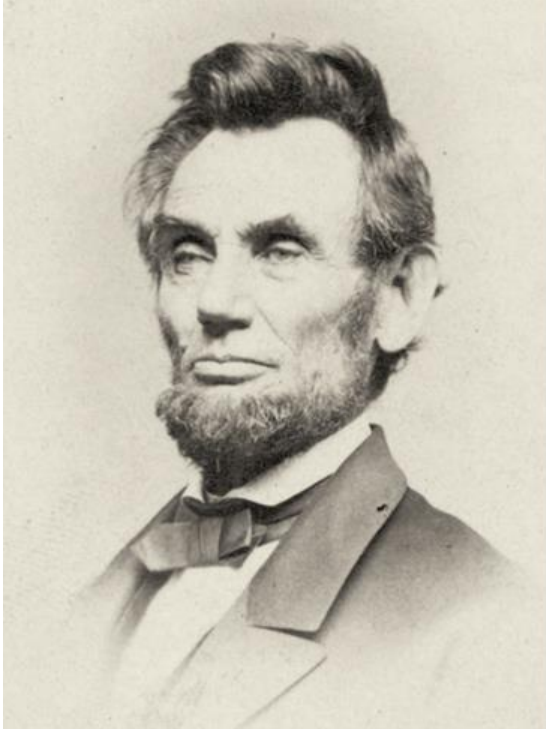
- In contrast to the North, the South's great strength was its military leadership.
- The South's main weaknesses were its economy and its transportation systems. The region's agriculturally based economy could not support a long war.

# Lesson 22: Section 1 - North Versus South



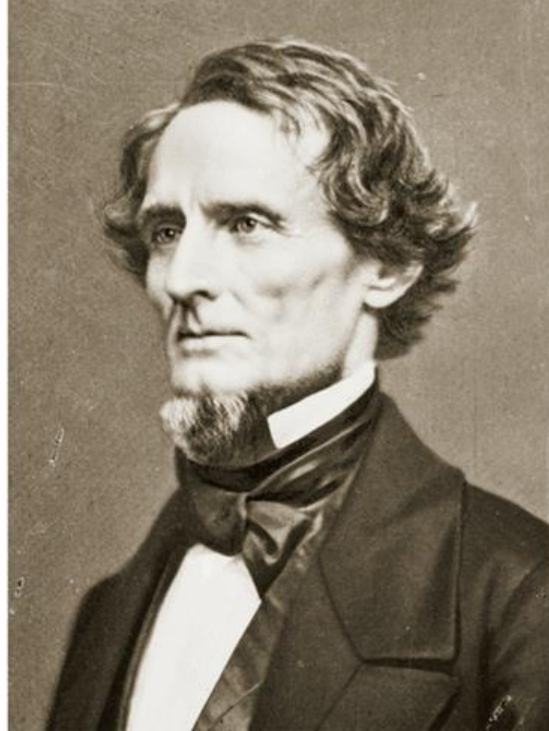
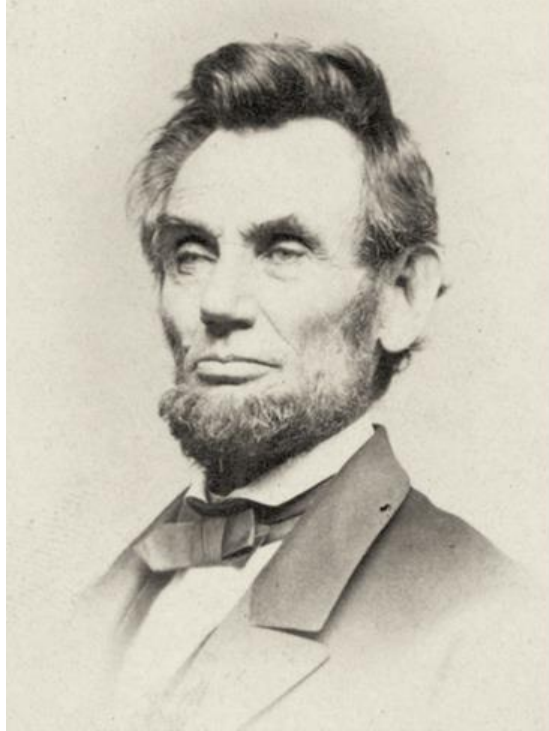
- The North's greatest advantage was its newly elected president, Abraham Lincoln. Through even the darkest days of the war, Lincoln never wavered from his belief that the Union was perpetual—never to be broken.

# Lesson 22: Section 1 - North Versus South



- When Southerners formed their own government, Davis said in his inaugural address, they “merely **asserted** a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 had defined to be inalienable.”

# Lesson 22: Section 1 - North Versus South



- Both leaders looked to the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution to justify their actions.

# Lesson 22: Section 2 - Bull Run: A Great Awakening



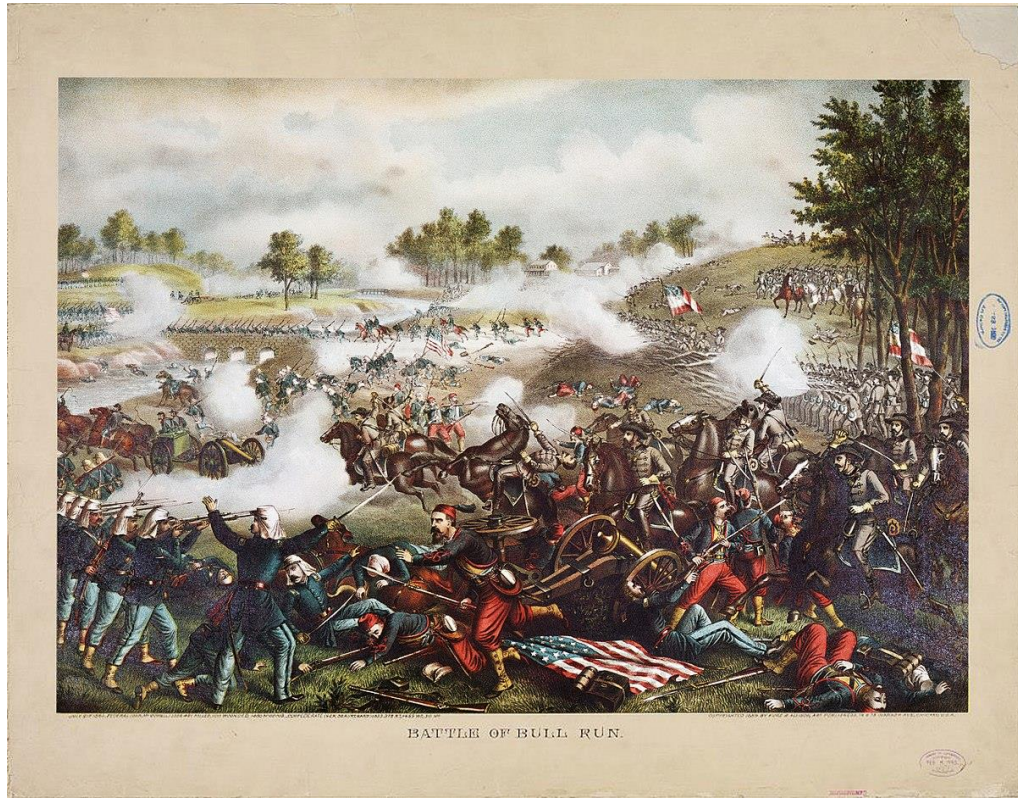
- In the spring of 1861, President Lincoln and General Winfield Scott planned the Union's war strategy.
  1. Surround the South by sea to cut off its trade.
  2. Divide the Confederacy into sections to prevent one region from helping another.
  3. Capture Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy, and destroy the Confederate government.

# Lesson 22: Section 2 - Bull Run: A Great Awakening



- Rose O'Neal Greenhow supported the Southern cause and used her friendship with government officials to learn when and how the Union planned to attack Richmond.
- Greenhow had managed to warn Southern military leaders of Union plans by smuggling a coded note to them in a young girl's curls.
- Southern troops were waiting for the Union forces as they approached Manassas, and the two armies met at a creek known as Bull Run.

# Lesson 22: Section 2 - Bull Run: A Great Awakening



- At first, a Union victory looked certain, but Confederate general Thomas Jackson and his regiment of Virginians refused to give up.
  - He got the nickname “Stonewall” Jackson
- the Confederate lines held firm until reinforcements arrived. Late that afternoon, Jackson urged his men to charge the Union forces. The charge overwhelmed the inexperienced Union troops, who fled in panic back to Washington.



# Lesson 22: Section 2 - Bull Run: A Great Awakening



- Although the Battle of Bull Run was a smashing victory for the South, it was a shocking defeat for the North. Lincoln and his generals realized that ending the war would not be easy.

# Lesson 22: Section 2 - Bull Run: A Great Awakening



- As men went off to war, women took their places on the home front.
- Women also served the military forces on both sides as messengers, guides, scouts, smugglers, soldiers, and spies.
  - Rose O'Neal Greenhow
- Women also volunteered to tend sick and wounded soldiers.
  - Dorothea Dix
  - Clara Barton