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Civil war outfit

The Civil War was the bloodiest and most costly war waged on American soil. See the leaders of the Union and the Confederate armies and find out the era of life for the soldiers of the North and South. The American Civil War was the culmination of regional and social tensions in America in 1800. It would destroy the nation. Jefferson Davis was president of the Confederacy during the Civil War. See the overall top in the next photo. Confederate Army General Robert E. Lee is shown here at his home, 11 days after the end of the Civil War. See some of the Union leaders he fought in the following photos. In this photo, Union President Abraham Lincoln (centre) visits a camp with Major Allan Pinkerton (his bodyguard and head of the Union Intelligence Service) and General John McCleland. President Abraham Lincoln meets with Union General George McClellan in the General's tent at Antietam. Lincoln was very unhappy with McClellan and later replaced him. General William T. Sherman became a top military leader of the Union. He is best known for March to the Sea, a campaign that has taken him through the southern states. While most do not know of the military deeds of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, his legacy lives through those who share his distinctive facial hair - sideburns. Get a glimpse of a regular soldier's life in the next photo. When they weren't marching or fighting, the soldiers waited. These Union troops pass time in the trenches shortly before the siege of Petersburg. Take a look at the Confederate troops in the next photo. For many soldiers, their uniforms were what they brought with them. These Confederate volunteers were stationed in Pensacola, Florida, around 1861. See a scene from the first battle in the next picture. The attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 was the first major flashpoint of the Civil War. See another battle scene in South Carolina in the following image. These black troops of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment fought for the Union during the assault of Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863. The losses were great for the Union -- who took care of the wounded troops? Clara Barton was a famous Civil War nurse. After the atrocities of war, she continued to found the American Red Cross. There's a typical field hospital coming up. Amputations were common during the American Civil War. The limbs were often thrown on large piles just outside surgical tents like this one in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 1863. Go to the next page to see a scene from Gettysburg. July 3, 1863 brought an intense battle between Confederate and Union troops in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Four months after the victory Lincoln gave his famous speech. Abraham Lincoln made his famous address at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. Although there were still battles ahead, it was a major turning point in the war. Dennis K. Johnson/Lonely Planet Pictures/Getty Pictures Although Confederate Confederate Strike Fort Sumter was the battle that beganâ Civil War, the first major land battle was the first battle of Bull Run (or Manassas). This battle took place on July 21, 1861, near Manassas Junction, along the banks of the small Bull Run River in Virginia. It involved 35,000 Union troops against 20,000 Confederate troops. In addition to being the first major battle of the Civil War, it was expected, at least by Abraham Lincoln, to be the last. His intention was to strike enemy troops and clear a path to Richmond. However, the Union troops, who were all amateurs, were not fully prepared for battle. Despite a promising start in which 4,500 rebel forces were forced to withdraw, Union troops were flooded with Confederate reinforcements. Although equally untrained, Confederate troops came to match Union soldiers in number and managed to break their line to force a chance retreat to Washington.Due largely due to their military lack and disorganization, Confederate soldiers failed to successfully pursue their fleeing enemy. However, their morale and optimism have greatly increased as a result of this early and decisive victory. The total number of Victims of the Union amounted to 3,000, in contrast to 1,750 confederations. Marking the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, the special commemorative edition of the Atlantic, with an introduction by President Barack Obama, presents some of the most compelling stories in the magazine's archives. Collaborators include famous American writers such as Mark Twain, Henry James, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Louisa May Alcott. Through reporting, essays, fiction and poetry, The Atlantic recounted the conflict directly – from the deep divisions of the country in the years leading up to the conflict, to the horrors of the battlefield, to the reshaping of society after the end of the war. This 148-page edition captures all this. With contemporary essays by Ta-Nehisi Coates and Jeffrey Goldberg, along with memorable images from the National Portrait Gallery, this rich collection is perfect for anyone interested in America's most transformative moment. To purchase a limited edition commemorative Civil War print issue, order here. This issue is also available in digital format for iPad in Atlantic Magazine: Digital Edition app, Nook, and Kindle. Buy now: The causes of civil war can be traced to a complex mix of factors, some of which can be traced back to the early years of American colonization. The main problems were the following: The enslavement system in the United States began in Virginia in 1619. By the end American, most northern states abandoned the institution and was made illegal in many parts of the North in the late 18th century and early year Centuries. Instead, slavery continued to grow and flourish in the southern plantation economy, where cotton cultivation, a profitable but labour-intensive crop, was growing. Possessing a more stratified social structure than the north, enslaved people in the South were largely detained by a small percentage of the population, although the institution enjoyed broad support in all classes. In 1850, the southern population was about 6 million, of which about 350,000 were slaves. In the years before the Civil War, almost all sectional conflicts revolved around the issue of slavery. This began with debates on the three-fifths clause of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which dealt with how enslaved people would be counted in determining the population of a state and, as a result, its representation in Congress. It continued with the Compromise of 1820 (the Missouri Compromise), which established the practice of admitting a free state (Tomorrow) and a pro-enslavement state (Missouri) into the union at the same time to maintain regional balance in the Senate. Subsequent clashes took place involving the annulment crisis of 1832, the gag anti-slavery rule and the compromise of 1850. The implementation of the Gag Rule, passed part of the

Pinckney Resolutions of 1836, effectively declared that Congress would not take any action on petitions or similar related to the limitation or cessation of enslavement. Throughout the first half of the 19th century, Southern politicians tried to defend the slavery system by maintaining control over the federal government. Although they benefited from the fact that most of the presidents were from the South, they were particularly concerned about maintaining a balance of power in the Senate. As new states were added to the Union, a number of compromises were reached to maintain an equal number of free and pro-slavery states. Started in 1820, with admission from Missouri and Tomorrow, this approach led Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa and Wisconsin to join the union. The balance was finally disrupted in 1850, when southerners allowed California to enter as a free state in exchange for laws that strengthen slavery, such as the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. This balance was further upset with the additions of free Minnesota (1858) and Oregon (1859). Widening the gap between pro-slavery and free states was symbolic of the changes taking place in each region. While the South was committed to a slow-growing agrarian plantation economy, the North embraced industrialization, large urban areas, increased infrastructure, as well as facing high birth rates and a large influx of European immigrants. In the pre-war period, seven out of eight immigrants The United States settled in the North, and most brought with it negative views on slavery. This impulse boost the population condemned the efforts of the South to maintain the balance in the government, since it meant the future addition of several free states and the election of a northern, potentially anti-slavery, president. The political problem that eventually moved the nation to conflict was that of slavery in the Western territories won during the Mexican-American War. These lands included all or parts of the present states, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. A similar problem was addressed earlier, in 1820, when, as part of the Missouri Compromise, enslavement was permitted in Louisiana Purchase south of latitude 36°30'N (southern border of Missouri). Representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania tried to prevent practice in the new territories in 1846, when he introduced Proviso Wilmot to Congress. After extensive debate, he was defeated. In 1850, an attempt was made to solve the problem. Part of the Compromise of 1850, which also admitted California as a free state, called for enslavement in the unorganized territories (largely Arizona & New Mexico) received from Mexico to be decided by popular sovereignty. This meant that locals and their territorial legislatures would decide for themselves whether slavery would be allowed. Many believed that this decision solved the problem until it was raised again in 1854, with the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Proposed by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois, the Kansas-Nebraska Act essentially repealed the line imposed by the Missouri Compromise. Douglas, an ardent believer in basic democracy, felt that all territories should be subject to popular sovereignty. Seen as a concession to the South, the act led to an influx of pro- and anti-slavery forces into Kansas. Operating from rival territorial capitals, the Free And Border Ruffians engaged in open violence for three years. Although the pro-slavery forces in Missouri openly and improperly influenced the elections in the territory, President James Buchanan accepted the Lecompton Constitution and offered it to Congress for state. This was denied by Congress, which ordered a new election. In 1859, the Wyandotte Anti-Slavery Constitution was accepted by Congress. Fighting in Kansas has further heightened tensions between north and south. While the South acknowledged that government control was slipping, it turned to an argument of state rights to protect slavery. Southerners argued that the federal government was banned by the Tenth Amendment from preventing the right of slaves to take their property into new territory. They also stated that the federal government was not allowed to interfere with slavery in those states where it already existed. They considered that this kind of strict constructivist interpretation of coupled coupled annulment or maybe secession would protect their way of life. The problem of enslavement was further accentuated by the rise of the black activist movement in the 19th century in the 19th century in the 18th and 1830s. Beginning in the North, the ad herd believed that slavery was morally wrong, rather than simply a social evil. Black activists of the 19th century varied in their beliefs from those who believed that all enslaved people should be released immediately (William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas) to those who demand gradual emancipation (Theodore Weld, Arthur Tappan), to those who simply wanted to stop the spread of slavery and his influence (Abraham Lincoln). These activists campaigned for the end of the specific institution and supported anti-slavery causes, such as the free state movement in Kansas. At the rise of black activists in the 19th century in North America, an ideological debate arose with southerners about the morality of enslavement, with both sides frequently citing biblical sources. In 1852, the cause received increased attention after the publication of the anti-slavery novel, Uncle of Tom Cabin. Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, the book helped transform the public against the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. John Brown first made a name for himself during the Bleeding Kansas crisis. A fervent activist, Brown, along with his sons, fought with anti-slavery forces and were best known for the Pottawatomy Massacre, where they killed five pro-slavery farmers. While most 19th-century black activists in North America were pacifists, Brown advocated violence and insurrection to end the evils of slavery. In October 1859, funded by the extreme wing of the North American movement of 19th-century black activists, Brown and 18 men attempted to attack the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va. Believing that the nation's enslaved men were ready to rise, Brown attacked in order to obtain weapons for insurrection. After initial success, the raiders were cornered in the arsenal engine house by the local militia. Shortly thereafter, the U.S. Marines under Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee arrived and captured Brown. On trial for treason, Brown was hanged in December. Before his death, he predicted that the crimes of this guilty earth would never be eliminated; but with blood. Tensions between the North and the South have been reflected in a growing schism in the nation's political parties. After the compromise of 1850 and the crisis in Kansas, the nation's two major parties, the Whigs and the Democrats, began to break along the regional lines. In the North, Whigs largely blended into a new party: Republicans. Formed in 1854, as an anti-slavery party, Republicans offered a vision for the future, which included a focus on industrialisation, education, and household. Although their presidential John C. Frémont, was defeated in 1856, the party interviewed strongly in the North and showed that it was the northern party of the future. In the south, the Republican Party was seen as an element of division and one that could lead to conflict. With the division of the Democrats, there was much fear as the elections of 1860 approached. The lack of a national appeal candidate has signalled that change is coming. Representing the Republicans was Abraham Lincoln, while Stephen Douglas was for the Northern Democrats. Their southern counterparts nominated John C. Breckinridge. Looking to find a compromise, the former Whigs in the border states created the Constitutional Union Party and nominated John C. Bell. The vote was conducted along the lines of the precise section when Lincoln won the North, Breckinridge won the South, and Bell won the border states. Douglas claimed Missouri and part of New Jersey. The North, with its growing population and increased electoral power, achieved what the South always feared: complete control of government by free states. In response to Lincoln's victory, South Carolina opened a convention to discuss separation from the Union. On 24 December 1860, he adopted a declaration of secession and left the Union. By The 1861 Secession Winter, he was followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. As the states left, local forces took control of federal forts and installations without any resistance from the Buchanan Administration. The most important act took place in Texas, where General David E. Twiggs handed over a quarter of the entire U.S. army to its feet without firing a shot. When Lincoln soon took office on March 4, 1861, he inherited a crumbling nation. Election of 1860 Candidate Party Electoral Vote People's Vote Abraham Lincoln Republican 180 1,866,452 Stephen Douglas North Democrat 12 1,375,157 John C. Breckinridge Southern Democrat 72 847,953 John Bell Constitutional Union 39 590,631 590,631