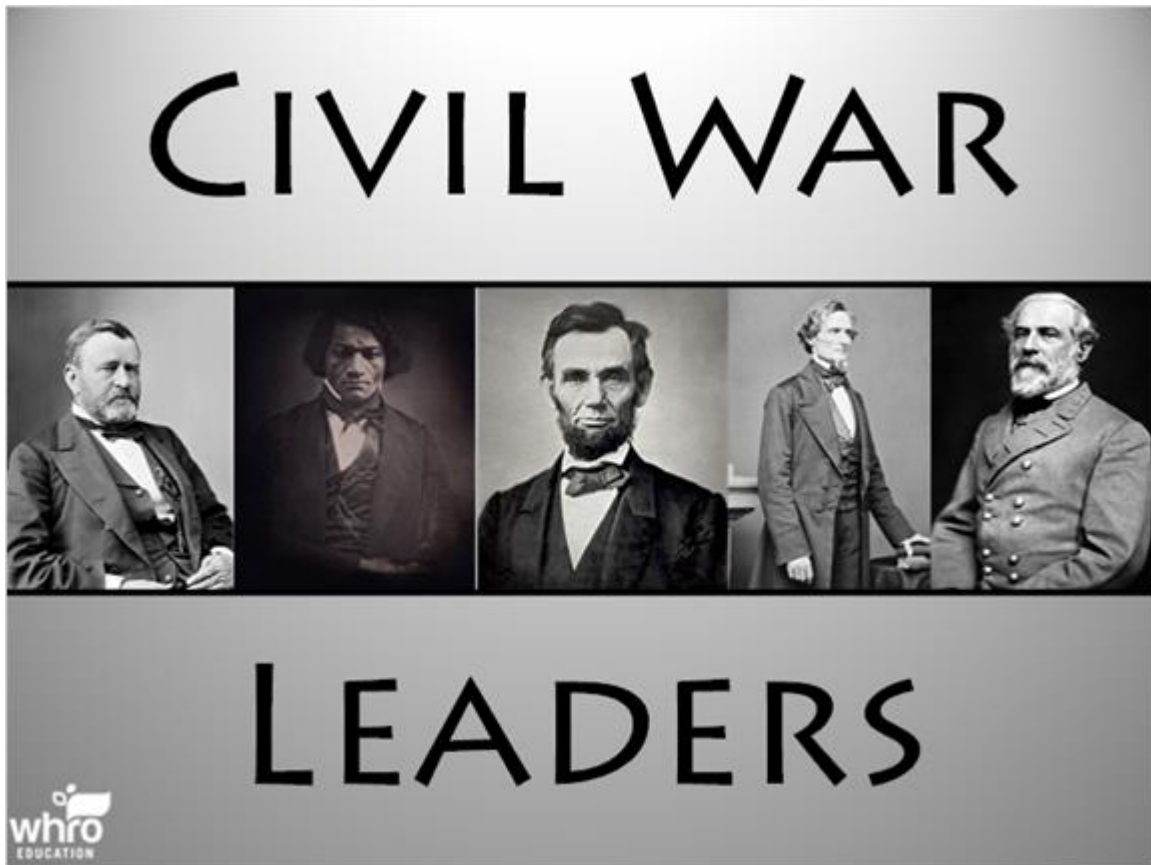


Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
Topic 3 Content: Civil War Leaders Notes

Introduction



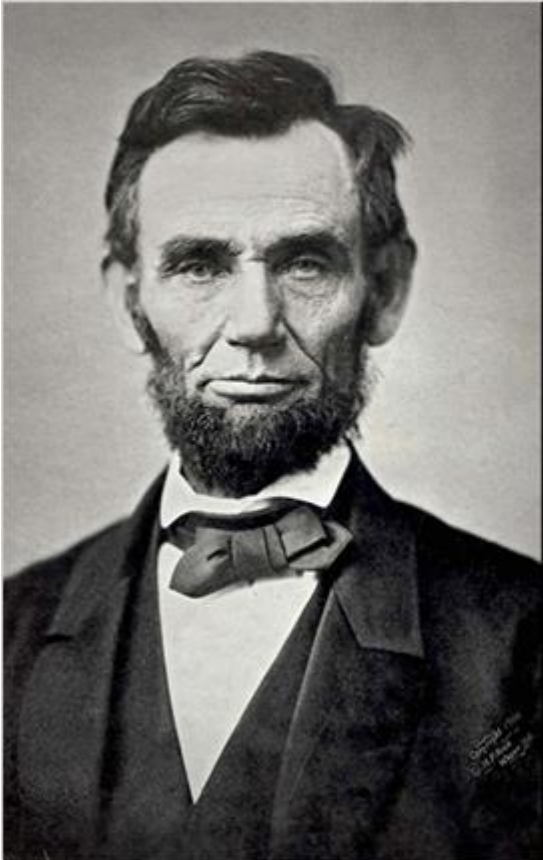
Civil War Leaders

Click the image of each leader to learn more about their contributions to the Civil War.

Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877

Topic 3 Content: Civil War Leaders Notes

Abraham Lincoln



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

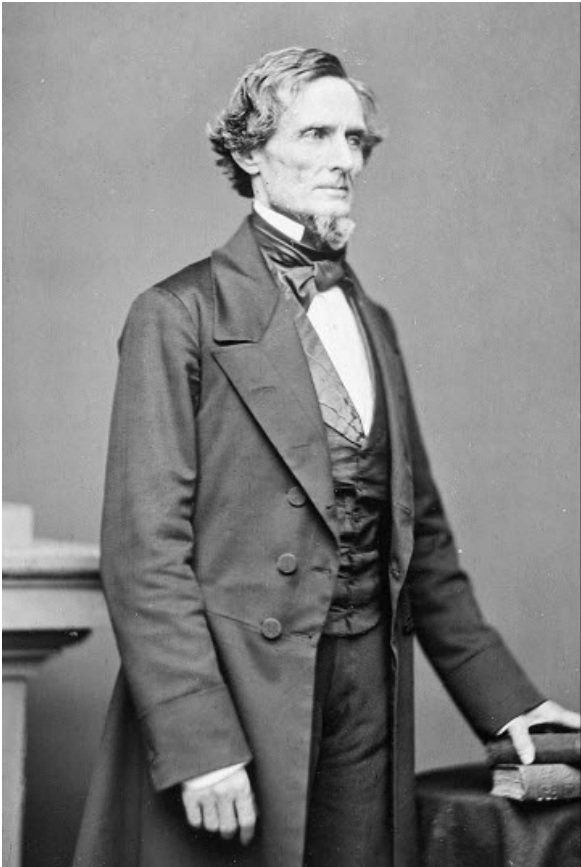
- President of the United States during the Civil War
- Self-educated and worked many jobs prior to becoming president
- Insisted the Union must be united by any means necessary, including force
- Used his congressional power to end slavery

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Abraham Lincoln was the president of the United States during the Civil War. Lincoln was born to illiterate parents and educated himself. He worked on the railway, as a storekeeper, and surveyor before becoming president. During the Civil War, Lincoln insisted that the Union be kept together by any means necessary. Lincoln used his congressional power to end slavery when he ordered the Union Army to emancipate slaves.

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Jefferson Davis



JEFFERSON DAVIS

- United States Senator from Mississippi who became president of the Confederacy
- Graduate of West Point
- Great military leader but some of his attributes caused weakness in the Confederacy
- Not as strong a leader as Abraham Lincoln of the Union

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Jefferson Davis was a United States senator from Mississippi who became president of the Confederate States of America. Davis was born in Kentucky but grew up in Mississippi. He graduated from West Point and was elected to the United States Senate in 1846. While Davis was a great military leader, some of his political attributes caused weakness in the Confederacy. Davis was not considered as strong of a leader as Abraham Lincoln.

Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
Topic 3 Content: Civil War Leaders Notes

Ulysses S. Grant



ULYSSES S. GRANT

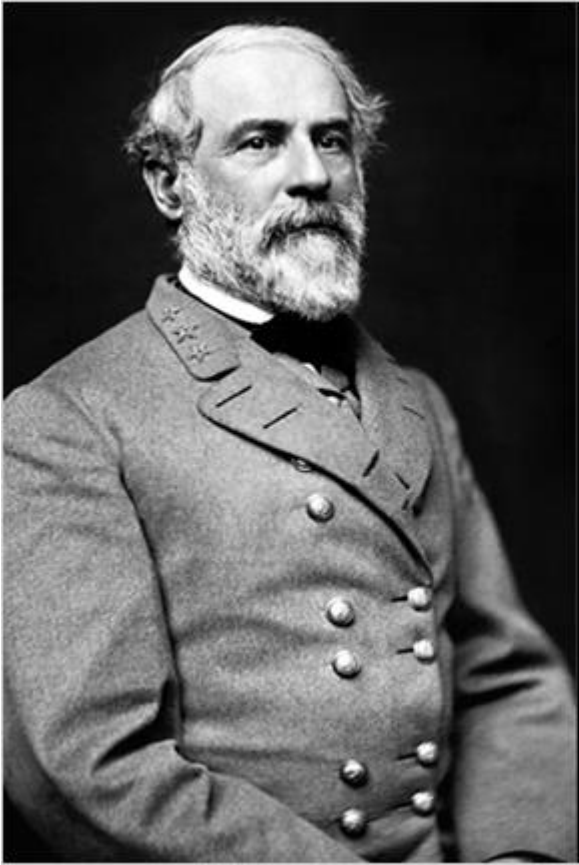
- Union military commander during the Civil War
- Graduate of West Point
- Succeeded where other military leaders had failed
- 18th president of the United States who impacted the rebuilding of the South

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Ulysses S. Grant served as the Union military commander during the Civil War. Grant, a West Point graduate, was able to lead the Union Army to victory when other commanders had attempted and failed. As a military leader, Grant captured two extremely important Confederate forts in eleven days. Ultimately, Grant would get elected as the 18th president of the United States, and make a big impact on rebuilding the South.

Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
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Robert E. Lee



ROBERT E. LEE

- Became the Confederate General of the Army of Northern Virginia
- Advised Southerners to accept defeat
- Served as president of Washington College

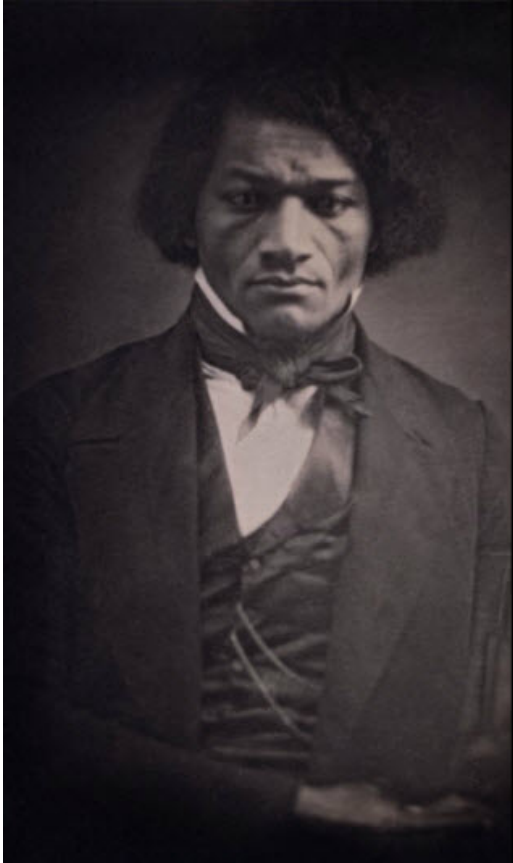
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Robert E. Lee became the Confederate General of the Army of Northern Virginia after General Joseph E. Johnston was injured. Although Lee opposed demanding the Union had to remain together, late in the Civil War, he advised Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans. This came at a time when Southerners wanted to continue fighting the Union Army, after the Battle of Appomattox Court House.

After the war, Robert E. Lee served as president of Washington College, which is now known as Washington and Lee University. Lee felt that education was extremely important for the future of the United States.

Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
Topic 3 Content: Civil War Leaders Notes

Frederick Douglass



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

- Escaped slave who became a leader for the Abolitionist Movement
- Urged President Lincoln to recruit slaves to fight against the Confederacy
- Continued to advocate for equality of African Americans after the war

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Frederick Douglass was an escaped slave who became a leader for the Abolitionist Movement. Soon after his escape, Douglass became a speaker for the Anti-Slavery Society, led by William Lloyd Garrison. It was through his speaking that Douglass urged President Lincoln to recruit former slaves to fight against the Confederacy. After the Civil War, Douglass continued to advocate for the full equality of African Americans.