



# Recognizing Military and Nonmilitary Leaders from the North and South During the Civil War

Grade 5

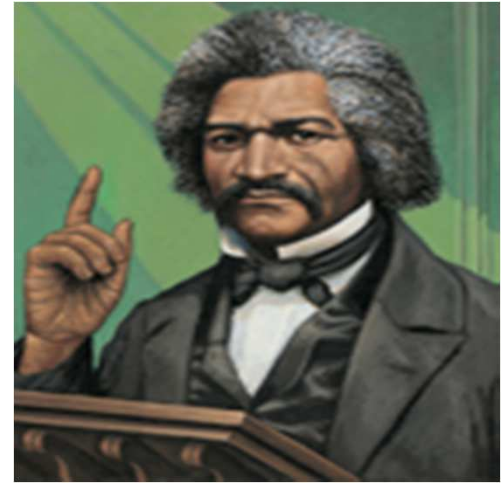
Social Studies Online



# Blueprint Skill:

- Recognize military and nonmilitary leaders from the North and South during Civil War (i.e., Frederick Douglass, Clara Barton, Chief Justice Roger Taney, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Jefferson Davis).

# Frederick Douglass



- He was born Feb. 7, 1817 and died Feb. 20, 1895.
- The black American was one of the most eminent human-rights leaders of the 19th century.
- His oratorical and literary brilliance thrust him into the forefront of the U.S. Abolition movement.
- He became the first black citizen to hold high rank in the U.S. government.



# Frederick Douglass

- **During the Civil War (1861-65)** he became a consultant to President Lincoln, advocating that former slaves be armed for the North and that the war be made a direct confrontation against slavery.
- Throughout Reconstruction (1865-77), he fought for full civil rights for freedmen and vigorously supported the women's rights movement.

# Clara Barton


- She was born on December 25, 1821 .
- She died on April 12, 1912.
- She began teaching school at age 15.





# Clara Barton

- By the end of the Civil war, Barton had performed most of the services that would later be associated with the **American Red Cross**, which she founded in 1881.
- In 1904 she resigned as head of that organization, retiring to her home at Glen Echo, outside Washington.



# Chief Justice Roger Taney

## 1777-1864



- As Andrew Jackson's attorney general, Taney helped close down the Second Bank of the United States, bringing him in direct conflict with powerful leaders of the Senate, including Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.
- Despite their opposition, in 1837 Jackson rewarded Taney by naming him chief justice of the Supreme Court.

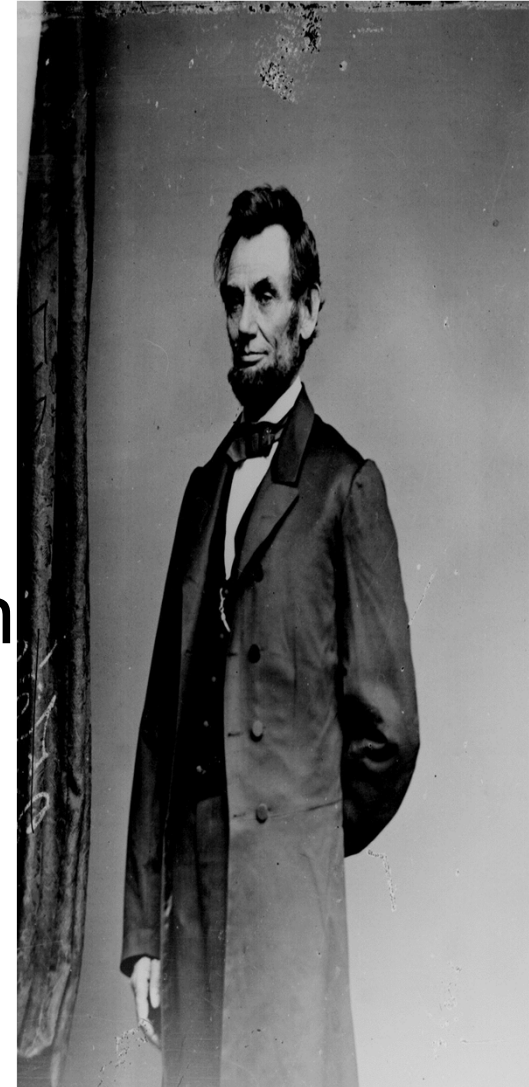


# Chief Justice Roger Taney

- In 1857, he ruled that the Constitution did not recognize the citizenship of an African American who had been born a slave.
- This decision sparked bitter opposition from northern politicians and a heated defense from the South.
- It was one of the most important events leading up to war.

# Abraham Lincoln

- He was born Feb. 12, 1809.
- In 1858 Lincoln ran against Stephen A. Douglas for Senator. He lost the election, but in debating with Douglas he gained a national reputation that won him the Republican nomination for President in 1860.





# Abraham Lincoln

- On January 1, 1863, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared forever free those slaves within the Confederacy.
- Lincoln was the central figure of the Civil War, and is regarded by many historians and laymen as not only the foremost of our presidents but also the greatest American of all time.
- Appointed Ulysses S. Grant to lead the Union.

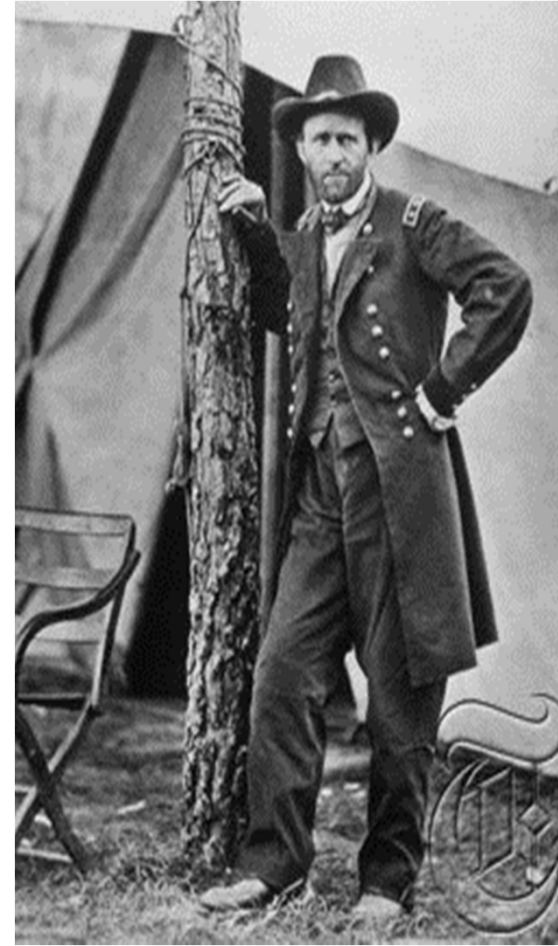


# Abraham Lincoln

- As a commander in chief Lincoln was soon noted for vigorous measures, sometimes at odds with the Constitution and often at odds with the ideas of his military commanders.
- Lincoln's achievements--saving the Union and freeing the slaves--and his martyrdom just at the war's end assured his continuing fame.

# Ulysses S. Grant (Union)

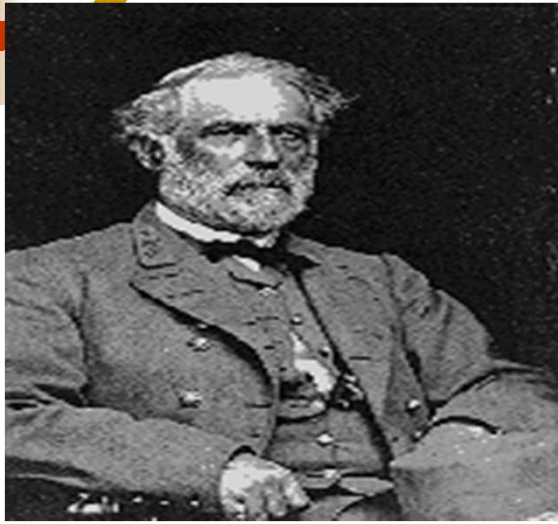
- Late in the administration of Andrew Johnson, General Ulysses S. Grant quarreled with the President and aligned himself with the Radical Republicans.
- He was, as the symbol of Union victory during the Civil War, their logical candidate for President in 1868.





# Ulysses S. Grant

- Lincoln appointed him General-in-Chief in March 1864. Grant directed Sherman to drive through the South while he himself, with the Army of the Potomac, pinned down Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.
- Finally, on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, Lee surrendered. Grant wrote out magnanimous terms of surrender that would prevent treason trials.

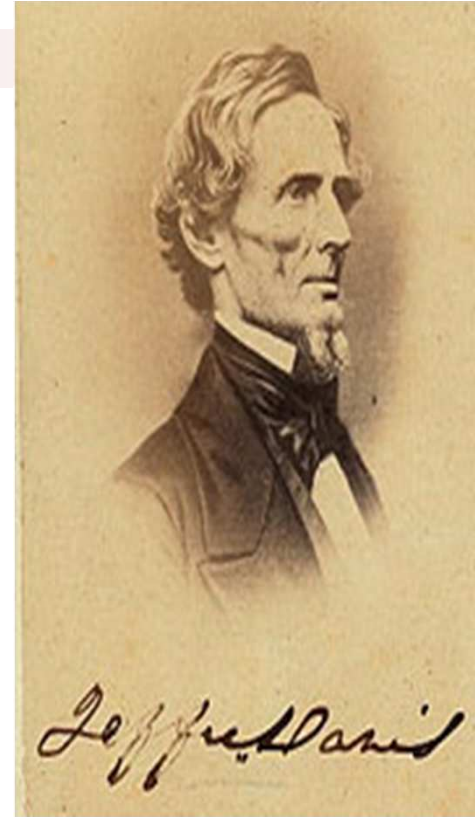


## Robert E. Lee (Confederate)

- Politically, Robert E. Lee was a Whig. Ironically, he was attached strongly to the Union and to the Constitution. He entertained no special sympathy for slavery.
- On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at the village of Appomattox Court House.

# Jefferson Davis

- **President of the Confederate States of America**
- **Davis failed to raise sufficient money to fight the American Civil War and could not obtain recognition and help for the Confederacy from foreign governments.**





# Jefferson Davis

- **Davis was responsible for the raising of the formidable Confederate armies.**
- **He was also responsible for the notable appointment of General Robert E. Lee as commander of the Army of Virginia.**



# Resources

- <http://search.eb.com/blackhistory/micro/176/64.html>
- <http://www.civilwarhome.com/bartonbio.htm>
- [http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/section/Taney-Ro\\_ChiefJustice.asp](http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/section/Taney-Ro_ChiefJustice.asp)
- <http://www.civilwarhome.com/lincolnbio.htm>
- <http://americancivilwar.com/south/jeffdavi.html>